THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE: AND HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1823.

VOLUME XCIII.

(BEING THE SIXTEENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.  E PLURIBUS UNUM.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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1823.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

ON COMPLETING HIS NINETY-THIRD VOLUME.

THE lark ascending to the azure skies,
With dulcet notes, the ravish'd ear supplies;
And Urban's pages numerous sweets dispense,
That charm the soul and captivate the sense.
Yes, fam'd *Sylvanus!* far you stretch your flight
O'er Western climes to Eastern regions bright;
There all that's antient, curious, learn'd, or gay,
In Letters, Arts, or Science, you display:
You state what Fleets commercial make the shores,
Their golden treasures, and their costly stores:
Proclaim what blood-stain'd banners are unfurl'd,
And every great event that wakes the world.
Whilom, *Iberia's* youth, thro' orange groves
And blooming maidens woo'd their tender loves;
Beneath the hazel shade, the shepherd swains
Tended their fleecy care on verdant plains.
What sad reverse! how chang'd this charming scene!
The liquid red of slaughter stains the green;
As *Gallia's* Duke leads on his hostile train,
Bent to destroy the liberties of *Spain.*
The turban'd hosts their gleaming sabres wield—
And *Greece,* by Freedom rous'd, disdains to yield.
The cry is Liberty—it spreads around,—
Their Valour strikes the *Crescent* to the ground.
Heroes like these what Sultan dares to sway?
Like Xerxes' hosts his power shall melt away.
The Muse departs from such ensanguin'd fights
To *India's* soil, and views more pleasing sights:
She sees the happy and protected swains
Enjoy the pleasures of their native plains;
And to their cultur'd fields and homes retire,
Tasting the sweets of *Freedom's* holy fire.
Say whence these sacred rights—say whence the cause!—
The mighty soul of *Hastings* fram'd their laws.
He bade the horrid din of battle cease,
And gave the nations property and peace.
Ages to come shall hail his honour'd name,
And grave his deeds on brightest rolls of fame.
But hark! the ear is struck by Joy's glad note,
What pleasing tidings thro' the welkin float?
See! on the bosom of *Old Thames's* wave!
His streams again the *Arctic* vessels lave.
Safe is bold *Parry*, safe his hardy train,
From the dread perils of the Icy main.
What tho' his great and enterprising soul!
Found not the *North-west Passage* to the Pole,
Yet shall his toils *Britannia's* meed await,
And honours just receive from George's Regal State.

WILLIAM RAWLINS.

Teversal Rectory, Dec. 31, 1823.

PREFACE.

WE are now rapidly approaching the Centenary of our existence. This Volume terminates our NINETY-THIRD YEAR; and in each succeeding Address we have had the satisfaction of congratulating ourselves on the liberal support we continually experienced. Through every change of public taste and public opinion, the interests of the Gentleman's Magazine have remained firm and unshaken. Powerful rivals, stimulated by our success, have arisen at various intervals. Some of them, by great exertions, have struggled through a few years, and at length quietly departed this life. Others have entered the arena of Literature, with all the effrontery of aspiring coxcombs, and, after abusing and vilifying all contemporaries and existing institutions for a few months, have suddenly given up the ghost. One of them was even so unceremonious as to usurp our name; although with principles diametrically opposed; but this *ungentlemanly* assumption of our *coat*, as the Heralds would say, received the contempt and neglect it merited.

What has so long conduced to our prosperity, through the ever-varying tide of public opinion, may be an object of literary speculation. Journals, like nations, have their rise, their zenith, and their fall; and their existence is frequently protracted or curtailed by peculiar circumstances, over which individual talents or exertions may have little control. On examination, it will be found that periodical Works, the most violent in party spirit or calumnious vituperation, have the soonest fallen into disrepute; and although they might flourish for a season, their existence ceased, when the breath which fanned them into being was withdrawn. Their conductors have only consulted the ephemeral passions of the multitude; and, as the popular effervescence has subsided, their "froth and fury" has sunk into merited contempt. On the contrary, those Miscellanies, or Journals, which have promoted the more substantial interests of Literature, retain a permanent value; and being supported by the most respectable portion of the community, are not subject to continual fluctuation or decay; but long maintain a just and decided superiority. To this, we may venture to affirm, may be attributed our long and uniform prosperity,—unparalleled in the annals of English Literature. Amongst the political convulsions, foreign contests, and domestic struggles of the last ninety-three years, it has been our constant study to promote that species of Literature which ever retains a permanent and intrinsic value; so that our Volumes might be a desirable acquisition to every respectable Library, and thus become valuable, as a reference, to posterity. We believe there is scarcely a subject, connected with the Arts and Sciences of the last century, of which useful information may not thence be derived. Few Publications of any consequence have passed unnoticed. Every deceased individual of eminence or rank in life has received, in our Biographical department, some tribute due to his memory. In Topography, although an ample field is still and perhaps ever will be open for research, our pages present an ample store; as proof of this, we need only state that

Mr. Bourn, in his valuable Gazetteer, has referred in almost every page to our Publication. In Genealogical lore none will dispute our claims. So valuable have our copious Indexes rendered this department, that pedigree-hunters generally consider it their first resource; and we observed, in the report of a recent trial, respecting the charges of a late indefatigable Genealogist, that one of the chief items of his bill was for obtaining biographical information from the Gentleman's Magazine!

Thus, notwithstanding the menacing storms that have so long, with little intermission, hovered around our political horizon, the substantial interests of Knowledge, Learning, and Truth, have received our unremitting support. Foreign wars and intestine commotions, the natural enemies of Science, have at length happily subsided. England now presents the imposing spectacle of a powerful Nation, aggrandizing herself, not by aggression and spoliation, but by commercial enterprize. The increase in the Revenue, and the extraordinary rise of the Funds, afford flattering proofs of her present prosperity and success. With these national prospects, so favourable to intellectual pursuits, we may entertain sanguine expectations of long and steadily cultivating those valuable and useful branches of Literature which must flourish most when Peace and the Genius of domestic Repose smile on our native land. To effect this object no exertions on our parts shall be spared; and in soliciting the future support of our learned Correspondents, we beg to return our grateful acknowledgments for the many gems with which they have enriched our pages. In conclusion, we venture to refer our Readers with confidence to the contents of our present Volume, as classified under the respective Indexes.

Dec. 31, 1823.

INDEX TO THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

*** Those marked thus * are Vignettes printed with the Letter-press.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--New Times
M. Chronicle - Post
M. Herald--Ledger
Brit Press-M. Adver.
Courier--Globe--Star
Traveller-Sun--Brit.
Traveller--Statesm.
StJames's&Gen.Eve.
Eng. Chronicle
Com. Chronicle
Packet - Even. Mail
London Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Lit.Gaz.--Lit.Chron.
Museum - Lit. Reg.
Courier de Londres
14 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berwick
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Boston
Brighton 3-Bristol 5
Bucks--Bury 2
Cambrian
Cambridge-Carlisle2
Carmarth.-Chelmsf
Cheltenham Chest. 3
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry2 Cumberl
Derby--Devon
Devizes - Doncaster
Dorchest -Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 4



Gloucester 2-Hants
Hereford -Hull 3
Hunts--Ipswich 2
Kent 3-Lancaster
Leeds 3-Leicester 2
Lichfield-Liverpool
Macclesfi.-Maidst. 2
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk-Norwich 2
N.Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2-Oxf. 2
Oswestry Pottery
Plymouth 2-Preston
Reading-Rochester
Salisbury-Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Stamford2.Stockport
Southampton
Suff..Surrey...Sussex
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven. Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2..York 4
Man. 2...Jersey 2
Guernsey 2
Scotland 31
Ireland 56

JULY, 1823.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.

Review of New Publications.

Historical Chronicle.

Embellished with a Portrait of Miss Thatcher, born deaf and dumb; and a View of Navestock Church, Essex.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by John Nichols and Son, at Cicero's Head, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, Post-paid.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A New Subscriber is referred for the Compendium of the History of Nottinghamshire to our Magazine for March and April 1819; and Mr. Twemlow for that of Cheshire, to December 1816, and April 1816.

A. H. thanks our Correspondent, Mr. E. Duke (Part i. p. 509), for his judicious and explanatory answers respecting Stonehenge; and fully agrees with him as to the grandeur and sublimity of the whole structure.

R. S. says, "The Corporation of Liverpool, with their accustomed liberality, have presented to the Trustees of the Liverpool Royal Institution 1000*l.* for the purchase of mathematical instruments, &c. and voted them the sum of 360*l.* annually for the general purposes of that infant establishment." We understand there is to be an exhibition of paintings in the Artists' Gallery, attached to the Institution, at the approaching Liverpool Musical Festival in October next.

Viator observes, "To prevent your Correspondent who inquires after the Scargills, from being misled by the pedigree inserted in Part ii. p. 594 of your Supplement to vol. xcii. I beg leave to mention, that in the authentic pedigree of the antient family of Pigot, I have seen the following particulars, which I believe may be relied upon.— Thomas Pigot of Clotheram, whom your Correspondent N. Y. W. G. mentions as father of Elizabeth, wife of William Scargill, knt. was the second son of Geffrey Pigot of Rippon and Clotheram, knt. descended in a right line from Randolf Pigot of Melmonly and Ripon, co. York, in temp. Edw. III. The elder brother of this Thomas was Sir Randolph Pigot of Clotheram, knt. living in the reign of Henry VII. and who married Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Strangwaies, knt. but deceasing without issue, left his estate to and amongst the four daughters of his brother Thomas, whose names and order of birth were Joan, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Margery, of whom Joan was married, first to Sir Giles Hussey of Gonthorp, co. Linc. knt. and secondly to Thos. Ffalkinghame [I adopt the orthography of the original], of North Hall near Leeds; Margaret, to James Medcalfe of Nappie, co. Richmond, knt.; Elizabeth, third dau. first to Sir Charles Brandon, knt. secondly to James Strangeways, knt. and thirdly to Francis Neville of Barby; and Margery to Thomas Waterton, esq.

"From the above account, it seems scarcely probable that Elizabeth could have been the wife of Sir William Scargill, unless she had a fourth husband, of whom the pedigree above cited, which is extremely particular and generally accurate, makes no mention. Much inconvenience and uncertainty often arising from errors and deviations originally and apparently very slight, and unimportant in the deduction of pedigrees, I am induced to trouble your Correspondent, and to intrude upon your pages with this communication, entirely with the view of obviating such effects from haste or inadvertence."

The same Correspondent states, in answer to Antiquarius, Part i. p. 328, that some account of Edward Lord Windsor of Bradenham, will be found in Langley's History of Desborough Hundred, and a more particular relation, together with a copy of his last will, in a quarto volume of the History of the Windsor Family.

V. says, "With regard to the author of *Bagatelles*, (pt. i. p. 15,) I would beg leave to suggest, that that little book may with some degree of *probability*,—I go no further,—be assigned to the Rev. Bennet Allen, formerly Minister of Ilford, who was the translator of "The Massacre of St. Bartholomew from Voltaire's Henriade."

E. F. J. remarks, "Mention having been made (Part i. p. 321) respecting the Barons of Lancaster, I there saw the name of Grelle, Baron of Manchester, which, with many others, is not in Bankes's Extinct Peerage. In a MS Baronage in my possession, containing an account of the Peers of each reign, from William the Conqueror, to Charles the Martyr; under those created by William I. I have the following account of Grelye, Baron of Manchester. Robert Grelye came into England with the Conqueror, who made him Baron of Manchester; the last of which name was Thomas Grelie, Baron of Manchester, who died without issue male, and left his daughter sole heir, anno 14 Edw. II. who was married to Roger Lord Delaware, who by her had John Lord Delaware, who married Margaret, daughter of Robert Holland, and Lord Roger Delaware, who married Ellen, daughter of Lord Mowbray, and died anno 44 Edw. III. and had Thos. Delaware, who died without issue, and left Joane his sister and heir, who married Sir Thomas West, knight, Lord of Compton Vallence, from whom the present Lord Delaware is descended. Arms: Gules, 3 bendlets enhanced Or. In the plates to Edmonson's "Baronagium Genealogicum," the Earl of Delaware quarters the above arms of Grelye, as representative of that antient family."

In our present Number, ii. p. 48, l. 21 from bottom, put a full-stop after fabric. Col. 2, l. 11 from bottom, *read* crocket. P. 49, l. 6, *read* flowery.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIO[NS]

On the Mountains of Switzerland.

THE annual increase in the number of English Travellers with their families at this season of the year, through Switzerland, has induced me to offer to public attention some observations which, I trust, may be found not altogether uninteresting, at least to the inquiring members of such parties; they are chiefly adopted from a philosophical work of Mr. Picot. Excursions from home will always be attended with cheerfulness and profitable pleasure, when they are accompanied with a spirit of inquiry into customs of Foreign nations, and productions of different countries. An increased love to mankind is then contracted towards those whom we did not know, and an enlarged and grateful sense of duty to the beneficence of creation is drawn forth from the heart, where it would otherwise have remained either for ever dormant, or at least operated only in the limited knowledge of domestic associations.

THERE are two principal chains of Mountains in Switzerland; that of *Jura*, which extends from West to the North, and forms those boundaries of the country; and that of the *Alps*, which surround it at the South and East, and which penetrate to its centre; these two chains approach each other in many of their points, and are separated by an immense valley, or rather by plains interspersed with hills which cover the whole Canton of Geneva, and a part of those of Vaud, Friburg, &c. The chain of Jura, nearest to the Alps, presents its most elevated points and blunted summits, which are 1 or 2,000 feet higher than the rest of the chain; on the declivities of this same side there are innumerable fragments or blocks of greis or granite, wholly foreign to the rocks of this chain, which are all calcareous. They have been evidently detached from the Alps, although many are found to be not less distant than fifty leagues from them, and are incontestible monuments of a great physical revolution which at some antient period seems to have overturned the globe. The calcareous stone of Jura is compact, in general of a yellowish brown colour; its beds are interchanged with banks of marne or argille, containing beautiful quarries of marble, asphaltus, gypsum, salt, and sulphureous waters, a great number of petrifactions, and many sorts of fossils.

Iron mines are abundant; and in the valleys are frequently discovered banks of *houille ligneuse*, which owe their origin to whole forests or woods, which appear to have experienced an enormous pressure, and to have been buried at the termination of some grand catastrophe.

Jura is crossed by a small number of strait passes, which it is easy to defend, as those of Geneva, l'Ecluse, d'Esclées, &c. It encircles a great number of natural grottoes, where the snow is retained during the whole year; it is covered with pasture less verdant and less prolific than those of the Alps, but still very profitable to their proprietors, and capable of feeding numerous flocks, and carpeted with an infinity of all pine plants. The brown bear who formerly inhabited these parts has become very rare, and now never shews himself but in the most uncultivated and less inhabited valleys.

The *Alps* extend in length from 200 to 250 leagues, and in breadth from 50 to 80, from the Mediterranean and Provence to the frontiers of Hungary; crossing Switzerland, wherein and in the neighbouring countries they

they attain their greatest elevation, and produce their most extensive masses, taking different names or epithets according to the countries through which they pass. The Romans in former times, and the French in our days, have constructed several routes, and those over the Simplon and Mount Cenis are of the latest date, and most general service.

The Alps form one of the principal chains of mountains of the globe, and the most lofty of any in Europe; for, passing the less considerable chains, Mount Perdu, which is the highest summit of the Pyrenees, does not exceed 10,578 feet above the Mediterranean Sea; Velino, in the Appenines, does not rise beyond 7,668 feet; Etna 10,000; the Peak of Lomintz, the most eminent of the Carpacs, 8,100: whilst the Finster Aarhorn, in the Helvetic Alps, attains 13,234 feet; Mount Rose, in the Pennine Alps, 14,580; and Mount Blanc 14,700 feet; these latter mountains are within 5,000 feet of the Cimboraco, in Peru, above the city of Quito, which is considered as one of the greatest giants of all the earth.

The Alps of Switzerland are covered with perpetual snow, especially those whose summits exceed 8,000 or 8,200 feet of elevation; for it is generally remarked of the whole surface of the globe, that heat diminishes in proportion as we rise above the level of the seas, and that we finally attain a height where constant winter reigns. This height varies, and follows the latitude of different countries; it is 14,700 feet over the Equator, and gradually abates towards the poles to 80° of latitude, a point at which it is confounded with the surface of the earth, at the sea side.

The moment of the day, which is found to be the coldest upon the Alps, is commonly, as in the plain, that of sun rise; so the moment of the greatest heat is that at two hours after noon; but the difference of the temperature between these two points of time is much less considerable at the greatest elevations than at the borders of the sea.

De Saussure has observed, that at the Col du Giant, at 10,578 feet above the sea, it was scarcely one-third of that at Geneva; whence it may be concluded, that if we can be raised to 6 or 7,000 toises above the sea, we may find the temperature of the air to be almost the same both day and night, in summer and winter.

The influence of the heat upon the evaporation in the air of mountains is almost triple that which is exercised in the plain; it is to the great rarity of the air in the Alps, and to the energy with which it accelerates evaporation, that we should ascribe the exhaustion and uneasiness which many persons experience in ascending the highest mountains; their respiration is constrained, and they are obliged to stop frequently for rest.

Where the clouds are seen to drag along the mountains and to veil their summits, rain may be expected, and when that has continued a long time, snow will fall in the middle regions of the Alps, before the rain entirely ceases, and the weather becomes serene and settled.

The pastures of the Alps generally consist of two or three stations to which the cattle are led in succession, in the spring, summer, and autumn, and each of which has its particular season; in the meadows, below the hills, and in the plain. In almost every inclosure there is a barn, with stables for the reception of hay gathered in during the summer, and where, during the winter, cattle are housed from the neighbouring villages, or those at the distance of a league or more, the view of all these rustic buildings affords great animation to the rural scenery of the verdure of Switzerland.

In these Alps there are 400 Glaciers, which, according to Ebel, occupy a surface of more than 130 square leagues, each of which are from one to seven leagues in length, half a league, at least, in breadth, and from one to six hundred feet in depth. "Such are," says this writer, "the inexhaustible reservoirs from which the greatest and chief rivers of Europe are supplied."

The Glaciers are formed in the highest valleys of mountains, where the snows accumulate during nine months of the year, rolling in grand masses from the adjoining summits, and heap upon each other in numerous beds of many hundred feet of condension. These masses being too great to be dissolved during the summer, present, at the return of winter, the appearance of a mass of congealed snows; they thus increase every year till

till they are extended into the lower vallies, where a greater degree of heat stops their advance. The Glaciers sometimes diminish during many following years, that is to say, the inferior part of them, which spreads into the fertile meadows of the valleys, loses by the melting of the summer such a quantity of ice, that it leaves a portion of the soil which it occupies. In other years; the Glaciers advance differently, and descend further into the cultivated vallies; there is nothing regular in their match, this depends on the temperature of the air, and abundance of the snows. It is usually in the spring that this increase of the Glaciers is made, for during the winter they remain at rest like vegetation, but in the summer thin fissures are most frequently opened, and this operation is accompanied with a noise like that of thunder, and with terrific shakes, that make the neighbouring mountains tremble. Where these kind of detonations are heard, and that many times during the day, a change in the atmosphere is expected; these fissures vary from day to day, and render the Glaciers dangerous to travellers.

The sudden changes of the atmosphere sometimes produce these fissures in the Glaciers; currents of cold air, which bring with them particles of ice, and disperse them to a distance as a drift of snow. The Glaciers are often covered with fragments of stones and rocks, brought thither by avalanches, or fallings from the adjoining summits. Usually these fragments are by small degrees cast towards the base and upon the sides of the Glacier, where they form enormous walls, 100 feet in height, to which the name of Moraines has been given. The vaults of ice which are observable at the foot of the Glaciers, and whence a torrent sometime issues, are always formed in the place where all the waters meet which spring from the melting of the ice; they take their rise in the spring, and acquire in the summer, dimensions which often attain 50 to 100 feet on every side. The water is white, and adheres to the numerous particles of rock which it carries down with it, and which are extremely attenuated by this friction.

Sebastian Munster, in his description of Switzerland about 300 years since, speaking of the Glaciers, says, page 341, *Solent Venatores, &c.* "The hunters have a custom of suspending during summer their game in the fissures of the Glaciers, that they may be frozen, and thus preserved until the time when they would use them. The inhabitants of the country employ the ice of the Glaciers in desperate maladies, especially in dysentery and as a remedy against ague, on the principle that contraries cure their contraries; they hold also, that the water of the Glaciers has many uses, and cures many diseases; in summer it is very cold, is thick, and of a cinder colour, and it issues through the valleys, reuniting in great rivers."

The inhabitants of the Alpine valleys suffer during the summer occasional ravages of the torrents, which form and increase prodigiously when there are any falls from the high mountains. The fearful noise which is heard from the heights, announce their arrival for a quarter or half an hour preceding, which affords time to take some means to avert this destructive visitation. Those who have been upon these mountains during the time of one of these storms, especially during a night of tempest, will retain the remembrance of one of the most imposing and terrific spectacles which has been given to man to consider; at one moment it is a wind of extraordinary violence; at the next, lightning the most vivid, illuminating for an instant the rudest scene in nature, and leaving it in the profoundest darkness, followed by thunders re-echoed from the neighbouring summits! The storm is often seen to rage below the spectator's feet, while he is enjoying the most serene and calm atmosphere; torrents pouring their whistling winds on one side, and trees and roots torn up on the other. The tempests of the plains in some respects produce similar phenomena, but these are by far the most terrible and sublime! A. H.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Newlyn Vicarage, Truro, July 5.*

WHILST your Reviewer accepts my best thanks for his flattering attention to my little book, (see Part I. page 540,) he will allow me to observe that, in his critique, there are some positions which seem to want support, and some remarks which, on due consideration, his candour, I think, will induce him to retract.

With

With respect to Marriage, is it the opinion of the Reviewer, that "the connexion between the man and the woman should only subsist so long as the efforts of both are essential to the rearing of their children?" Surely not. But such might be inferred from "the fine argument of Lord Kaimes," as stated by the Critic. And Professor Millar's "Illustrations" are to me obscure. Dr. Beattie's admirable essay on "the Attachments of Kindred" would set all right. In the volume of "Dissertations" now before me, I had forgotten the essay "on Kindred;" and very lately opened to it, by mere accident.

Of Roman Adulteries we have, doubtless, abundant proof. But I have drawn a line of evident distinction between ancient Rome, and Rome in the days of Horace, and of Juvenal, and Martial, and Seneca.

For the *metaphysics* of the Essay on Taste, it does not appear to me that the Reviewer and myself essentially disagree. Taste (as he most happily expresses it) is in landscape, "a knowledge of fine scenes, and *assimilation* to them." But this assimilation cannot exist without *feeling* and *fancy*.

My little volume is truly a "*farrago libelli*," where next rises into notice— "the Deserted Village-school." The first edition of this poem was published at Edinburgh, under the direction of Sir Walter Scott, who considered it as a *counterpart* to Shenstone's "Schoolmistress," not as, in any respect, *a copy*. The stanzas, in both poems, are Spenserian. But the subject of the "Deserted School" is perfectly new, from the first stanza to the last. The Stanzas most resembling Shenstone (though from the sentiment very distant from imitation) shall, by your leave, be submitted to your readers.

I must first, however, revert to the critique, where in my "Traditions and Recollections," the Reviewer thinks I have treated too leniently the character of Dr. Wolcot: but it was the character of Dr. W. in earlier life. Dreadful is it to consider, that as he grew older, he became more and more licentious. So that the term "*flagitiousness*" is by no means inapplicable; and he was indeed (as I have represented him in the last chapter of my "Recollections") a hoary sinner. Yet I cannot conceive that, for this reason, I ought to withhold from Wolcot the praise which is due to talent; or to stifle all my youthful recollections; whilst I remember his unwearied attentions to my father in illness—attentions which, under Providence, prolonged a life so dear to me! Nor do I fear contamination, whilst I turn over those unpublished Poems of Wolcot, which I happen to possess; especially that pathetic epistle from Queen Matilda to her brother George III. and that fine Christmas Hymn, or Carol, which we should be willing to derive from Christian feeling.

Let me now, Mr. Urban, beg your pardon for thus detaining you. And let me intreat your Reviewer to take in good part what I have ventured to intimate or suggest to him; again assuring him, that I sincerely thank him for his good opinion of me, and that I am gratified by those expressions of approbation which far outweigh the exceptions he may have made to some passages in my writings.

In allusion to "the Schoolmistress," it is asked:

"Ah! whither in a store of knowledge rich,
Ah, whither exiled that far-dreaded *Dame*,
Whose learning stamp'd the credit of a witch
(Such is its fate too oft) on honest fame?
Where now that rod which, with unerring aim,
Would idler strait in distant corner smite...
Those ruthless twigs announcing sin and shame,
Which kindling ire would sway with tenfold might, [alas! to light?
When little struggling bums were brought,

High-spectacled her reverential nose,
When late I peep'd amidst her pigmy throng, [ing woes,
Small thought had she, in sooth, of gather-
But humm'd, as in the days when life was young,
In merry mood, a stave of Israel's song:
Then sudden, startled at the sight of me,
She threw a quickening glance her imps among;
And ranged the ready class in due degree,
Proud that the Parson's self her sovereign power should see.

Where now that wheel she turn'd so swift around, [warm'd?
If her snug porch the summer-sunbeam
Where her trim beds, her thyme, her parsley-ground,
Her elder, clownish warts away that charm'd;
Her hives, that 'mid the luscious woodbine swarm'd,
And, for the Curate, the pure virgin-comb?
Alas! shall gentle Pity, unalarm'd,

Be

Be told, a parish-workhouse is her home,
Nor haste with lenient balms to mitigate
her doom?" P. 198.

The old *Schoolmaster* is now introduced. And I regret, that through the rest of the Poem, we almost lose sight of Shenstone. I wish I could have caught his manner, and preserved it through the whole.

There lived our good old *Master*, to the
Muse
So dear—his virtues of no vulgar price!
I own, contracted were his cottage-views;
Yet only shall fastidiousness too nice
Scoff at his sees and saws as prejudice.
If he had any fault 'twas stubborn pride;
Which, spurning innovation as a vice,
Stuck to the system by his fathers tried:—
It was a fault, methinks, to merit much
allied.

Grave was his port; and, as his cane he
grasp'd,
At his approach the villagers would flee;
Girls in their teens, and those by Hymen
clasp'd—
And (thrill'd, as if from thraldom scarcely
free) [Three'!
All fancied in his face 'the Rule of
For deep the furrows of his beetling brow
Arithmetic with age had trac'd, perdie:
And, sure, of science he had full enow
For anvil, awl, or axe, or clod-compelling
plough." P. 200.
* * * *

"And see where now, like locusts o'er the
land, [trian route!
Spreads far and near, the fierce Lancas-
At first, it was a sly and sneaking band—
But hark! as 'if all Bedlam were let out,'
Of '*unreiterated sounds*' a shout!
Hark! in the winds new acclamations swell!
The sober citizen and lubber-lout,
And babes and sucklings, ere they yet can
spell— [Bell'!"
Mingle with lawny lords, and prattle—'Dr.
* * * *

Well do I recollect, with many a stain
Saline, how soil'd my tear-washt horn-
book was!
I'd give my ears the relic to regain,
Spite of Lancastrian humming: 'what an
ass!'
In truth, sage Madam Trimmer to surpass,
To honest Dilworth I adjudge the palm;
His tatter'd leaves shall conjure up our
class,
And breathe o'er all my soul a spring-tide
balm— [second Psalm.
E'en now I read and spell, and thumb the

Nathless, tho' I would fain to memory look
To catch the colour of my childish days,
'Twas not, I wist, attachment to my book;
'Twas not ambition emulous of praise,
That o'er my toils effused its cheery rays;
My task was tedious, and my mistress stern!
I rather fear'd the birch, than loved the
bays:
Nor did I, skill'd my interest to discern,
From intuition rare that irksome lesson learn.

Yet reason fructifies each forward wight,
Soon ripening into men the new-born race,
Nor chastisement uncomely scares the sight,
Nor passion mars reflection's sober grace,
Nor tears, that plead for pity, foul the face:
But in the illumined link-boy's liberal mind,
While each ingenuous feeling holds its
place,
Ne birch, ne ferula, was e'er design'd
For snowy hands so smooth, for bottoms so
refin'd.

His brogues let down (for modest eye too
much!) [breech,
Say, can *he* trace, who shakes the smarting
His *sandy lesson* with decided touch?
Or, in meek accents of unmanly speech,
The culprit condescending to beseech
For mercy—say, will such an abject elf
The height of man's importance ever reach,
Nor grovel in the dust in search of pelf;—
Tho' born to cope with Kings—an inde-
pendent self?" Pp. 208, 209.

Yours, &c. R. P.

FLY LEAVES.—No. XIII.

William Strode the Poet.

HE flourished in the reign of Charles I. and was, according to Wood, "a pithy and sententious preacher, exquisite orator, and an eminent poet."* On the effusions of his muse he bestowed little care. Many of his poetical pieces remain scattered in the manuscript collections of that period, and the few pieces known were posthumously printed in such popular miscellanies as *Parnassus Biceps*, 1656, and *Wit Restor'd*, 1658. The following pieces were taken from an old manuscript volume † to engraft in Ellis's *Specimens*, vol. III. p. 173.

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* Ath. Oxon. by Bliss, vol. III. col. 151.

† The following admired lines were in the same collection, and appear much in the stile of our author.

To his Mistres.

I'le tell you whence the rose did first grow
red,
And whence the lillie whitenesse borrowed:
You blusht; the rose strait red'ned at the
sight,
The lillie kist your hands, and so came white.
Before that time the rose was but a staine,
The lillie of its palenesse did complain:
You have the native colour: these they die
And onely flourish in your livery.

On

On a Gentlewoman walking in the Snowe.

I sawe faire Cloris walke alone,
When feathered rayne came softly downe,
And Jove descended from his tower
To court her in a silver shower.
The wanton snowe flewe to her breast,
Like little birds into their nest,
And overcame with whitenes there
For grief it thaw'd into a teare,
Thence falling on her garments hemme,
To deck her freez'd into a gemme.

W. St.

Song. On a Friendes absence.

Come, come, I faint; thy heavy stay,
Doubles each houre of the day,
The winged haste of nimble love,
Makes aged tyme not seem to move;
Did not the light
And then the sight
Obstruct my sight
I should beleeve the sun forgott his flight.

Shew not the drooping mary-gold
Whose leaves like greiving amber fold.
My longing nothing can explayne
But soule and body rent in twayne:
Did I not moane
And sighe and groane
And talke alone,
I should beleeve my soule was gon from home.

Shee's gone, shee's gone, away shee's fledd,
Within my breast to make her bedd,
In mee there dwells her tenant woe,
And sighes are all the breath I blowe.
Then come to me,
One touch of thee
Will make mee see
If loving thus I live, or dead I bee.

W. St.

Sonnett.

My love and I for kisses playd,
Shee would keepe stakes, I was content,
But when I wonne, shee would be paid,
This made mee aske her what shee meant:
"Pray, since I see," quoth shee, "your wrangling vayne, [againe."
"Take your owne kisses, give mee myne

W. Str.

To his Mistress.

In your aterne beauty I can see
What ere in Ætna wonders bee,
If coles out of the topp doe flye,
Hott flames doe gush out of your eye:
If frost lye on the ground belowe,
Your breast is white and cold as snowe;
The sparkes that sett my hart on fire,
Refuse to melt your owne desire.
The frost that bynde's the chilly breast,
With double fire hath mee opprest:
Both heat and cold a leagne have made,
And leaving yow, they mee invade:
The hearth its proper flame withstands,
When ice itselfe heates others hands.

W S.

Song

Keepe on your maske and hide your eye,
For with beholding you I dye,
Your fatall beauty, Gorgon-like,
Dead with astonishment will strike,
Your piercing eyes, if them I see,
Are worse than Basilisks to mee.

Shutt from myne eyes those hills of snowe,
Their melting valleys doe not showe.
Those azure pathes lead to dispaire,
O vex mee not, forbeare! forbeare!
For while I thus in torments dwell,
The sight of heaven is worse than hell.

Your daynty voyce and warbling breath,
Sound like a sentence past for death:
Your dangling tresses are become,
Like instruments of finall doome:
O! if an angel torture so,
When life is gone where shall I goe?

W. St.

Of Death and Resurrection

Like to the rowling of an eye,
Or like a starre shott from the skye,
Or like a hand vpon a clock,
Or like a wave vpon a rock:
Or like a winde, or like a flame,
Or like false newes which people frame
Even such is man of equall stay,
Whose very growth leads to decay
The eye is turn'd, the starre downe bendeth, [scendeth
The hand doeth steale, the wave de-
The winde is spent, the flame vnfir'd,
The newes disprov'd, man's life expir'd
Like to an eye, which sleepe dorth chayne,
Or like a starre, whose fall wee fayne
Or like the shade on Ahaz watch,
Or like the wave which gulfes doe snatch,
Or like a winde or flame that's past,
Or smother'd newes confirm'd at last,
Even so man's life pawn'd in the grave,
Wayts for a riseing it must have.
The eye still sees, the starre still blazeth, [eth,
The shade goes back, the wave escap
The wind is turn'd, the flame reviv'd,
The newes renew'd, and man new liv'd

W St

Eu. Hood.

Mr. Urban, *July* 17.

YOUR Correspondent Amicus (i. 490) could perhaps inform me to what family of Agar allusion is made in Drake's "York."

The Earldom of Aldborough (see i. 372) is *not* extinct; it has devolved to the Honourable Benjamin O'Neal Stratford, only surviving brother of the late Peer, and now present and fourth Earl. The writer was led into the mistake by Debrett's "Peerage," stating Mr Stratford's death instead of his lady's.

G. H. W

Mr.



Mr Urban, July 9.

Miss Thatcher, whose Portrait we now send you, *(see Plate I.)* was born totally deaf, and consequently insensible to the use of language. Her case proves in a very decided manner what advantages may be attained by scientific and humane perseverance; at the same time it opens to view a reasonable hope that these poor unfortunate beings, to whom this inlet of human knowledge appeared irrevocably closed, are not all in that dreadful situation.

The community are under great obligations to any man who is the first to stem the torrent of error, and prove so distinctly that all the sons of Esculapius of olden time, as well as those of the present day, who have consigned this class of diseases to the incurable list, are not to be implicitly relied upon.

Diseases of the Ear, we are assured by several, and we know it to be the opinion of some of the highest members of the profession, are very little if at all understood by the general practitioner; but a gentleman who turns the whole force of a well-educated mind, aided by experience, to one branch of a profession, must necessarily rise to eminence. We see this daily in every walk of life, and it is a proof of liberality and honourable feeling in the medical and surgical profession, to submit (as it is well known they do) cases of defective sight, hearing, &c. &c. to the gentlemen who make those respective departments of practice their constant study, and from the number of cases continually presenting themselves, must be well skilled in affording relief.

Before men of science and education undertook the treatment of deafness and diseases of the auditory organs, they were affections for which most old women had a never-failing nostrum, or which the itinerant Empiric appropriated to himself. Many of these delude the public, both in the metropolis and the country, even at the present day; but the gentlemen who have devoted themselves to this line of practice and justly claim respectability are, we believe, only four in the whole of this great empire, all of whom now reside in London.

It is neither our province nor wish to draw a comparison between these gentlemen; they have no doubt each their own peculiar opinions and methods of treatment. Not that we mean to convey an idea, that each applies a favourite remedy to every case indiscriminately; this would be stigmatising them as system-mongers, than which nothing can be more opposite to true science. No doubt they all give their Patients a clear, honourable opinion of the case presented to them, formed upon a comprehensive view of the various symptoms. Here it is the man of ability shines superior to the Empiric; the first applies a remedy from a knowledge of its effects in relieving a peculiar malady, the Charlatan blunders on, and if by chance one case out of a thousand succeeds, he uses every art to cause all the unsuccessful cases to be buried in oblivion.

Miss Thatcher is a native of Bristol, of a highly respectable family, but since the acquirement of hearing, she has become an orphan, and Mr. Wright, with the consent of her father, previous to his death, and her nearest relatives, has adopted her as his own: she is about sixteen years of age, finely formed, peculiarly interesting in manner and disposition, and gifted with considerable intellectual powers. Her voice is harmonious and natural, but owing to a double uvula, or rather a division of it, she cannot pronounce some letters and words so fluently as other persons, which is to be attributed to that cause alone, as others similarly circumstanced (although they are by no means common instances,) have the same difficulty. Her hearing is however quite perfect, and she forms altogether a very striking example of the successful treatment of extreme deafness, whilst her case, which is well authenticated, will diffuse a ray of hope that will penetrate wherever a similar instance is to be found, and we trust will excite the ability, and stimulate the perseverance of others to carry on and perfect the benefits which this new discovery opens to the world; for this young lady is not the only case wherein the same modes of treatment have succeeded, and there is reason to believe, that had her Majesty Queen Charlotte's life been prolonged, she intended to have become the Patroness of an Institution, where children, thus deprived from birth of the valuable sense of hearing, might have received the

the advantages of the same treatment; for her Majesty expressed herself much gratified by such a proof that these cases were not all incurable, and was pleased to cause the Royal thanks to be conveyed to Mr. Wright, for one of his publications on the Ear, which her Majesty personally desired him to send her, and in honouring him with the grant of an appointment as her Surgeon-Aurist (see London Gazette, Jan. 20, 1818), declared in a letter written by her Majesty's command, that the honour was conferred in consequence of her Majesty "*having had an opportunity of witnessing the efficacy of Mr. Wright's practice and ability as an Aurist.*"

From one of Mr. Wright's works on "Nervous Deafness," it appears that this young lady's case was a species of dropsy of the membrane, generally known by the name of the drum of the ear, which being formed of several laminæ, some of them were kept apart by extravasated fluid. He considers this case as of very rare occurrence, but is of opinion that the most frequent cause of total and congenital deafness is to be attributed to the injudicious exposure of infants by nurses and others to sudden changes of temperature, cold ablutions in the first moments of existence, &c. &c. but he does not think that there are so many children born deaf, as is generally believed.

It is commonly supposed, that in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the children receive medical aid as to the malady under which they labour; but by a correspondence published in 1819, it appears that Mr. Wright offered to attend the children in that Institution gratuitously; and His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the Patron, with the advice of Dr. Bain, one of the Censors of the College of Physicians, recommended that the offer should be accepted; to which the Committee returned the following answer:

"Resolved, That as this Institution is established only for the purposes of Instruction, it is the opinion of this Committee that they cannot, consistently with their sense of the confidence reposed in them by the Parents, permit the Pupils received by them for Education alone, to be subjected to any Medical Treatment whatever in regard to their Deafness, while they are in the Asylum, and that a copy of this Resolution be respectfully communicated to his Royal Highness the Patron."

When the proposal was made, it was explained to the Committee that the modes of treatment were not kept secret, neither were they painful, nor in any respect injurious to the constitution; and under those circumstances, with facts before them to shew that it was no vain theory, surely parents ought to have had an option, whether they would or would not subject their children to a trial of the curative process, thus proposed. We understand the illustrious Patron was of opinion, that if such rules existed, whereby the Committee considered themselves obliged to give the above reply, a general meeting of Governors ought to have been convened, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of rescinding such regulations.

If, indeed, the method of treatment was calculated to give pain, or derange the health of the children, the general meeting of Governors would have evinced parental solicitude by refusing the offer; but it was not proposed that the children should be subjected to the ridiculous plan of having their constitutions injured, and probably their lives destroyed with mercury*; nor their ears burned with caustic†. Indeed, the Governors would only have had to look at Miss Thatcher, to be convinced that the process was not injurious to health; and every person who sees this print of her, will be of the same opinion, for Miss Drummond has shewn her usual taste and spirit of execution in the portrait, and the engraver has performed his part in a

* Several cases are quoted, and much force of reasoning used by Mr. Wright, in a little work on "The improper use of Mercury in cases of nervous Deafness."

† The case of the Duke of Wellington, into whose ears a solution of caustic was put to relieve an imaginary opacity of the drum of the ear, must serve as a caution against the use of this application; for though numberless cases might be cited in which it has occasioned equally injurious effects, yet when a misfortune occurs to such an illustrious individual, it becomes known to all the world. The Duke's life was considered by his medical attendants as being seriously threatened, previous to his departure for the Congress, owing to this application, and his Grace's hearing has been very defective, until recently, since Mr. Wright's attendance upon him: but we understand that gentleman is in great doubt whether the hearing on one side will ever be restored.

manner

manner so creditable to himself, that the public have a faithful resemblance of the young lady who is the subject of these observations.

C. S. & R. M.
Life Governors of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

THERE seems to have been an error which has crept into all our Historians, respecting the fate of the Lady Katharine Grey, youngest daughter of Henry Grey Duke of Suffolk, and the Lady Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon. The main points of her history are well known, and no doubt, correctly detailed; but it is of her death and burial that I am now speaking. Dr. Fuller, in his quaint way, gives us the following account:

"She was born at Bradgate, and (when her father was in height) married to Henry Lord Herbert, son and heir to the Earl of Pembroke; but the politic old Earl, perceiving the case altered, and what was the high way to honour, turned into the ready road to ruin, got pardon from Queen Mary, and broke the marriage quite off. This Heraclita, or Lady of Lamentation, thus repudiated, was seldom seen with dry eyes for some years together, sighing out her sorrowful condition; so that though the roses in her cheeks looked very wan and pale, it was not for want of watering. Afterwards Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, married her privately without the Queen's licence, and concealed it till her pregnancy discovered it. Queen Elizabeth beheld her with a jealous eye, unwilling she should match either foreign Prince or English Peer, but follow the pattern she set her of constant virginity. For their presumption this Earl was fined 15,000*l.* imprisoned with his lady in the Tower, and severely forbidden her company; but love and money will find or force a passage. By bribing the keeper, he bought (what was his own) his wife's embraces, and had by her a surviving son, Edward, ancestor to the Duke of Somerset. She died Jan. 26, 1567, a prisoner in the Tower, after nine years durance there."

It appears from Bayley's "History of the Tower," p. 91, that on the 5th Sept. 1562, 4 Eliz. "the Ladie Katherine Grey, and the Erle of Hartford," were prisoners there: but from the following note, copied from a MS by Reyce, now in the College of Arms, relating to Suffolk Antiquities, it is equally clear that she did not die there: the note is as follows:

"There lie buried in the Church and Chancel at Yoxford, the bowels of y^e Lady Katherine, wife of Edward Seimour Earl of Hartford. She was daughter of Henry Grey Duke of Suffolk, and of Mary the French Queen, the younger of the two daughters of King Henry VII.:—of the elder, K. James and K. Charles were descended. This lady Katharine had been committed prisoner to Sir Owen Hopton, Lieftenant of the Tower, for marrying without the Queen's knowledge, and was by him kept at Cockfield Hall, in Yoxford, being his house, where she died. I have been often told by aged people in Yoxford, that after her death, a little dog she had, would never more eat any meat, but lay and died upon her grave."

This statement is corroborated by the following entry in the Parish Register of Yoxford:

"The Lady Katherine Gray, buried 21st Feb. 1567." D. A. Y.

We have pleasure in presenting our Readers with the following curious particulars respecting the Toad, from which they will judge whether it is a noxious Reptile *.

1. TO SIR JOSEPH BANKS,

SIR, *Morton, 23 April* 1808.

THE following subject will, I trust, sufficiently apologize for the liberty I have thus taken, and I beg to be considered in terms of the greatest respect, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL HOPKINSON.

The Toad, though a loathsome, is not generally considered a venomous animal by the common people, many of whom so far from indicating any fear or disgust at its sight, will frequently grasp it in their hands, and throw it wantonly at each other. That it is actually capable, however, of injuring the human frame, will appear from the following rare and perhaps unique occurrence.

While Thomas Willson, a gardener of this place, was pulling down and repairing an old wall, in the early part of this cold and sterile month, he observed a cavity passing up the middle, with some outlets, at irregular distances, so smooth and black as induced him to suspect them the abodes of rats, or of some other quadrupeds. The severity of the day, the pendent position of the head, together with a cold, under which he then laboured, aggregately caused a more copious effusion of the

* On this subject see vols. LXXVII. p. 873; LXXVIII. 1055; LXXIX. 303, 416, 573.

nasal

nasal fluid than at other times. To have disposed of this drop by drop, repeatedly and deliberately in the way usual in more civilized life, would have impeded the operations of one so assiduously employed. It was removed by an apter process, the fore-finger and thumb, accompanied by a short and forward jerk of the head. Thus was the hand for several hours alternately employed, one while squeezing the humid nostrils, at another time removing, handling, and refitting the smooth stones surrounding the cavities.

In the extremity of these gloomy recesses, about the close of day, were discovered five monstrous Toads, which finding their domains invaded, had crawled thither for safety. In the evening, this person, not in the least apprehensive of any evil consequences likely to ensue, returned to his house, where he had not been long seated by the fire, before he was seized with a sharp throbbing sensation never before experienced in that very part which, during the course of the previous day, had been so often pinched with the finger and thumb. In the night this increased, and before the ensuing morning, extended with a considerable degree of painful inflammation quite over his face, to the crown of his head upwards: in a lateral direction to his ears and downwards to his shoulders. Though not yet aware of the source from whence the evil proceeded, still he now began to be alarmed, and recollecting what intercourse he so lately had with the ancient inhabitants of the hollow wall, to suspect the injury arose from them. On the following day, his nose was so swollen, his features so generally inflated, the colour of his face so heightened, that, independent of his corporal habiliments, not even a neighbour would have known him. In this state of pain, distortion, and suspense, did he continue nearly a week, at the end of which, finding no abatement of the malady, application was made to a farrier, who affixed a large leathern plaster consisting of honey and verdigrise, because it is reputed to have cured not long ago a man bitten by a viper in a hay-field, at Swinstead. To the part affected, this recipe had not been long applied, before its salutary efficacy began to be felt. Seven fertile ulcers burst out from his nose, which continued, for many days, to discharge a black fœtid matter very profusely. The tumid member became daily less, the inflammation gradually subsided, the pain abated, and the features re-assumed their natural shape.

The particulars of the above singular circumstance have thus been correctly and minutely detailed, with a view to caution persons, whose province more especially may lead them to such places as this and other reptiles are wont to inhabit, to convince them what seems clear beyond all possibility of doubt, that the Toad is actually possessed with a power of infusing, some how or other, a noxious quality into the human frame. The writer, however, begs to be understood, that, notwithstanding the reputed quality of the large leathern plaister, he does not vouch for its efficacy in the present, nor will he venture to recommend it in a future and similar instance.

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2. To the Rev. Samuel Hopkinson, Morton, near Bourn, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Sir, *Soho-sq. June* 18, 1808.

YOUR favour, dated April 25, did not reach my hands till yesterday. For the account contained in it, I beg to thank you, though in fact I am not yet convinced that the swellings which took place in the nose of the person you describe, were owing to his having blown his nose with a finger with which he had touched stones blackened by the frequent contact of the Toads crawling over them.

I have, from my childhood, in conformity to the precepts of a mother, void of all imaginary fear, been in constant habits of taking Toads in my hand, holding them there some time, and applying them to my face or nose, as it may happen. M[illegible]

doing this very frequently, is to inculcate the opinion I have held since I was taught by my mother, that the Toad is actually a harmless animal, and to whose manner of life man is certainly under some obligation, as his food is chiefly those insects which devour his crops, and annoy him in various ways. To treat such an animal with cruelty, and to regard it with disgust, I have always considered as a vulgar error, and have thought it an act of humanity worthy the practice of a contemplative man, to convince his neighbours by every means in his power, that a helpless and harmless

creature

creature ought rather to be regarded with complacence and kindness, than with disgust, terror, and consequent persecution. In practice of humanity towards the Toad, which has now been continued nearly 60 years, in which time I have removed from some hundreds of persons the disgust they had been accustomed to feel at the sight of a Toad, and induced many to handle the animal, and imitate my custom of applying it to the face in order to prove that the thin skin of the lips and the cheeks were not subject to damage by the touch. I have never, in one instance, observed any consequence to follow the contact of the human skin with that of a Toad more than what happens when a beast, a bird, or a fish is handled.

I cannot, therefore, at once decide, that the swellings, inflammation, and ulcers, that appeared on the nose, arose from handling the stones against which the Toads had rubbed. I incline much more to suppose that it was the effect of some constitutional disease which accidentally took place soon after the man had found the Toads in the wall, and which was erroneously attributed to venom.

I am, Rev. Sir;
Your most obedient servant,
JOSEPH BANKS.

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3. SIR JOSEPH, *Morton, June* 24.

I AM much obliged by the handsome and diffuse manner in which you have been pleased to favour me with an answer. Though ready to pay the utmost deference to your opinion in all matters relating to the operations of nature, still, under circumstances, of which I have actually been in a great degree an eye witness, it is utterly impossible to resist all at once, and to reject altogether, the plain evidence of sense, or to peruse your plan for removing the aversion which the generality of men entertain for the Toad, without turning pale with horror. Had my neighbour Willson been addicted to habits of intemperance, which we see daily punished with fiery and distorted features: had he, from other causes, been subject to cutaneous disorders: could any plausible reason be assigned for the fabrication of so curious a falsehood, one, then, might hesitate a while in assenting to his story. To all this, however, the reverse is the fact. He is a plain, sober, industrious, active man on the verge of sixty *, with a clear countenance that has never been deformed with a filthy ulcer, nor even with a pimple till a little after he had so repeatedly rejected that with his finger and thumb, at the same time he was employed in handling the stones, blackened and defiled by the reptiles in the cavity of the wall, which the highest orders of society commonly put carefully into the pocket. Nor has this person, since the seven ulcers ceased to flow, which was near three weeks after they first burst forth, been troubled with any similar complaint on any part of his body. Having never had the resolution to view this loathsome reptile, even from a distance or on horseback, without great violation to my feelings, I cannot but contemplate your experiment with dread. Though you have applied the toad repeatedly and assiduously to the most vulnerable part, still, I trust, you will have the goodness to excuse me in observing that you probably had no crack, nor sore at the time of application upon your lips, while the extremities of Willson's nose were, from a combination of causes, viz. the dry severity of the day, the dripping of the mucus, and the attrition of the finger and pressure of thumb, were under a considerable degree of excoriation. At this time and in this state, do I conceive and believe was the noxious quality of this horrible reptile taken from the polluted stones by the finger and thumb, and conveyed directly by frequently pinching and squeezing the excoriated and humid nostrils to the nose. Supposing, however, that at the time of contact any openings existed upon your lips, we are not surely to infer, admitting its capability to infuse a venom, a certainty of your receiving the infection.

You know, Sir Joseph, much better than I, that there is scarce any law in Nature without some exception. The small-pox, though a very common, is not a general disorder. Some never take

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* *June* 28, 1823. After a lapse of fifteen years, Thomas Willson is perfectly well, advancing fast towards old age, having never once, either before, or since the period above noticed, been troubled with any ulcers in his face, nor in any other part of his body, which is remarkably fine and healthy considering his advancing years.

take the measles. I never had the whooping-cough, and have, providentially, more than once escaped fevers, that seized my companions at school and college, and hurried them prematurely to the tomb. In like manner, when one hundred are bitten, perhaps not more than one dies of the hydrophobia, though neither sea-water, the Ormskirk medicine, nor any other nostrum has contributed, in the least degree, to save one single individual of the remaining ninety and nine.

I have carefully informed this person of the particulars of your humane and obliging letter, but so convinced is he that the virulent ulcers which flowed so long and so copiously from his nose were occasioned by the toads, and by nothing else, that I verily believe neither the dread of punishment, nor a promise of reward, will ever induce him, any more than myself, to submit to the process you have been so good to state for removing this general and painful prejudice.

Another circumstance, somewhat corroborative, though differing materially from the above, of the toad being a venomous animal occurred in December last. While shooting in the dark bosom of a wood, the busy actions of a setter were observed to indicate that a foreigner had taken shelter under the bottom of a bush. Our senses were excited and our arms brought to bear ready for the eager object of pursuit. Encouraged, the dog speared. You, Sir Joseph, will easily conceive my disappointment, and the sudden terror, which I can neither account for, nor conquer, that seized me altogether. A great toad was struggling and suspended from his jaws. I fled

Gelidusque tremor per ossa cucurrit.

In a few minutes, Nick, my companion, followed, somewhat dismayed, his ears drooping, his tail pendant, foaming. He soon recovered, and no bad consequence ensued. Upon inquiry, I found this very commonly happens to the dogs of wood-men, though I never heard of one being affected longer or in a different manner.

I am, Sir Joseph, with many thanks for your extremely interesting and very obliging communication,

Your most obedient Servant,
SAMUEL HOPKINSON.

4. REV. SIR,

I HOPE you will excuse me if I have still some doubts of admitting the accessary fact, for, so I must call the mischief derived from a wall which had been stained by toads, as a repetition of the multitude of negative proofs in favour of the innocence of an animal I have for so many years experienced. I myself have seen the circumstance you mention, of a dog foaming at the mouth in consequence of his having seized a toad, but, as I held the toad by a leg in my hand when the dog snapped at it, and did not let it drop, I saw, also, that it voided a large quantity of the liquor a toad generally has within it, to keep up, as I believe, the necessary moisture of its parts. This fluid is very acid, but does not as far as I know produce any evil effect. It has been shed in my hand very frequently without the least injury. The cases of both the dog you saw and of my dog, were not followed with any disagreeable symptoms after the foam ceased to flow, which in my case soon happened. The dog hunted about with as much spirit as usual, eat heartily when he came home, and was in perfect health from that time forward.

That Nature has provided mankind with an instinctive aversion to the toad I must also doubt. Instincts I believe to be generally bestowed on all individuals of the species to whom Nature has kindly imparted them, and to be guides much more unerring than the deductions of reason.

In my own person I certainly never entertained the least fear of a toad, as the animal was presented to me when very young as an harmless creature, and I believe you will not find a single child who cries and shrinks from a toad, unless he has been taught to fear it.

If you, Sir, could so far conquer the aversion you have imbibed for this harmless reptile, as to cause one to be put into a cage, if properly provided with a damp corner lined with mat and properly kept clean, it will live happily and comfortably a long time. Feed it once a day with earth worms, maggots, or flies, of all which it is very fond. I conceive that the workings of your reason would soon gain a victory over your prejudice, if you could conquer your first disgust, and look at the animal with any kind

kind of indifference. You would soon feel a prejudice in favour of its shape, which, if flowing curves are beautiful, as all painters admit them to be, is certainly more elegant than that of a bird, whose beak is among the few instances in nature of an useful member appearing, when compared with the whole of the animal, ugly, as a straight lined cone certainly is. The eye of the toad would first attract your notice, which is brilliant and intelligent: his actions in seizing and securing his prey, which is composed of a mixture of force and cunning, would amuse you; and I am confident if the first prejudice was subdued, that in one week's time, a toad would become an object of amusement instead of disgust, and be regarded in future as a friend rather than an enemy. A friend of Lincolnshire he certainly is, for he never fails to seize and devour every midge that comes within his reach.

I thank you, Sir, for the obliging offer you have made me of sending me copies of some manuscripts of the great Linnæus, never made public. I will not however trouble you on that head. I respect the memory of the great botanist with more than common ardour, for the extensive benefit science has derived from his application and logical arrangement of articles, which, till his day, were almost lost and confounded in their increasing numbers. Without an accurate arrangement, how can man hope to succeed in making a catalogue f the infinitely interesting works of his Creator? I know, however, from having seen a great deal of the manuscripts he left behind him, that he seldom, if ever, detained from his Printer any thing likely to be welcome, and productive to either of them by publication.

I beg, Sir, you will believe me your very faithful and humble Servant,

JOSEPH BANKS.

MR. URBAN, *Ipswich, July* 9.

I HAVE lately discovered, amongst some very old family linen, an exceedingly fine damask napkin, most beautifully woven with the Arms of King Henry VII; the shield is encompassed by the garter, and surmounted by an arched diadem or crown on a seven barred helmet, having the winged dragon and the greyhound for supporters.

On each side is a naked female figure supporting a wreath, in the centre of which, and immediately over the cross on the crown, is suspended a rose. Beneath the arms are four flowers, one of which is the violet, another a sort of water-flag, the third bears the thistle leaf, and the fourth appears to have rose leaves, but does not bear that flower. At each end is a wide border, containing, amongst arabesque devices, medallions, &c. a warrior with a spear, attacking a wild boar, and a hunter blowing his horn, whilst a greyhound is coursing a stag. The napkin is 42 inches long by 30 inches wide, and is in excellent preservation.

Mr. Cottingham, who has so ably delineated the chapel of King Henry VII. at Westminster *, and is consequently well acquainted with the various devices used at that period, is inclined to the opinion, that it was used at the coronation of that monarch, and I think it is more than probable it was formerly in the possession of our townsman Cardinal Wolsey.

Yours, &c. W. G. COLCHESTER.

MR. URBAN, *July* 10.

VARIOUS Correspondents have, for many years past (even before the commencement of the present century), been contributing towards rendering the Gentleman's Magazine a sort of continuation of the late Rev. Gilbert White's (in his excellent "History of Shelborne") interesting account of the Hirundo species.

Allow me, then, to record in your valuable Repository the extraordinary circumstance of House-Martins and Chimney-Swallows being very greatly diminished in number, fewer having appeared in the two years last past, and in the present, than used to present themselves to our view.

I state the fact without attempting to offer any conjectures on what may be the cause of it, considering it to be as inexplicable as that which your corresponding ornithologists have discussed respecting the winter residence of these birds.

AN OLD ORNITHOLOGIST.

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* In his Work, lately published, entitled "Plans, elevations, sections, and details of King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster."

Owen's

OWEN'S ACCOUNT OF WALES, 1602.

HAVING been indulged by a valuable Correspondent with the use of an unpublished volume compiled by G. Owen, in 1602, showing the state of Wales at that period, we propose to give a County occasionally, till the whole is published. They may hereafter prove interesting when compared with the Compendiums of County History, now in course of publication in our Magazine.—EDIT.

WALES.

THE number of the Hundreds, Castles, Parish Churches, and Fairs; together with the names of all the chief Lordships, Market-towns, Forests and great woods, Deer-parks, Ports, Havens, chief Mountains and Hills, notable Rivers, Monasteries, Priories, Frieries, and Nunneries, in all the shires of Wales.

And also the names of divers the chief gentlemen of every of the said shires, and the names of their wives and dwelling places.

With brief notes of the nature of the soil, quality of the people, and government in every shire; and the present state of the chiefest towns.

Lastly; the length, breadth, and a near guess of the contents and bigness of every shire, reduced into square miles according to the scale of Master Saxton's maps.

First collected by George Owen, of Henllyss, in Pembrokeshire, Esq. A.D. 1602.

MONMOUTHSHIRE hath in it*:

Chief Lordships, 13.—Bergavenny, Monmouth, Chepstowe, Matharn, Newport, Wenllg, Caerlin, Trelegg, Usk, Tyntern, Scynfraith, Grismond, White Castle.

Market-towns, 9.—Monmouth, Bergavenny, Newport, Usk, Caerlin, Chepstowe, Raglan, Grismond, Magon.

Forests and great Woods, 5.—Grismond, Wentwood, Monkwood, Wentswarth, Earleswood.

Parks, 7.—Llandillo, Crasdaw, Raglan, 2, 3, 4, Ionygroes, St. Julians, Gwernycleppe, Machen.

Ports and Havens, 2.—Chepstowe, Newport.

Chief Mountains and Hills, 4.—Shyrrid Maur, Blorens, Tombarlom, Thoiton Beacon.

Chief Rivers, 9.—Wye, Usk, Mon, Trothy, Cefney, Ebwith, Aran, Olwy, Rumney.

Monasteries, 5.—Tintern, Lantony, Lantarnam, Goldcliff, Crasdwy.

Priories, 4.—Bergavenny, Newport, Chepstowe, Monmouth.

Nunneries, 2.—Usk, St. John in Bergavenny.

Generosi.	*Mansiones.*	*Uxores.*
Edward Comes Wigorn.	Raglan.	Fil. com. Huntingdon.
Thomas Moregan.	Tredegar, Machan,	Fil. ——— Bodnam.
Matthew Herbert.	Colebrock,	Anne fil. Math. Herbert.
Edward Moregan.	Lanternan.	Fil. ——— Smyth.
Roland Morgan.	Beetwelthy.	
——— Bilingsley.	Penhow.	
Harry Moregan.	Penloynsarple.	Fil. Welsh de Lanwern.
Edward Kemmes.	Kemes.	Fil. Edis. Lewis de Vauan.
William Moregan.	The Friers.	Joan, fil. Roger Vaugh'.
Harry Lewis.	Matharn.	
John Johnes.	Tre Owen.	Anne Dorrington.
——— Geinford.		
Thomas Morgan.	Lanvair.	Fil. Josephi Price, Militis.
——— Welsh.	Lanwern.	
Matt. Pritchard.	Lanover.	
——— Morgan.	Wernleppa.	
——— Rowlings.	Lanwarrow.	Fil. Henrici Herbert.
Harry Lewis.	St. Peers.	
William Baker.	Bergavenny.	Soror Doctor Lewis.
David Morgan.	Bergavenny.	Maria, dau. of Jo. Perrot, Mil.

PATRIA.—*Soil.* Very fertile, and very foul ways.—*People.* Well governed, but many thefts, too common in most parts.

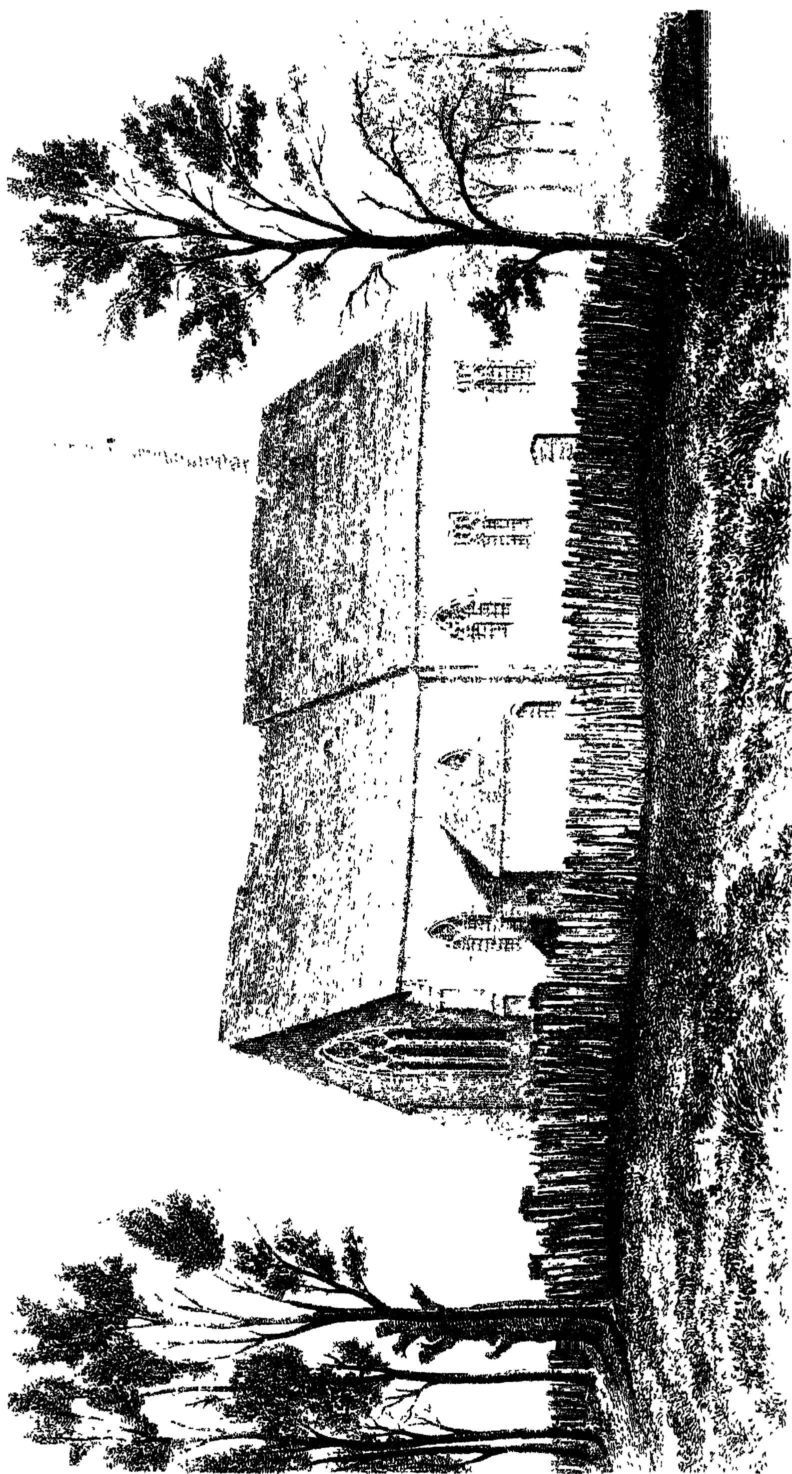
Towns.—Monmouth, an indifferent good town. Abergavenny, fair town, wealthy and thriving, the very best in the shire. Chepstowe, a little town, indifferent good; other towns decayed.

Monmouthshire, from the Wye at Tintern, to Rumney Rising, is 20 miles long; and from the Fall of Usk, to Grismond, 19½ miles.

Containeth square miles 351.

* See our Compendium of the History of Monmouthshire, now considered as an English County, vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 201.

Mr.



Mr. Urban, *July* 8.

NAVESTOCK Parish is situated in the Hundred of Ongar, and County of Essex, at the distance of about four miles and a half from Brentwood; nearly the same from Chipping Ongar; eight from Epping, and seven from Romford. Its boundaries on the East, are the parishes of Doddinghurst and Kelvedon Hatch; on the South, South Weald and Romford; towards the West, Stapleford Abbots; whilst the Roding river divides it from Stanford Rivers on the North. The soil in general is rich, though of different sorts, nor are the houses numerous, and husbandry appears to be the chief employment of the inhabitants. Its original name, like that of most others, is written various ways in the old records.

We are advised by Mr. Morant, that King Edgar granted an estate in this parish to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London; but, although the authenticity of this donation has been questioned by Mr. Newcourt, it appears undeniable, that St. Paul's possessed lands in this parish anterior to the Conquest, of which having been despoiled, William the Conqueror restored them to the Church on the day of his Coronation, with an exemption as before from tribute and taxes, with the exception of the three mentioned ones, viz. For military expedition, or for the building or repairing either castles or bridges. From King Edward the Second it likewise obtained this immunity or privilege, that from within its precincts, no corn should be taken for the personal service of his Royal household. At the Reformation, King Henry the Eighth having alienated this property from the Church in 1544, in lieu of an equivalent hitherto undiscovered, it remained for nine years in the tenure of the crown; at length, Queen Mary the First, in the year 1[illegible], granted not only the Manor of Navestock, but also the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage, to Sir Edward Waldegrave, Knt. and in his descendant the Earl of Waldegrave it continues to the present day, being a period of 270 years in their possession.

Sir Edward Waldegrave (descended from a family originally resident at, and giving name to the parish of Walgrave, in Northamptonshire, afterwards established themselves at Borley, in Essex, of which manor and estate they remain to this day the proprietors) was a principal officer in the household of Princess Mary, subsequently Queen of England, and therefore was deemed a proper person with Sir Robert Rochester, his uncle, and Sir Francis Englefield, to be employed by King Edward the Sixth and his council, in forbidding Mass in the house of the said lady, which at that time was Copt Hall, near Epping; and these gentlemen, for their failure herein, incurred the King's displeasure to such a degree, that he committed them in the first instance to the Fleet Prison, and thence removed them to the Tower of London; but upon the King's death in July 6th, 1553, they rose to the highest favor with Queen Mary, more especially Sir Edward Waldegrave, whom she admitted into her Privy Council, constituting him Master of the Great Wardrobe, with a grant of the manor of Navestock, of Chewton, in Somersetshire, and of Hever Cobham, in Kent. On the day following her Coronation, he was made a Knight of the Carpet; in April 1554 was appointed one of the Commissioners for the trial of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, who was charged as an accomplice in Wyatt's Rebellion. He represented Somersetshire with Sir John Sydenham, Knt. in [illegible] in the Parliament which assembled at Westminster, on [illegible] 20th 1[illegible]7, and continued its sittings until the demise of the Queen; was elected one of the Members of the County of Essex, in which last year he was appointed by the same Sovereign, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and also to the office of Lieutenant of Waltham, or Epping Forest. In 1[illegible]8 he received a commission, in conjunction with other Privy Counsellors, to dispose of the church lands then vested in the crown. These were his rewards of fidelity to the Queen to whom he had long devoted himself both in prosperity and in adversity; but upon the accession of Elizabeth, he was divested of all his employments, and committed, as before, a prisoner to the Tower, where he remained up to the time of his death, on the first of September 1561, aged 44 years. The reverse of policy and religion pursued by the two Sisters, obtained

tained for him accumulated favours from the one, and the heaviest penalties from the other. His remains were interred within Borley Church, as were also those of his wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Neville, Knt. of Aldington Park, in Kent, third son of George Baron Abergavenny, 1476, with their third daughter, Magdalene, married to Sir John Southcote, Knt. of Witham, co. Essex. *

His descendant, Sir Henry, the heir apparent of Sir Charles, by Helen, daughter of Sir Francis Englefield, of Englefield, Bart. was born in 1659, and in 1685 was created by James II. Baron Waldegrave, of Chewton; in 1686 Comptroller of the Household; and in 1687 Lord Lieutenant of Salop. Being of the same religion and marrying the natural daughter of that ill-fated monarch, by Arabella Churchill, sister of John, the celebrated Duke of Marlborough, he became the zealous partizan of all the violent and arbitrary measures of his father-in-law's inauspicious reign, insomuch that, when the Revolution of 1688 took place, it became advisable to withdraw to Paris, where he died the year following, 1689. Navestock Hall was erected by his eldest son and successor, James the first Earl of Waldegrave; and after being for many years the constant residence of his posterity, was pulled down by the present Earl, and the materials sold by public auction in the month of March 1811.

The Church (a view of which from the N. E. is hereto annexed, *see Plate II.*) is dedicated to St. Thomas, and consists of a body and South aisle, and to the North a door of curious antique Saxon workmanship; the belfry is small and of wood, as the spire (in common with most of those in this county) is likewise.

A mural monument of considerable height, upon the North side of the Chancel, has the following Inscription, written by her late Royal Highness Maria Duchess of Gloucester, and Countess Dowager of Waldegrave.

"Under this monument are the remains of the two first Earls of Waldegrave, Father and Son, both of the name of James, both servants of that excellent Prince King George the Second, both by him created Knights of the most noble order of the Garter.

"James, the Father, was employed in Foreign Embassies to the Courts of Vienna and Versailles by George the First, and by George the Second. He did his Court and Country honour and service, and was respected wherever his negotiations made him known. In his private capacity, the affability and benevolence of his disposition, and the goodness of his understanding, made him beloved and esteemed throughout his life. The antiquity of his illustrious and noble family is equal to that of most that may be named in any country or time, and needs not to be here recited.

"He died of the dropsy and jaundice on the 11th of April 1741, aged 57.

"His eldest son, James, before mentioned, (and also interred within this vault) died of the small pox, on the 8th of April 1763, aged 48.

"These were his years in number, what they were in wisdom hardly belongs to time; the universal respect paid to him while he lived, and the universal lamentation at his death, are ample testimonies of a character not easily to be paralleled. He was for many years the chosen friend and favourite of a King, who was a judge of men, yet never that King's minister, though a man of business, knowledge, and learning, beyond most of his contemporaries. But ambition visited him not, and contentment filled his hours. Appealed to for his arbitration by various contending parties in the State, upon the highest differences, his judgment always tempered their dissentions, while his own principles, which were the freedom of the people, and the maintenance of the laws, remained steadfast and unshaken, and his influence unimpaired, though exercised through a long series of struggles that served as foils to his disinterested virtue. The constancy and firmness of his mind were proof against every trial but the distresses of mankind, and therein he was as a rock with many springs, and his generosity was as the water that flows from it, nourishing the plains beneath. He was wise in the first degree of wisdom, master of a powerful and delicate wit, had a ready conception and as quick parts as any man that ever lived, yet never lost his wisdom in his wit, nor his coolness by provocation; he smiled at things that drive other men to anger. He was a stranger to resentment, not to injuries; those feared him most that loved him, but he was revered by all; for he was as true a friend as ever bore that name, and as generous an enemy as ever bad man tried. He was in all things undisturbed, modest, placid, and humane; to him broad day-light and the commerce of the

* For further particulars of him see "Morant's History of Essex," vol. II. p. 318, or the 8vo. edit. vol. IV. p. 46. In the church of Borley is a sumptuous monument to the memory of himself and wife.

the world were as easy as the night and solitude; to him, the return of night and solitude must have ever been the season of the best reflection; to him, this now deep night must, through the merits of his Redeemer Jesus Christ, be everlasting peace and joy.

"O Death! thy sting is to the living! O Grave! thy victory is over the unburied, the wife, the child, the friend that is left behind.

"Thus saith the Widow of this incomparable man, his once most happy wife; now the faithful remembrancer of all his virtues, Maria Countess Dowager Waldegrave, who inscribes this tablet to his perpetual memory."

The noble Earl whose character is delineated in the warm panegyrical language of the above epitaph, was Governor of our late revered Sovereign George III. when Prince of Wales, and author of "Historical Memoirs, from 1754 to 1757;" a work of very considerable interest and merit, and first published in 1821.

On the same side of the chancel, but nearer to the altar, is another mural tablet, on which is the following.

"D. O. M.

"Hic requiescit Illustrissima Domina Henrietta Waldegrave, Henrici Baronis de Waldegrave uxor dilecta, filia Regis Jacobi II., et Nobilissimæ Dominæ Arabellæ Churchill: soror Principis potentissimi Ducis de Berwick; haud natalium splendore magis quam omnibus virtutibus, animi corporisque dotibus ornata. Obiit die 3tio April. anno Domini 1730, ætat. 68.——Felici memoriæ sacram posuit Jacobus Comes, Vice-Comes, et Baro de Waldegrave, filius charissimus."

On the summit is an urn, and at the base the Arms of Waldegrave in a lozenge, impaled with the Royal Arms of King James II.

Nearly opposite to the first of these is a beautiful monument executed by Bacon, and erected in Sept. 1812. It represents a Mother weeping over the canteen of her Son, shipwrecked on the shore, with his name attached to it; at the top, a Boy placed on a rock, and gradually unfurling the British Standard, and underneath:

"In memory of the Honourable Edward Waldegrave, third son of George fourth Earl of Waldegrave, Lieutenant of the 7th Light Dragoons; born August 28, 1787, died January 22, 1809. He greatly distinguished himself in the British Army in Spain, in the campaign in which Sir John Moore commanded and lost his life. He was selected by the General of his division* for a service demanding talent, intrepidity, and address, which he completely accomplished. This noble youth had scarcely begun to display those virtues and abilities which engaged the attachment of all his comrades in arms, when, being shipwrecked off Falmouth, in returning from Corunna, he was called, we humbly hope, to exchange earthly honour for a crown of immortality, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

On the other side of the Southern window:

"This monument is erected by Captain John Sheffield, in testimony of his great affection and gratitude to the memory of Henry Sheffield, of London, merchant, his dutiful and affectionate son, who departed this life the 6th day of August 1718, at Canton, in China, and lyes there interred, being chief supra cargo of the ship Carnarvon, in the service of the Honourable the East India Company, aged 41 years, being grandson to John Sheffield, who lyes interred near this place."

"Near this place lyeth Mary, (mother of the above-named Henry Sheffield,) ætat 84. Obiit decimo sexto die Novembris, anno domini 1724."

On the Northern side of the chancel, is the cemetery of the Waldegrave family; and besides the noble members of it already recited, the following have been interred within its walls, but no tablet has hitherto been placed in this church to their memories:

"John, the third Earl of Waldegrave, General in the army; Colonel of the Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards; Governor of Plymouth, and Lord Lieutenant of Essex; buried October 29th, 1784. And Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Earl Gower, and sister of Granville first Marquis of Stafford, K. G. May the 5th, in the same year. Also two of their daughters, Ladies Amelia and Frances; both died in June 1768.

"Lady Charlotte Waldegrave, second and posthumous daughter of George the fourth Earl, and Lady Elizabeth Laura, his wife, eldest daughter of James the second Earl, K. G. and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, here interred on January 28, 1790.

"Maria, daughter of Admiral the Honourable William Waldegrave [now Lord Radstock,] buried December 4th, 1791.

"William-Arthur, an infant son of John-James the sixth and present Earl, on May 6th, 1821.

"Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Car-

* The General of his division was the present Marquis of Anglesea, K. G. then Lord Paget.

digan,

digan, eldest daughter of John third Earl of Waldegrave, and widow of James fifth Earl of Cardigan, buried July 1st, 1823."

Besides the capital manor of Navestock, there are likewise two subordinate ones. Boys Hall stands a mile East of the church. The first mention we find of it was in the reign of Henry VIII. Andrew Prior held it of the Dean and Canons of St. Paul's, London, as of their Prebend of Navestock, by fealty and yearly rent of 17*s*. In 1565 William Tusser and Charles Belfield conveyed it by indenture to John Greene, Esq. descended from the ancient family of the Greene's, of Greens Norton, in Northamptonshire, ancestor of John Greene, Esq. educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; chosen Recorder of London in March 1658; and father of John Greene, Esq. Serjeant at Law, Oct. 1st, 1700, who died December 12, 1755, aged 81.

On the death of John Greene, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. who died 14th January 1752, this manor was bequeathed to his kinsman, Maurice Greene, Doctor of Music, of whom it was purchased by James the second Earl of Waldegrave.

Lost Hall was in John Sedley, Esq. who died 12th Aug. 1581. In 1654 it was purchased of Sir Wm. Sedley, Bart. of Northfleet, Kent, by John Greene, Esq. and was sold with the former, to the same proprietor. Slades (which is only a reputed manor,) was in Henry Torrell, and at his death on January 7th, 1525, he held it of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; afterwards, Humphrey, his son, on his decease, which happened Sept. 12th, 1544, held it of King Henry VIII. in whose hands the lordship of Navestock then was. The Howland family are the next proprietors of it on record; they resided at Stone Hall, in Little Canfield, Essex; but it has passed with the others; and thus the best and chief part of the parish is now appertaining to the Earl of Waldegrave.

Trinity College, Oxford, has been for some years in possession of the great tythes, and make the Vicar lessee of the same, who pays to the College a small quit-rent, and a fine certain of 60*l*. *per annum*.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's induct the Vicar whom Trinity College presents.

Yours, &c. J. E. F.

Mr. Urban, *Enfield, July 9.*

I HAVE lately perused with much satisfaction an ingenious work by John Haslam, M.D. late of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; formerly President of the Royal Medical, Natural History, and Chemical Societies of Edinburgh. It is intituled "Sound Mind, or Contributions to the Natural History and Physiology of the Human Intellect."

Dr. Haslam's former publications on the Aberrations of Human Intellect, have placed him high in the estimation of the medical publick; and his present Work will, I have no doubt, extend his reputation. In this, an attentive and philosophical reader will find much to exercise his thinking and reasoning faculties; and will agree with the Doctor in the fine sentiment with which he concludes his Essay:

"When we consider the attributes of the Deity, and the nature of man, we can never be induced to conclude that the tribunals of this world are the courts of final retribution. Man bears in his intellectual construction the badge of moral responsibility, and consequently the germ of future existence; and the only incentive that can urge him to the advancement of science, and the practice of virtue, is the reward that Revelation has unfolded."

At a future period, I may perhaps offer some remarks on the more interesting parts of Dr. Haslam's truly ingenious publication. At present I will confine myself to the less important consideration of what he somewhat ungraciously designates "the dullness and drudgery of verbal criticism." I say ungraciously, because in the course of his Disquisitions, Dr. H. has evinced talents well calculated to rescue the study of etymology and philology from the charge of dullness.

At page 63, he observes,

"Considering the history of our own language, and the nature of its composition, we are enabled satisfactorily to investigate not only the primitive sense of our terms, but likewise their exact signification, in the languages from whence we imported them: for there still remain sufficient authentic materials in our Saxon and Norman records to verify their original meaning. If we enquire into the causes which have operated to deflect these terms from their primitive sense, we shall find authority to be the principal source of such corruption; and this infirmity appears to have pervaded most of the languages of those

those nations which have produced poets, orators, and metaphysicians."

In a note, the Doctor continues,

"To afford a single illustration of this fact, let the verb to *bewray* be selected, which, although a word of very different meaning, has been confounded with to *betray*. The meaning of the former is to *discover*, *expose*, and is derived from a Saxon verb bearing that sense; the latter Dr. Johnson has derived from the French *trahir*, and has cited some instances as authorities for its perverted sense. It is but justice to observe, that these words preserve their distinct and separate sense in all the instances where they have been employed, both in Shakspeare and the Bible. It may therefore be inferred to have been a recent corruption."

It is worthy of observation, that in Mr. Southey's edition of Chatterton's Miscellanies, the extraordinary Youth (who, as Mr. Warton very happily expressed it, was born an Ancient) had the consummate art, experience, and judgment, to confine the same phrase in all its various inflections and parts of speech to its just and genuine original meaning. Thus, in the Battle of Hastings, ii. l. 647,—

"Campynou, is it thee I see?
Thee? who dydst actes of glorie, so *bewryen*,
Now poorlie come to hyde thieselfe bie mee."

Again, in the tragical interlude of Ella, l. 485,—

"Eftsoones I hope wee scalle engage yn fyghte;
Thanne to the souldyers all thou wylte *bewreen* *."

"Eft soones I wylle *bewryne* [i. e. display] mie ragefulle ire,
And Goddis Aulace wielde yn furie dyre."
Trag. of Goddwyn, 72.

It would be trespassing too much, Mr. Urban, upon your valuable pages, were I to quote all the 20 or more pas- in which this phrase occurs in the sense of disclose or display, and never in that of *betray*. But these are not the only instances of his skill and judgment; for if Dr. H. should think it worth while to examine all the passages, he will find one in which a kindred word occurs in a different but an equally correct and antient meaning, viz. that of the Latin word *inquino*, to defile, pollute, corrupt, befoule, or disgrace.

The word to which I allude is *bewrate*, a noun substantive, evidently formed from *bewray*, which was antiently used also in the senses just named.

Leofwine having roused and reproached the soldiers of his brother Harold for their beastly drunkenness and disgraceful misconduct on the night preceding the battle of Hastings; they are compared to a pack of hounds that have just recovered the scent,—

"So styrrd the valiante Saxons everych one; [stoode,
Soone linked man to man the champyones
To 'tone for their *bewrate*."

That is, to atone for their previous foul disgrace, and not for their *treachery*, as it has been rendered by Dr. Milles and Mr. Southey. ***

* i. e. Thy Cowardice will be displayed or discovered, from *wray*, to discover; for which an authority is afforded by George Gascoigne's "Goodlie Ende." "These following words my testament do *wray*,"—do discover; thou wilt be wreen, thou wilt be discovered.

Mr. Urban, *Stranraer, N. B. July* 4.

I APPRECIATE the honour you have done me, in the insertion of my remarks on the "Mermaid," by way of reply to your anonymous Correspondent.

Allow me to call the attention of your readers to the present state of that wretched compound called *Paper*. Every printer will corroborate my testimony†; and I am only astonished that the interesting question has been so long neglected and forgotten. It is a duty, however, of the most imperative description;—our beautiful Religion, our Literature, our Science, all are threatened.

Every person in the habit of writing letters on "Bath wove Post," must have been sensible of what I complain. Specimens there are, that being folded up, crack at the edges, and fall asunder; others, that being heated at the fire, disintegrate and tumble to pieces.

I have seen letters of a recent date already become a *carte blanche*. One letter,

† We insert this letter of our ingenious Correspondent with much pleasure, as we can from sad experience confirm the truth of his assertions; and we are not without a hope of his hints producing some beneficial results. It is notorious that the great mass of printing papers are now made of *cotton* rags; and that to produce a better colour, the pulp undergoes a chemical process, which materially injures its durability.—Edit.

letter, which I forwarded by post, fell to pieces by the way, and I have noticed more than once a description of writing-paper, that being bent, snapped like a bit of watch-spring. I have in my possession a large copy of the Bible printed at Oxford, 1816 (never used), and issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society, *crumbling literally into dust*. I transmitted specimens of this volume to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, and to Mr. Wilberforce. No doubt it must be difficult to legislate on such a subject, but something must be done and that early. I have watched for some years the progress of the evil, and have no hesitation in saying, that if the same ratio of progression is maintained, a century more will not witness the volumes printed within the last twenty years. *MS. Records* are in the same fatal condition.

Our typography does credit to this "our dear, our native land," and the paper is *apparently* good. The *ink*, however, betrays the fatal secret; there is the canker worm; the ink of our most brilliant specimens of modern typography, as those of Ballantine, Bulmer, &c. has already become *brown*. I now see clearly, that "*Black* letter" books are so called by a just and proper emphasis; for those of modern times are "*brown* letter" volumes.

The causes of destruction are twofold: the *materiel*, and the mode of bleaching the rags.

The use of *cotton* rags was very happily superseded by those of *linen*, yet I fear some manufacturers are not very scrupulous in the selection.

The application of quicklime to the rags, once prevalent in France, but very properly subsequently interdicted, was a serious evil, for it actually decomposed the material. Are we entirely guiltless? Such a process must needs disorganize the fibre.

The Chinese dip their paper in alum water; it is thereby rendered brittle. Alum is clearly indicated, even to the taste, in the copy of the sacred volume already referred to.

I take it however, that the chief causes of destruction consist in the employment of sulphate of lime, &c. in the pulp, and bleaching the rags previously, or the paper subsequently, with oxymuriatic acid gas (*chlorine*).

The tissue of paper will be more or less firm and permanent according to the substance from which the pulp is obtained. I am disposed to think that nettles (*urtica urens*) would be an excellent substitute for linen rags, if linen cannot be obtained in sufficient quantity. In the North of Italy they manufacture a beautiful cloth from the parenchematous fibre of the nettle.

Various have been the substitutes for, and materials of, paper. The *medulla* of the "cyperus papyrus," (not the *epidermis* of that plant, as has been erroneously supposed); the bark of trees, as of the "paper mulberry," white cotton, silk, &c. have afforded materials for the pulp. The "paper reeds" are adverted to in holy writ; and it has often occurred to me, that the Wasp ("Vespa Vulgaris,") first gave the important hint of our present paper tissue to man.

I have specimens of paper made from *Amianthus* (incombustible paper), leather, (not parchment, &c.) wood, straw, silk, &c.

Having examined the paper taken from the copy of the Bible, 1816, and already mentioned as in a state of ruin, by chemical re-agents, I presume leave to subjoin the results.

To the tongue it presents a highly astringent and aluminous taste.

On a heated metallic disc the leaf evolves a volatile acid, evincing white vapours with ammonia.

The paper is brittle as tinder, and of a yellowish tint. The ink is br

Litmus paper was reddened in a solution of the leaves in distilled water.

Hydriodate of potassa became greenish yellow, from free sulphuric acid, or rather from the excess of that acid, obtaining in the supersulphate of alumina (allum).

Oxallate of ammonia gave the usual indications of lime.

Nitrate of silver exhibited the presence of muriatic acid, no doubt resulting from the chlorine employed in whitening the rags or paper.

Nitrate of baryta proved the presence of sulphuric acid, or of a sulphate.

The inference from these tests follows:

Free muriatic acid (from the chlorine).

Sulphate of lime.

Supersulphate of alumina,

This analysis has been submitted to the University of Oxford, through the medium of a friend.

Yours, &c. J. MURRAY.

COM-

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

"Where Hamps and Manifold, their cliffs among
Each in his flinty channel, winds along;
With lucid lines the dusky moon divides,
Hurrying to intermix their sister tides,
Where still their silver bosom'd nymphs abhor
The blood-smear'd mansion of gigantic Thor.
* * * * *

Three thousand steps in sparry clefts they stray,
Or seek, through sullen mines their gloomy way,
On beds of lava, sleep in coral cells,
Or sigh o'er jasper fish, and agate shells,
Till where fam'd Ilam leads his boiling floods,
Through flowery meadows, and impending woods.
* * * * *

In playful groups by towering Thorp they move,
Bound o'er the foaming wears, and rush into the Dove."——DARWIN.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries, North, Cheshire. East, Derbyshire: South, Worcestershire and Warwickshire: West, Shropshire.

Greatest length 62; *greatest breadth* 38; *circumference*, 180; *square* 1220 miles.

Province, Canterbury; *Diocese*, Lichfield and Coventry; *Circuit*, Oxford.

ANTIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, the Ordivices, afterwards the Cornavii and Brigantes.

Roman Province, Flavia Cæsariensis. *Stations*, Etocetum, Wall, Pennocrucium, Penkridge; Uriconium, Uttoxeter.

Saxon Heptarchy, Mercia.

Antiquities. *Druidical Remains*, Cannock (several large single stones mark the spot as having been one of their residences); Druid Heath, near Barr Beacon (the seat of the Arch-Druid. Near this place was the summer and winter seats of the Arch-Druid); Wetton. *British Encampments*, Billington; Castle-hill, near Beaudesert. *Roman Earthwork*, Morton. *Roman Encampments*, Arleywood; Ashton Heath; Ashwood Heath; Kinver; Oldbury; Shareshill, 2; Teddesley Park; Wolverhampton church-yard. *Roman Temples*, Eccleshall; Wall. *Saxon Encampments*, Bury Bank, near Stone; Bunbury; Kinver, (the work of Wulfhere, king of Mercia). *Saxon Earthwork*, at Byrgh, near Maer, erected by Kenred, in 705, in opposition to Osrid. *Danish Earthwork*, King's-standing, Sutton Coldfield, (thrown up about 910 at the battles of Tettenhall and Wednesfield). *Abbeys* of Burton (founded 1004, by Ulfricus Spot, Earl of Mercia); Chotes (cell to Aunay Abbey, in Normandy, removed to Croxden); Croxden (founded in 1176, by Bertrand de Verdon); Dieulacres (founded by Ranulph Earl of Chester, in 1220); Hanbury (of which St. Werburgh was Abbess); Hilton (founded in 1223, by Henry de Audley); and Radmore (founded in 1154, removed to Stonely, co. Warwick). *Priories* of Calwich (founded before 1148, by Nicholas de Greselei Fitz-Nigel); Canwell (founded in 1142, by Geva Ridel, daughter of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester); Dudley (founded in 1155, by Gervase Paganel, last Baron of Dudley, of that name); Lapley (founded by Algar, a noble Saxon, in 1146, cell to the Abbey at Rheims); LICHFIELD (founded by Roger de Clinton, who was Bishop of Lichfield in 1129); Ranton (founded by Robert Fitz-Noel, in 1190); Rowcester (founded by Richard Bacon, in 1140); Sandwell (founded in 1155, by William, son of Guy de Opheni); STAFFORD (founded about 1180, by Richard Peche, Bishop of Lichfield); Stone (founded by Robert Lord Stafford, in 1100; parts of the building form the foundation of the present parsonage-house); Thomas, St. (founded by Gerard de Stafford, in 1162); Trentham (founded by Robert Earl of Chester, in 1218); Tutbury (founded by Henry de Ferrers, in 1081); and Wolverhampton (founded

(founded by Wulfrena, relict of Aldhelm, Duke of Northampton, in 996). *Nunneries* of Blithbury (founded by Hugh Mavesyn); Breewood, or Black Ladies (founded by Isabel Launder); Carswall Castle (created into a Nunnery in 1811, by some French emigrant Nuns, who first settled at Preston, co. Lancashire); Fairwell (founded by Bishop Clinton, in 1140); Stone (founded by Ermenilda, wife of King Wulfhere, afterwards a Priory); Tamworth (on the site of which the church now stands); and White Ladies (founded in 1195, by Hubert Walter). *Churches* of Audley; Barton (built twentieth Henry VIII. by John Taylor); Burslem; Byshbury; Carswall; Checkley; Colwich; Clifton Camville (the spire one of the finest in the kingdom); Draycote; Elford; Gayton; Gnosal (Saxon style); Kinver (very ancient); LICHFIELD, St. Chad's (supposed to have been erected by the Romans), St. Mary's (founded in 855); Madely; Mavesine-Ridware; MUCKLESTON (lofty tower); Pipe-Ridware; Rushall; Sandon; STAFFORD, St. Mary's (early style of Pointed architecture) St. Chad's (very ancient); Stoke (of the Saxon style); Tettenhall (handsome); Trysall (on the Tower is sculptured the figure of a Bishop); Wednesbury; and Wolstanton. *Chapels* of Amington (in ruins); Aston, Little; Burston (founded by Ermenilda, the foundress of Stone Nunnery); Burton (erected by Edward II. in memory of his victory over the Earl of Lancaster at this place); Clent (on the scite of the place where the body of St. Kenelm was buried, very ancient Saxon); Fazeley, (long gone to decay); Kinver (erected by the Hampton's, temp. Edward III.); Packington (long dilapidated); Spittal, Tamworth (converted into a barn); and Stonywell (built by Bishop Stonywell). *Fonts* of Ashley; Lichfield, St. Chad's; Pipe-Ridware, (sculptured with circles interlaced); Norton-under-Cannock; Stafford, St. Mary's; Tettenhall (beautifully ornamented); and Wolverhampton (sculptured with numerous figures). *Stone Pulpit* of Wolverhampton (peculiarly beautiful). *Castles* of Alveton (built by Theob. de Verdon, in 1300, destroyed in the civil wars); Audley (no remains); Bonebury (built by Ceolrid, King of Mercia, in 716); Burgh, Maer (composed of a double trench and rampire, supposed to have been built by Kenrid, King of Mercia); Burton (built by Henry de Ferrers in 1070); Cannock (the occasional residence of the 1st Kings of the Norman race); Carswall (built by Sir William de Carswall temp. Edward II. at present a Nunnery); Chartley (built by Richard de Blondeville, Earl of Chester, in 1220, in ruins); Chesterton (existed before temp. William I.; in ruins); Croxden (founded 1179, by Bertram de Verdon); Darlaston (supposed to have been the residence of Wulfhere King of Mercia); Dudley (fortified by Gervase Paganel, 3d of Stephen, for Maud the Empress); Eccleshall (rebuilt in 1310 by Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry); Heleigh (built by Henry de Audley in 1200); Lichfield (levelled with the ground); Newcastle (founded by Edmund Earl of Lancaster, younger son of Henry III. scarce a vestige remains); Stafford (built in 913 by Ethelfleda, a Countess of Mercia), another, the baronial castle (built by Ralph first Earl of Stafford); Stourton (built by Robert Earl of Stafford in 1087); Tamworth (erected on the site of Ethelfleda's Tower); Tirley (on the borders of Shropshire); Tutbury (built by John of Gaunt in 1358); and Wednesbury (built by Adelfleda, Governess of the Mercian kingdom in 916). *Mansions* of Bentley (in which Charles II. took refuge after the battle of Worcester); BOSCOBEL HOUSE (the refuge of Charles II. after the same battle); Brinsford (in which Lord Wilmot took refuge after the same battle); Eccleshall (the seat of the Bosville family, converted into a farm house); Holbeach (the property of the Waltons, and in which Littleton, and others, concerned in the Powder-plot were taken); and Moseley Hall (in which Charles II. took refuge after the battle of Worcester). *Caves* of Biddulph (artificial); and Thor's Cavern, Manifold (a large excavation on the side of a lofty precipice, 30 feet high and 44 long, supposed to have been the place of sacrifice of the Druids.)

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Blythe; Borne; Chernet; Dane; Dove; Hamps; Ilam; Lime; Manifold; Penk; Smestall; Sow; Stour; Tame; Tern; and Trent.

Inland Navigation. Birmingham; Coventry and Oxford; Dudley Tunnel, and

and Netherton, Grand Trunk (to Hare-castle hill, under ground 2,880 yards), Gresley's (Sir Nigel); Staffordshire and Worcester; Stourbridge, Trent and Mersey; and Wyrley and Essington canals.

Lakes. Aquelate (1848 yards long, and 672 broad); Eccleshall Pool; Ladford Pool (said to comprehend about 60 acres); Lush Pool; Maer Pool; and New Pool.

Eminences and Views. Ashley Heath (803 feet high); Barr Beacon (653 feet high), Barrow-cop-hill, very extensive; Beaudesert Park (a delightful prospect of nine different counties); Castle Ring (715 feet high); Knaves Castle, Cannock Heath; Sherholt Park; Tamworth Castle; Tutbury Castle; and Weaver-hill (1154 feet high).

Natural Curiosities. Alstonfield (the source of the river Dove); Bradley (the earth on fire); Codsall Sulphureous springs; Erasmus' (St.) Well between Ingestrie and Stafford; Enstone spring of weak brine; Maer (the source of the river Tern); Modswell Well, near Canwell Priory; Newcastle (the source of the river Sow); Penk river rises in Cuddleston Hundred; Shopnall Chalybeate spring. Tame river rises in Seisdon Hundred; Trent river rises from New pool, at Knipersley, and from two springs near Molecap and Norton Hay. Western salt and sulphur springs; and Willow-bridge medicinal spring (originally discovered by Lady Bromley.)

Public Edifices. Abbot's Bromley Free School, founded in 1603. Brewood Free Grammar School, founded by Dr. Knightley. BURTON-UPON-TRENT bridge of 36 arches, 1545 feet long; Free Grammar School, founded in 1520, by William Beane. Cheadle Free School. Dilhorne Free Grammar School. Elford bridge, across the Tame, handsome. Falkesley bridge, over the Tame, through which the Watling Street passes at its entrance into the county. Harborne Charity School. Haywood bridge of 40 arches. LICHFIELD Guildhall, Free Grammar School, founded by Bishop Smith in 1495, re-founded by Edward VI; English Free School, endowed by Thomas Minors, esq. in 1670, the New Theatre in Boar-street; Gaol; Botanic Garden formed by Dr. Darwin. NEWCASTLE Free Grammar School, founded temp. Elizabeth, by John Cotton, Gent. of Alkington, co. Salop, the present one erected in 1722. Free School erected in 1704, by Edward Orme, Clerk. Over Penn Charity School, founded by Rev. C. Wynn, Vicar of that place in 1714. Penkridge Charity School. Rolleston Free School, founded about 1520, by R. Shetebourne, Bp. of Chichester. Rugeley Charity School, founded by J. B. Cowper. STAFFORD County Hall, built in 1794; County Gaol, built in 1793, County Infirmary, built in 1777; Lunatic Asylum, built in 1817, Free School, founded by Edward VI. in 1550. Stone Free Grammar School, founded in 1558, by THOMAS ALLEN, the eminent Mathematician. Tamworth Free Grammar School, restored by Elizabeth in 1588. Tixall bridge, over the Trent, consisted of 42 arches. UTTOXETER Free School, founded in 1558, by THOMAS ALLEN, the Mathematician, Stone bridge, connecting this county with Derby. Walsall Free School, founded by Queen Mary in 1553. Whichnor bridge, built temp. Henry III. destroyed by a flood in 1795, and the present one soon after erected. Wolverhampton Free School, founded in 1515, by Sir Stephen Jenyns, Knt. Alderman of London.

Seats. Ingestrie Hall, Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Abbeville Park, Lord Gardner.
Acton hill, George Hadderton, esq.
Aldershaw, —— Hill, esq.
Arley Hall, Earl of Mountnorris.
Armitage Park, T. Lister, esq.
Ashcomb Hall, Wm. Sneyd, esq.
Ashenhurst Hall, J. Leigh, esq.
Aston Hall, near Sandon, Rev. T. Grafton.
Ball Hay, Leek, Dr Hulme.
Basford Hall, near Wetley, Wm. Sneyd, esq.
—— Farm, Alexander Bower, esq.
Batchacre, Earl Whitworth.
Beaudesert Park, Marquis of Anglesea.
Bellamoie, Lichfield, Edward Blount, esq.
Belmont, Rev. W. Carlisle.
Berry Hill Cottage, Swinfen, —— Stanley, esq.
Betley House, Sir John-Fletcher-Fenton Boughey, bart.
Bishton Hall, Rugeley, John Sparrow, esq.
Black Lion Hill, Hugh Booth, esq.
Blithfield House, Lord Bagot.
Bonehill House, near Fazeley, E. Peel, esq.
—— Cottage, W. Peel, esq.

Boscobel

Boscobel House, Mr Evans
Bradley Hall, Edward Anson esq
Brereton, Miss Sneyd
Broadwall Hall, William Sneyd, esq
Brockton Hall, Eccleshall, William Lld, esq
Brocton Hall, Milford, Sir George Chetwynd, bart
——— Lodge, G Chetwynd, esq
Brook House, Wetley Rocks, Henry Powis, esq
Broom's Cottage, W B Meeke, esq
Broughton, Sir J Delves Broughton, bart
Burton upon-Trent, T Greatorex, esq
Butterton Hall, Thomas Swinnerton, esq
Canwell, Beilby Lawley, esq
Chalkmont Hall, T Pype, esq
Chartley Castle, Earl Ferrers
Cheddleton Park, Rev E Powys
Chillington, Thomas Giffard, esq
Cliff Ville, John Tomlinson, esq
Clough Hall, Thomas Kinnersley, esq
Colwich Hall, Rev J Granville
——— Mount W Bagot, esq
Comberford Hall, William Tongue, esq
Consall Hall, near Wetley Rocks, J Leigh, esq
Crakemarsh Hall, near Uttoxeter, Thomas C Sheppard, esq
Creswell Hall, near Great Bridgeford, Rev I Whitby
Crewe Hall, Lord Crewe
Darlaston Hall, Captain Trelawny
Dilhorn Hall, I B Y Buller, esq
Dimsdale, J Bennett, esq
Dorford Hall, H Tomkinson, esq
Dovebridge, near Uttoxeter, Lord Waterpark
Drakelow, Sir Roger Gresley, bart
Drayton Park Sir Robert Peel bart
Eccleshall Castle, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry
Elford, near Lichfield, Hon Col Howard
Elmhurst Hall, Lichfield, J Smith, esq
Endon Ashe, —— Chinklow, esq
Enville Hall, Earl of Stamford and Warrington
Etruria, Josiah Wedgwood, esq
Farley Hall, John Bill esq
Fenton Hall, Thomas Allen, esq
Fotherley Hall, Weeford, Rev Mr Phillips
Freeford Hall, R Dyott, esq
Great Barr Hall, Sir Joseph Scott, bart
Hagley, Earl Howe
——— Park, Hon R Curzon
Hamstead Hall, W. Wallis, esq
Handsworth, J Spencer, esq
——— W G Clarke, esq
——— J Grace, esq
——— Rev J L Freer
Haunch Hall, Lichfield, Gen Dyott
Heathfield House Handsworth, Mrs Watt
Hilcott Hall Eccleshall Mrs Johnson
Hill Hall, Swinfen, —— Riddell, esq
Hilt[illegible] G Sm[illegible]
Ih[illegible], C H[illegible]
Hough House, P[illegible] t Hil[illegible]

Huntley Hall, Captain Sneyd
Keel Hall, Colonel Sneyd
Knipersley, Sir Roger Gresley, bart
Knowle House, Swinfen, —— Holland, esq
Lea Hall, J Webb, esq
Lichfield Palace, Sir C Oakley, bart
Linley Wood, J Caldwell, esq
Liswiss Hall, near Lichfield, Mrs Tyson
Loxley Park, T Sneyd Kynnersley, esq
Madeley Park, Weston Yonge esq
Maple Hayes, J Atkinson, esq
Meaford Hall, L J Ricketts, esq
Merivale, Thomas Herrick, esq
Middleton Hall, F Lawley, esq
Milford Hall, R Levett, esq
——— Cottage, Rev R Levett
Millfield, Rev T Black
Morton House, J Hanbury, esq
Newcastle, Sir John Fletcher Fenton Boughey, bart
——— Cloughs, Rev J B Basnett
——— Mount, Josiah Spode esq
Oakeley, Sir John Chetwode, bart
Packington Hall, near Hopwas, Rev T Levett
Parkhouse, Wolseley bridge, T Mackenzie, esq
Patteshul Sir George Pigott bart
Perry Hall, Byshbury, John Gough, esq.
Petsall, Sir George Dallas, bart
Prestwood House, J H H Foley esq
Ravenhill, Colonel Madan
Rolleston, Sir Oswald Mosley, bart
Rushall Hall, Sir George Anson, K C B
Sandon Hall, Earl of Harrowby
Sandwell Park, Earl of Dartmouth
Seighford Hall, Francis Eld esq
Shenstone Park, Weeford, E Grove, esq
——— Lodge, Captain Parker
——— Hall, —— Cole esq
Smethwick, J Reynolds, esq
——— Grove, J F Mollies, esq
Soho, near Handsworth M R Boulton esq
Somerford Hall, near Wolverhampton Hon Edward Monckton
Stapenhall, —— Daniel, esq
——— R Peel, esq
Stonyfield, Mrs Bent
Swinfen Hall, J Swinfen, esq
Swinnerton Park, T Fitzherbert, esq
Tamworth Castle, Marquis Townshend
Teddesley Park, Edward Littleton, esq
Tettenhall, Rev G H Thursby
——— F Holyoake, esq
——— J Pearson, esq
——— P T Hucles esq
Thickbroom Cottage, Weeford, Admiral Manley
Tollington House, Eccleshall, W Locker, esq
Tixall, near Lichfield, Viscount Granville
——— Sir Thomas Hugh Clifford, bart
Trentham Hall, Marquis of Stafford Custos Rotulorum of the County
Walton, Sir William Congreve, bart F R S
——— Edward Miller Mundy, esq
Watlands, Spencer Rogers, esq

Weir,

Wergs, The, Richard Fryer, esq.
Weston Hall, Earl of Bradford.
Westwood, —— Goldsmid, esq.
Wichdon Lodge, W. Moore, esq.
Wigginton Lodge, Mrs. Clarke
Wolseley, Sir Charles Wolseley, bart.
Wolverhampton, J. Hodern, esq.
———— Thomas Perry, esq.
Woodhead, Thomas Honeyborne, esq.
Wooton Hall, Colonel Wilson.
Wrottesley Hall, Sir John Wrottesley, bart.
Wyrley Grove, Phineas Hussey, esq.

Peerage Adbaston Viscounty and Barony to Earl Whitworth; Anson of Shugborough and Orgrave Viscounty to Anson, Blithfield Barony to Bagot of Blithfield; Dudley-castle Barony to Ward; Fisherwick Barony to Chichester; Gardner of Uttoxeter Barony to Viscount Gardner; Granville of Stone Park Viscounty to Gower; Audley of Heleigh Barony to Thicknesse Touchet; Ingestrie Viscounty to Earl Talbot; Meaford Viscounty and Barony to Jervis, Earl St. Vincent; Newcastle Dukedom to Clinton; Paget of Beaudesert Barony to Marquis of Anglesea; Sandon Viscounty to Ryder, Earl of Harrowby; Stafford Marquisate to family of Gower; Tamworth Viscounty to Earl Ferrers; Trentham Viscounty to Marquisate of Stafford.

Members to Parliament for the County 2; Lichfield 2; Newcastle-under-Lyne 2, Stafford 2, Tamworth 2; total 10.

Produce. Coal, iron stone, quarry-stone, lead, alabaster, limestone, marble, copper, iron, corn, fish, excellent sand for making glass.

Manufactures. Earthenware, hats, glass-toys, japanned goods, enamelled goods, Queen's ware, potters ware, cotton, silk, leather, woollen, linen, blue brick and tile works, iron, brass, and tin works, morlu or bronze articles. The watch chains, edge tools, files, chapes, augers, buckles, and steel toys, are unrivalled.

POPULATION.

Hundreds 10. *Liberties* 18. *Whole Parishes* 125. *Parts of Parishes* 12 *Market towns* 18.—*Inhabitants.* (1821), Males 171,668; Females 169,372; total 341,040.—*Families* employed in agriculture 18,[illegible]85; in trade 42,4[illegible]5; in neither 8,060, total 68,720.—*Baptisms* Males 54,283; Females 51,374, total 105,657.—*Marriages.* 27,093.—*Burials.* Males 32,041, Females 30,216; total 62,257.

Places not having less than 1,000 Inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Wolverhampton	3591	1[illegible]860	Burton-upon Trent	908	4114	Wednesfield	279	1468
Sedgley -	3045	1719[illegible]	Stoke-upon-Trent	870	3969	Tettenhall Regis with Tettenhall Clementum	311	1161
Bilston -	2287	12003	Willenhall -	757	3965	Tutbury -	272	1444
Tibbington -	2005	11546	Cheadle -	779	3662	Harbone -	267	1400
King Swinford	2082	11022	Handsworth with Soho	635	3081	Wombourne -	256	1306
Burslem -	1951	9699	Stone -	550	2855	Barton under Needwood	250	1287
West Bromwich	1631	9505	Rugeley -	504	2677	Eccleshall	215	1251
Shelton -	1521	7325	Tunstall Court	532	2622	Stowe -	229	1185
Longton and Lane-end	1462	7100	Penkridge -	417	2299	Madeley -	212	1166
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE	1497	7031	Brewood -	442	2268	Amblecoat -	224	1157
Wednesbury	1231	6471	Smethwick -	338	1950	Yoxhall -	204	1145
Walsall Foreign	1302	6110	Norton on the Moors	357	1793	Fairfield head	206	1135
LICHFIELD -	1135	6075	Kinfare -	385	1785	Fazeley -	193	1128
Hanley -	1191	5622	Shenstone -	309	1699	Castle Church	232	1119
Rowley Regis	1058	6062	Biddulph -	324	1666	Longdon -	242	1115
Darlaston -	1127	5585	Colwich -	312	1646	Alveton -	207	1103
STAFFORD -	1008	5759	Tamworth -	337	1636	Kibblestone	186	1089
Walsall -	1256	5504	Checkley and Tean	320	1591	Cheddleton -	215	1061
Penkhul and Boothen	1026	4915	Hilderstone -	310	1591	Keele -	203	1061
Uttoxeter -	957	4658	Abbots Bromley	311	[illegible]	Gnosal -	184	1035
						Rocester -	131	1037
						Talk-o'th hill	200	1005

(*To be continued.*) S. T.

THE

THE CENSOR. No. XV.

Memoirs of Sir Samuel Luke, Knt.

1. "HUDIBRAS, in three Parts, written in the time of the late Wars; corrected and amended, with large Annotations, and a Preface, by Zachary Grey, LL.D. Adorned with a new set of Cuts. The second edition. London, printed for C. Hitch, &c. 1744. 2 vols. 8vo."

2. "Letters, by which it is certified that Sir *Samuel Luke* tooke at ISLIP, fiftie horse and fiftie pound in money, twentie-seaven prisoners, Sir —— Fortescue being one, &c. &c. Testified by Colonell Chadwick. London, printed by F. L. May 28, 1644, 4to, pp. 7."

3. "MERCURIUS MENIPPEUS[1]. The Loyal Satirist, or Hudibras in Prose. Written by an unknown hand in the time of the late Rebellion; but never till now published.

'Si Cato reddatur, Cæsareanus erit.'

London, printed for *Jos. Hindmarsh*, at the sign of the Black Bull, near the Royal Exchange in *Cornhill*. 1682. 4to, pp. 24." [Reprinted in 1715, under the title of "Memoirs of the years 1649 and 50," in Butler's "Spurious Remains."]

The commentators on Butler, confining themselves to the illustration of obscure passages, have done little towards identifying the character of Hudibras, some through disbelief, and others from confidence. To the scanty notices of Grey, nothing has been added; nor have these been collected into a regular form. In offering the following memorials, therefore, we claim only precedence, aware that much remains to be performed, and hoping that future research may decide a question we have barely presumed to discuss.

The Luke family derived its honours from Sir Walter, a Judge in the Court of King's Bench, who acquired an estate at Cople, in Bedfordshire, by marrying Anne Launcelyn, nurse to Hen. VIII. His son Nicholas became a Baron of Exchequer; the third in descent from whom, Oliver, was entered at the Middle Temple, April 24, . . .[2] He was knighted at the Charterhouse in 1603, served the shrievalty of his county in 1617, and represented it in several Parliaments, where his name frequently occurs in Committees, and in those appointed for provincial business during the war, till the change of politics in 1647. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Valentine Knightley of Fawsley, by whom he had three sons, Samuel, John, and Nicholas.

Samuel, the eldest son of Sir Oliver, was deformed and dwarfish[3], defects apparently compensated by superior qualifications of mind. He was knighted July 20, 1624, represented Bedford-town in the Long Parliament, and, having raised a regiment in the county, was elected to the command, in which station he carried a magnificent ensign, emblazoned with symbols of religion and liberty, the favourite professions of his party[4]. His nomination was approved by the Parliament, who commissioned him to apprehend Sir Lewis Dives, then at the head of the King's interest in Bedfordshire. In this crusade he was confessedly repulsed, and received four wounds, while Sir Lewis saved his life by swimming a river, but the plunder of his house at Bromham rewarded the soldiers, and when the

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[1] Communicated by Mr. C. Baldwyn.

[2] Chronological Account of Eminent Persons, &c. MS. in the library of Dr. Daniel Williams, Red Cross-street. The year is not mentioned.

[3] The author of Mercurius Menippeus has left us a half-length portrait of Sir Samuel. Speaking of Cromwell, he says, "I wonder how Sir Samuel Luke and he should clash, for they are both cubs of the same ugly litter. This urchin is as ill-carved as that Goblin painted. The grandam bear sure had blistered her tongue, and so left him unlicked. He looks like a snail with a house upon his back, or the spirit of the *militia* with a natural sknapsack, and may both serve for tinker and budget too. Nature intended him to play at bowls, and therefore clapt a *bias* upon him. You may take him for St. Christopher, with the Devil at his back. O that *knot-grass* should purge the kingdom! We must be ridden by a *Camel*, and reformed by the sign of the *Dolphin*. You would think him levelled sufficiently, but *Harvey* will have him lower yet, and down with the wall, though it be built with a buttress," &c. Similar passages appear in various diurnals and pamphlets. Conf. Hudibras, I. i. 287.

[4] Prestwich's Respublica, 1787.

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commissioners assessed it, they found nothing of any value[5].

In October he was present at the battle of Edge-hill, where he charged valiantly; and in May met the Earl of Essex at Thame, preparatory to a junction with Hampden. Although deserted by Urrey, they ventured an action at Chinnor (June 18), in which they were defeated with considerable loss: three of Sir Samuel's standards were taken, while he "so guarded himself with his *short sword*, that he escaped without hurt, though thrice taken prisoner, yet rescued, and those to whom he was a prisoner slaine:" the last time he was overpowered, but saved by his servant, who pistolled the cavalier. He rewarded his preserver with a hundred pounds, and redeemed the credit of his regiment soon after in a skirmish at Wycombe[6]. From thence he proceeded to Leighton in Bedfordshire, where he levied troops to oppose a body of Royalists under Sir John Digby, Dives, and Urrey, who commanded the Northern parts of the county, and supported themselves by plunder[7]. These officers, pursuant to directions from Oxford, having taken-in Olney, seized upon Newport-Pagnel, where they proposed to establish a garrison of 1500 men. Sir Lewis issued orders for bringing in provisions, and compelled the inhabitants to work at the fortifications, as he designed to establish a barrier between Bristol and Peterborough, and

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[5] Perfect Diurnal, No. 8. Addit MSS. Mus. Britt. 6494. The Ouse near Bromham seems to have been the scene of action.—Two stories are related by Ryves, which cast some discredit on Sir Samuel. 1. The ejection and imprisonment of Thorne, the Clergyman at Bedford. 2. The searching and plundering of the Duc de Vendome at Uxbridge, in violation of a pass from the Close Committee The first contains no positive evidence of his interference, and in the second it is allowed that he acted under orders from the Earl of Essex. The Duke was probably suspected of acting for the King, and expedience may extenuate what it cannot justify. Conf. Merc. Rust. iv.—viii. Butler observes,

"For words and promises that yoke
The conqueror are quickly broke—
For if we should fight for the *cause*
By rules of military laws,
And only do what they call just,
The *cause* would quickly fall to dust." P. i. ii. 1091.

[6] Certain Informations, June 26, 1643. Parliament Scout, No. 1. The Knight's Sword, we are told,

"a dagger had, his page,
That was but little for his age;
And therefore waited on him so,
As dwarfs upon knights errant do.
It was a serviceable dudgeon,
Either for fighting or for drudging," &c. P. i ii. 375.

This circumstance is introduced in the second canto, where the Squire rescues his master from Crowdero. L. 933, et seqq.

[7] Parliament Scout. The following intercepted warrant may serve to illustrate his way of raising recruits:

"To the Constables and Inhabitants of Salford:

"These are to signifie, that it is Sir Samuel Luke's desire that it be published in your parish with all speed, that he will no longer dally with, or by any more faire wayes or meanes claw his countrymen, seeing that it is altogether vaine and fruitlesse, but he is resolved that if all persons in every parish between 16 and 60, being able to carry armes, shall not severally appeare at *Laighton* on Monday morning next by 7 of the clock, with all provisions with them, and armes and weapons for the service of the State and their own safety; he will proceed against such cold and insensible persons and parishes of this county with that rigour and severitie as is done in other places, that the good may not remaine always scoft and derided at, but that they may receive such ease and comfort by such his proceedings as is agreable to all manner of equitie and good conscience, and to let them know that all such as do come are to march away presently, and therefore desire them to come provided for that purpose: fayle you not hereof, and to bring a list of the names of every man, at your perils.

"*Toddington, July* 1, 1643. THOMAS POTTS."

Mercurius Aulicus, July 2.

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to cut off supplies from the metropolis[8]. Of his movements as Governor, we are only informed, that he retaliated the plunder of Bromham upon his enemy's house at Hawnes, and apprehended some Committee-men at Ampthill[9]; but his seasonable presence enabled the Royalists in Bedfordshire to collect their scattered strength, and to hold a commission of array at Shesford, probably in the mansion of Sir Charles Ventris[10].

These proceedings excited great apprehensions in the Parliament, who determined to recover a spot, in Needham's phrase "geometrically situated for the defence of the associated counties," and committed this affair to the Earl of Essex, assisted by Skippon, Harvey, Wilson, and Luke. The troops halted at Dunstaple on Monday (October 30), and on the Saturday proceeded by way of Brickhill to Newport, which they entered in the evening, not without resistance. The Governor does not appear to have neglected his trust, he fortified the town, and encouraged his soldiers by reports of a disaffection among the trained-bands, till, finding his means unequal to the object, he quitted his post, and retired to the court at Oxford. The Lord Biron had advanced as far as Broughton, but was seemingly unable to render any assistance, as he departed immediately[11]. Several engagements took place in the neighbourhood, all tending to confirm the measures of the Parliament, at Towcester, Stony-Stratford, Alderton, Olney, and finally before Newport, when Sir Charles Lucas was repulsed by the Earl[12], who left it in December, the works being finished[13], and a solemn thanksgiving was held in Cornhill (Jan. 19) for the safe return of the Green and Orange regiments. The date of Sir Samuel's appointment as Governor of Newport Pagnell does not appear, but we soon find him acting in his situation; and Dec 11, the sum of 1000*l.* a month was voted for the support of the garrison[14]

Having provided for security at home, he commenced operations by attacking the neighbouring forts. Grafton and Hillesdon were taken by storm[15], and a body of Royalists un-

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[8] "Several cavaliers came into Bedfordshire, which county they have woefully plundered, they have seized upon the towne of Newport-Pannel, in the upper part of Buckinghamshire, which lieth between Bedford and Stony-Stretford, and have forced the inhabitants thereabouts to come in and intrench it, and they are drawing the water about it, the better to strengthen and fortifie it, their drift being to intercept all cattell and other provisions, that shall come out of the adjacent counties to London, hoping thereby to cut off all victuall from this citty, and so to starve it, if they be not timely prevented and unnestled out of that place."—Certain Informations, Oct. 30.

The following paragraph is more curious

"Wee heare from Newport Pagnel in Buckinghamshire, that the Cavalliers make creat fortifications to keep awle her cood cattels and Welch runts and other provision, from coming to London, and by keeping out the fat beasts was make her have a verie leane citie. ..... if her should stop awle passages, yet some of her sheeses have a creat many legs (her will not say maggotts) that will in despight of the Cavalliers carrie them up to London, with superscriptions upon them to deliver them to her cousin sheese-monger."—The Welch Mercurie, Nov 3. Conf. Parliament Scout, No 18.

[9] Lysons's Beds

[10] Certain Informations, Oct. 30. For an account of this gallant Cavalier, see vol xcii. p. 136.

[11] Merc. Civicus, Nov. 2. Clarendon's account is rather improbable, and inconsistent with the character of Sir L. Dives.

[12] Merc. Britt. Nov. 9. Compleate Intelligencer, No 14.

[13] "Our Post bringeth intelligence from Newport-Pagnel, that Serjeant-Major Skippon is made Master of the Workes there, and that the carpenters and pavieneers, are fortifying the towne very strongly, that as the water doth compasse the towne as it were, on two sides of it, so trenches from the said moate are digged, with draw-bridges and sluces, to be compleated according to the Serjeant-Major's directions, all which goeth forward very fast"—Kingdome's Weekly Post, Nov 15. From Merc. Britt. Nov. 30, we learn that "strict discipline," and "constant prayer," were enjoyned by his Excellency.

[14] Merc Aul. p. 710

[15] Vicars' England's Worthies, edit. 1821, p. 9—21. The Court Journalist charges Sir Samuel with a share in the cruelties committed at Hillesdon-house, with some aggravating circumstance —Merc Aul. March 9, 1643-4. But such statements cannot be

der Sir John Fortescue, were surprised at Islip[16], on the other hand, the Earl of Cleveland maintained a station at Stony Stratford, defeated the rebels in sight of Newport, and repelled an attack upon his own quarters, where, however, he did not long continue[17]. In the mean time the King, who had been at Aylesbury, passed through Stratford to Woburn, where he reposed at "Bedford-house:" on his departure in July, Brown and Waller followed him, with 200 of Sir Samuel's dragoons, but were foiled, owing to his superiority in cavalry[18]. A warrant issued about this time for pillaging the Royalists, has fortunately reached us, and throws some light on his official transactions.

"By virtue of a warrant from the Committees for Sequestration of Estates of Delinquents and Papists to me directed, these are to will and require you to present warrants to all tenants, bailiffes, and officers of all delinquents and papists within your parish, particularly of the persons hereafter named to bring in all their rents to the Committee at Newport at the Saracen's head upon the 25 day of this instant April, by nine of the clocke in the morning, to be paid for the use of the King and kingdome, requiring you to warne two or three able men in your parish to appeare before the said Committees at the place and time appointed to do such further service as they shall be required unto. And your selves there, as you and they will answer it at your perill. Dated the 17 day of April, 1644.

"The Earl of Northampton (Castle Ashby), Sir Robert Throckmorton (Weston-Underwood), Sir John Digby, the Ladie Digby (Gothurst), Sir John Tyringham (Tyringham), Sir Thomas Dayrell (Lillingstone Dayrell), the Lady Farmer (Easton Neston), Spencer Lucy, esq. (Haversham), Thomas Longfield, esq. (Longueville of Wolverton?), Mr James Digby, Dr. Newell, Dr. Giles (King's physician), Dr Dillon (Shenley), Mr Coates, Mr Roger Hacket (North Crawley), Mr John Crome (Crane of Loughton?) Mr. Sules, Edward Bolsworth (Leighton-Bossard).

"All rents due to any Bishops, Deanes, Chapters, and Prebends, or any rents due to any College or Hall in Oxford or Cambridge."[19]

(To be continued.)

Mr URBAN, *Liverpool, June 2.*

SINCE the publication of the "Fragments of Lancashire," much additional matter and valuable information having come to my hands, by the liberal assistance of many friends, and having been solicited to continue my endeavours, I propose shortly to add a fourth Part to those which have already appeared.

But the more I investigate the subject, the more deeply do I regret the want of coadjutors in the collection for, and compilation of, a general History of Lancashire. One parish alone has hitherto engaged the studies of a Topographer of acknowledged worth*. Sixty-seven more parishes remain unnoticed, or at least unfinished, all of which, together with five places termed extra-parochial (viz. Old Laund Booth, Rough Lee†, Wheatley Carr, Toxteth Park, and Croxteth Park), are highly deserving of most diligent investigation. the two latter I shall hereafter notice.

This is not, however, a task for one Topographer to undertake. It would be necessary to have one for every Hundred—I had almost said for every Parish—to produce a History worthy of our County. There is much rich and valuable record connected with Lancashire, the greater part widely scattered, and some locked up, which

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read with so much distrust, and the same writer estimates the exaggeration of news in another place, on a scale of 20 to 500. "the citizens (he observes) would be ill paid, if they had not something for their money,"—a fair test of his own veracity.

[16] Letters by which it is certified, &c. This pamphlet contains only one paragraph relating to Sir Samuel.—Conf. Parliament Scout, and Weekly Account, May 30.

[17] Merc. Aul. p. 1033.

[18] Weekly Account, June 25. Parliament Scout, July 11. Butler says—

> "Did they not swear at first to fight
> For the King's safety and his right?
> And after march'd to find him out,
> And charg'd him home, with horse and foot?"—P. 2, c. ii. 159.

[19] Merc. Aul. Apr. 27. The list of delinquents, as printed in the Journals, is extremely corrupt, a few of their residences are here supplied.

* Rev. Dr. Whitaker, "Whalley."

† See "Fragments of Lancashire," pp. 34, 135, and 143.

would require deep care and research to collect and authenticate. But this care and research would be amply rewarded by the discoveries to which it would give rise, and the interesting information which it would afford, not only to a Native partial to his County, but to the Kingdom generally; for the History of the County of Lancaster is closely connected with the history of the Country at large. I would have it commence from the earliest authorities of the Roman writers*; and subsequently to the decline of the Roman power, during the reigns of the Norman, the Saxon, and lastly, the English Monarchs, and during the contentions and after the union of the Houses of York and Lancaster; its history would throw great light upon that of the kingdom during those times. To those perusing the History of Lancashire since the Union with the Sister Kingdom, I question not but that the rise and progress of this County to the pre-eminent consequence which it at present holds, would appear more rapid and astonishing than that of any part of this country since Britain was a Nation. If, then, the respective results of these several labourers in the vineyard (for a vineyard it would be) were deposited in the Libraries of Lancaster, Liverpool Royal Institution, and Manchester (Cheetham's), some Historian might then at length, from their united efforts, compile a County History worthy of its name; but until these previous preparations are made, the mind of almost every man must shrink from such an Herculean labour.

A sort of revolution, or great relative change of property, has arisen in the different parts of the County, since Trade began to be encouraged, we will say from the time of Elizabeth and her Successors (the Corporation of Liverpool in 1557, had a rental of 2*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; in 1721, it was 1232*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*; in 1821, a rental of 72,000*l.* per annum). We find at that early time the various parts were rated as in the second column below, and now to the County Rate, under the new Act, as in the first column (where Liverpool now stands pre-eminently the first town in the County, and the second sea-port in the united kingdom decidedly), in 1815, when this tax was first assessed by a rental of 1*d.* in the pound,—

	County Rate, by Act, 1815				Assessment, temp. Eliz 1700, 15ths †		
	£.	s	d.		£.	s	d
Liverpool	2436	3	11	-	2	11	1
Manchester‡	1265	11	0	-	3	0	0
Salford - -	199	12	6	-	1	2	0
Preston - -	145	11	4	-	2	13	4
Lancaster -	120	9	5	-	2	15	4
Wigan - -	13	18	4	-	3	0	0

The whole County paid upon the Assessment of 1*d.* in the pound, 12,941*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; and there were several calls in the year.

The comparison of these towns at different times is curious. This statement speaks for itself, and requires no comment.

My desire is to be looked on as a gatherer of materials, which will, I hope, be hereafter serviceable to the more finished Historian. I collect, and copy my materials as I find them. If my health is spared me (and I think my pursuits help it), I shall in no way relax my endeavours; but hope to be enabled, with that assistance which (save in one solitary instance) has never been withheld, and has usually been tendered, to publish another volume, to commence with the Fourth Part.

My attention will not be directed to extracts from printed histories, or to copies of other engravings; but to manuscripts and collections of unpublished documents, from public and private evidences, as well as original paintings and drawings. The Coucher Book of Furness Abbey is well worthy of an attentive perusal; and unbounded resources of information, hitherto unpublished, are to be found in the British Museum.

I am glad to announce that the *Inquisitiones post Mortem* of Lancashire, is just ready for publication, in a large volume, under the direction of those able gentlemen, Mr. Caley, Keeper of the Records at the Chapter House, Westminster, and Mr. Harper, of the Duchy of Lancaster Office, which will, in upwards of 4000 articles, throw great light upon the History of our County, as well as on the Duchy at large§. M. Gregson, F.S.A.

* See "Fragments," p. 12.

† These are the usual Fifteenths. See "Fragments," p. 12.

‡ Manchester was not assessed at its value. It ought to be charged as much as Liverpool.

§ See Mr. Harper's Report of the Records in the Duchy Office

EMBALM-

EMBALMING AMONG THE EGYPTIANS

(From the Classical Journal.)

THE Egyptians, of all nations of antiquity, are most deserving of our attention. To this wise and ingenious people, who made such advances in arts and sciences, in commerce and legislation, succeeding nations have been indebted for whatever institutions civilize mankind and embellish human life. The priesthood of this very religious people, to whom knowledge was exclusively confined, being wholly free from anxiety about secular matters, as they were provided for by the State[1], devoted themselves to the service of the community. Their time was divided between the performance of their sacred duties and the improvement of the mind. Study was their business; the good of the people was their sole object; and whatever could contribute to the political or moral welfare of their country, was pursued with a zeal worthy of imitation in Christian societies. It is not then surprising that they made such amazing progress in physic and husbandry, in astronomy, magic, and other occult sciences And, though the art of embalming, as practised by them, is now obsolete, and the medicated herbs which they used may not now be ascertained, yet we may gather from the custom what study and attention they employed in discovering the virtues of simples, though the science of *Medical Chemistry*[2] was probably unknown at that early period.

The art of embalming the dead was peculiar to the Egyptians; they alone knew the secret of preserving the body from decay. In the Pentateuch we find that, when Abraham and Isaac died, they were simply buried; but Jacob, and afterwards Joseph, were embalmed; because these two patriarchs died in Egypt. This mysterious trade descended from father to son as an hereditary and sacred privilege; the embalmers were held in high repute, conversed with the priests, and were by them admitted into the inner parts of the temples. Embalming may have been practised in Asia, but there is not any authority for this presumption: it may be inferred that the custom prevailed among the Chaldeans, on account of the proximity of their country to Egypt, and the similarity of pursuits and doctrines; an intercourse, no doubt, subsisted between these two philosophical nations from the earliest ages. After the death of Alexander the Great, the Egyptians and Chaldeans were ordered to dress the body *in their own way*[3] (Curt. lib. x. sub fin)· but this event was many hundred years after the times when Egypt flourished under the Pharaohs. The washing and dressing of the body alluded to by Greek and Roman writers, was merely an external application of unguents[4], performed with facility and despatch, not for the purpose of preserving the corpse, but in honour of the deceased. The ceremony among the Egyptians was sacred and solemn, and the process tedious, intricate, and expensive. In the patriarchal history the Sacred Writer tells us, that forty days were employed in preparing the body of Jacob for sepulture. "And Joseph commanded his servants the physicians to embalm his father, and the physicians embalmed Israel," &c. Gen. i. 2. And here it is to be observed, that the officers, called *physicians*, did not profess *the art of curing*: for physic (as it is now called) was not at that time a professional pursuit; not a word is said of physicians being called in during Jacob's sickness Besides, the Hebrew word is rendered in the Septuagint by ἐνταφιασταὶ, *those who prepared the body for burial.* It is

[1] Diodorus says, that a third of the lands of each province belonged to the priesthood. (Lib. i. p. 84, folio, Amster. 1745.)

[2] The art of preparing drugs by fire for curative purposes is attributed to the Arabs.

[3] *Ægypti Chaldæique* jussi corpus *suo more* curare—deinde purgavere corpus; repletumque est odoribus.—I know no other passage indicative of such a custom among the Asiatics. It does not appear that Plutarch or Arrian mention this ceremony: Curtius, therefore, may have been misinformed. Cyrus in Xenophon commands his body to be committed to the earth from whence it came (ὁμόφυλον), and in this he doubtless conformed to the custom of his country.

[4] Corpusque *lavant* frigentis et *unguunt*. Virgil. Περιστέλλειν νεκρον—Και κατθανουσαν χερσιν εὖ περιστελλειν. Eurip. Medea, 1035. The body of Christ was anointed with myrrh and aloes, and wraps in linen clothes. John, ch. xix. ver. 39, 40.

is true the author of the Pentateuch does not particularise this ceremony, but Herodotus and Diodorus are clear and diffuse in every thing relative to this interesting country[5].

The Egyptians believed that the soul was *immortal*, or rather, that it was *eternal*; they imagined that it not only was not subject to death, but that it had existed from all eternity, having neither beginning nor end. they thought that as it was immaterial, it was increate, and as it was increate, that it was a part of the divine spirit, *divinæ particula auræ*, and co-existent with that Being, from whom it emanated[6]. In order to substantiate this doctrine, they asserted that the soul had been in a state of pre-existence, and at the dissolution of the outward man, it passed into various states, and after a circuit of three thousand years, (Herod l. ii. c. 123) it returned to re-animate a human body. Pythagoras first transplanted this dogma from Egypt into Greece, and, though no works of that philosopher are now extant, yet we may gather from later writers the essential tenets of the Pythagorean sect[7]. Plato, after the death of Socrates, inculcated the same principle, in order to validate the primary tenet of the Socratic school, the immortality of the soul[8]. Virgil has shown himself very sedulous in propagating the same doctrine among the Romans (Geog. iv. 220-7, Æn. vi. 750.) These two nations were of opinion, that death separated the soul from the body[9], they were, therefore, no longer concerned about the perishable part of man, and being enlightened by the rays of rational philosophy through the mists of error and superstition, they looked forward to a future state, as a reward for the virtuous, and a punishment for the damned. The Egyptians, on the contrary, were more solicitous to preserve the material part from putrefaction and injury, conceiving that the soul was inseparable from its body so long as the latter was free from corruption. Inspired by this superstition, they studied and put in practice every means of preserving the human frame. they applied to the study of natural history to discover the virtues of simples, and provided buildings of the greatest magnitude and durability as depositories for the dead, which still remain the most stupendous monuments of human labour in the world. That the pyramids were built as sepulchres for the Kings[10], there appears no reason to doubt, this is fully testified by modern travellers. Besides, Diodorus says expressly, that Chemmis and Cephron constructed them for this purpose[11]. The principal care of the Egyptians was turned to the preserving the dead. they looked upon their houses as temporary dwellings, but to their cemeteries they gave the name of the *Eternal Mansions*. (Diod. l. i. p. 60.)

Among the three modes of embalming, that adopted by the rich was very tedious in its process, and expensive in its preparation. As soon as a man of any consideration died, the relations of the deceased, after the most violent expressions of grief, sent for the embalmer, who carried away the corpse

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[5] Herod. lib. ii. c. 86, 87.—Diodor. lib. i. p. 102.

[6] Humanus animus, *ex divinâ mente decerptus*, cum alio nullo nisi cum ipso Deo comparari possit. Cic. Tusc. 5. n. 38. "God breathed into his nostrils the *breath of life*, and man became *a living soul*." Gen. ii. 7.

[7] Morte carent animæ, semperque priore relicta
Sede, novis domibus vivunt habitantque receptæ.—Ovid. Sermo Pythag.
Addison Spect. No. 343.

[8] Παντα τοτε και νυν διαμειβεται τα ζωα εις ἀλληλα, νου και ἀνοιας ἀποβολη και κτησει μεταβαλλομενα. Plato sub fin. Timæi.

[9] At cum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus. Virg.
Θυμον ἀπο μελεων δυναι δομον Αΐδος εἰσω. Hom.
Ἐπειδαν (ἡ ψυχη) του σωματος διχα γενηται. Xenoph.

[10] It is remarkable that Homer does not mention the pyramids, although he celebrates Thebes and its hundred gates, and frequently alludes to Egypt. This is a presumption that they were built a little before or after the age in which this poet flourished. Diodorus informs us, that these extraordinary works were built a thousand years before his time; this agrees very nearly with the age of Homer.

[11] Pliny's words, *pecuniæ otiosa ac stulta ostentatio*, are more *idle* and *foolish* than the conduct which he condemns: for the motive of building these enormous works was political as well as religious.

The

The first part of the operation was, to extract the brains through the nostrils with a crooked instrument of iron; for the more ready performance of which the *medium septum* of the nose was cut away; the vacuities were then filled up with perfumes and aromatic compositions. After this, the body was opened with much ceremony. For this purpose the priest made a mark on the left side, just above the hip, to show how far the incision was to be made. A particular officer made an opening with a very sharp Ethiopian stone[12]. As soon as the people saw this, they pelted him with stones, and pursued him with maledictions; for the Egyptians looked with abhorrence upon any one who offered violence to a human body either dead or alive. The embalmer then inserted his hand, and drew out all the viscera except the heart and kidneys, while the bowels were washed with odours. (Diod. p. 102.) The entrails were not restored to the abdomen, but from a religious motive they were thrown into the Nile[13]. (Plut. vol. ii. p. 159. folio, Paris, 1624.) Afterwards, the belly was filled with cinnamon, myrrh, and other odoriferous drugs[14]; and then the orifice of the wound was closed. The body outwardly was anointed with the oil of cedars and other preservatives for 30 days. This length of time was necessary to administer the preparations for drying it and preventing its putrefaction. At the expiration of this term, the corpse was again washed, and wrapped up in many folds of linen, painted with sacred characters, and seasoned with gums and other glutinous matter. This renders the cloth so durable, that it has preserved its consistence even to the present day, as many of the specimens, lately exhibited in this country, fully testify. These swathes of cere-cloth were so manifold, that there are seldom less than a thousand yards of filleting about one body; and so ingeniously were the wrappings managed, that the lineaments of the deceased were easily discernible, even though the face was covered with a kind of mask fitted with mastic. On the breast was spread a broader piece of cere-cloth, on which was inscribed some memorable sentiment; but, for the most part, having the figure of a woman with expanded arms. The embalmer having done his duty, the mummy[15] was sent back to the kindred of the defunct, who deposited it in a wooden coffin, made of a species of sycamore, called in Egypt *Pharaoh's fig-tree.* Some few coffins have been found of solid stone; a miniature model of one in marble was to be seen at Belzoni's exhibition, from which he says the body had been taken[16]. The top of the wooden coffin or mummy-chest was carved in the shape of a woman's head, the face being richly painted; the rest of the trunk was adorned with hieroglyphics, and the lower end was broad and flat like a pedestal, on which the coffin was placed erect in the place designed for its reception. The body of Joseph was put in a coffin. Gen. ch. l. v. 26. The corpse was lastly conveyed down the Nile to its final destination, in a vessel called *Baris*[17]. The mode just described was the most expensive, and adopted by the rich only. those, however, who were unable or unwilling to go to so great an expense, had recourse to a more simple process.

A quantity of cedar-oil and aromatic liquors was injected, by means of a syringe, into the body at the anus; after this it was laid in nitre for seventy days, when the pipe was withdrawn,

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[12] Probably the same kind of stone used in circumcision. Exod. ch. iv. v. 25.

[13] Mr. Belzoni assures us, that the vases or urns exhibited in London contained the bowels of mummies; but it is more probable that they are the reconditories of the *ibis*, or other sacred animals.

'Αποθανοντας δε ταριχευοντες, θαπτουσι ἐν ἱρησι θηκησι. Herod.

[14] The spices, which the Ishmaelitish merchants were carrying into Egypt when Joseph was sold, were no doubt designed for embalming. Gen. ch. xxxvii. v. 25.

[15] *Mumia* or *Mumia*, quasi *Amomia*, i. e. cadaver *amomo* conditum: Vossius. For the *Amomus*, brought from Syria, was a principal ingredient in the medicaments. it was mixed with spices to make that ointment with which the body was seasoned.

[16] The catacombs were ransacked by the Persians on the invasion of Egypt by Cambyses, son of the great Cyrus. Herodotus states, that this infuriate prince ordered the body of Amasis, the late king, to be untombed and burnt. Lib. iii. c. 16.

[17] *Βαρις, navigii genus,* Suidas: hence is probably derived our English word *bier*.

and

and the oil, running out, carried with it the paunch and entrails, while the nitre consumed the flesh, leaving nothing but skin and bones.

The bodies of the poorer people were filled with a nitrous composition, which had such virtue and efficacy as to consume the intestines. They were afterwards wrapt up in bundles of reed, or branches of the palm-tree. (Herod. lib. ii. c. 87.) The same care was bestowed on the sacred animals, such as the ibis, the dog, the cat, the ape, the scarabæus, the sheep, and in some parts, the crocodile[18]; but more especially, on the sacred apis, or ox, whose festivals were celebrated with great solemnity and rejoicings.

What raillery have this superstitious people been exposed to from their sottish veneration for irrational creatures! Herodotus, Diodorus, and Ælian, are consentient in their ridicule of this stupid idolatry. When a house was on fire, the father of a family would be more anxious to rescue his cat from the flames, than to save his wife, his children, or property. (Herod. l. ii. c. 66.) So infatuated were they, that mothers accounted it a blessing (oh, horror!) for their children to be devoured by the ravenous crocodile; they gloried that their offspring became food to that fierce creature. (Ælian. de Nat. Animal. l. 10, c. 21.) Nay, more, in the extremities of famine it is said that this deluded people would rather eat one another, than lay violent hands on these disgusting objects of worship. (Diod. lib. i. p. 93.) Juvenal exposes these enormities in nervous and eloquent language:

"Quis nescit, Volusi Bithynice, qualia demens
Ægyptus portenta colat? *Crocodilon* adorat
Pars hæc; illa pavet saturam serpentibus *ibim*.
Effigies sacri nitet aurea *cercopitheci*,
Dimidio magicæ resonant ubi Memnone chordæ, [tis.
Atque vetus Thebe centum jacet obruta por-
Illic *cæruleos*, hic *piscem* fluminis, illic
Oppida tota *canem* venerantur; nemo Dianam. [su!
Porrum et *cepe* nefas violare et frangere mor-
O *sanctas* gentes, quibus hæc nascuntur in hortis
Numina! *Lanatis animalibus* abstinet omnis
Mensa. Nefas illic fœtum jugulare capellæ:
Carnibus humanis vesci licet!"—

Juv. Sat. xv. 1-13.

C. H.

Mr. Urban, *April 22.*

I SEND you the description of a curious ring, which I think will be acceptable to many of your readers. I believe it is unique, but should any of them be better informed, they will perhaps oblige me by stating where there is another precisely like it.

The ring, which is made of thin pure gold, and has four diamonds set on the top, does not at first sight appear particularly worthy of notice; on a closer inspection, however, an opening is perceptible in the raised part, and on lifting it up, a very beautiful miniature of the head of King Charles the First, enamelled on a turquoise, presents itself. The size of the painting does not exceed the fourth part of an inch; the execution is particularly fine, and the likeness excessively faithful; the small part of his Majesty's dress which is visible appears similar to that in which he is usually represented, and a piece of the riband to which the George is suspended, is discernible; on closing the ring, the portrait becomes perfectly hid. Although miniatures of Charles the First are not uncommon, this is peculiarly valuable from the portrait being *concealed*, and also from its being supposed to be the *smallest* of him which is extant.

There can be no doubt that it was worn by a royalist, when it was dangerous to avow the attachment with which many of Charles's adherents cherished the memory of their unfortunate sovereign. Relics of this kind are consecrated by much higher associations than what the mere crust of time bestows on them; and even were they not sufficiently old to excite the notice of the antiquary, they are well deserving of attention from their exhibiting a memorial of feelings, which must ever command respect and admiration. Loyalty, like friendship, can only be tried by adversity; and a mere trifle becomes valuable when it enables us more justly to appreciate the real sentiments of men who sacrificed their fortunes to their principles. The ring, which is the subject of this article, perpetuates the faithful devotion of one of Charles's adherents much more forcibly than the pen of the biographer, since it is evident that neither the death of the master, nor the hopelessness

18 Τοισι μεν δη των Αἰγυπτιων ἱροι εἰσι οἱ κροκοδειλοι, τοισι δ' οὐ, ἀλλ' ἁτε πολεμιους επουσι. Herod. Omne fere genus bestiarum Ægyptii consecrarunt. Cic. de Nat. iii. 39.

lessness of his cause, had extinguished his attachment. It may be naturally expected, that the life of the man who thus ingeniously secreted the semblance of features, which in all probability were as firmly impressed on his heart, must have manifested many proofs of zeal in the royal service, and it is therefore presumed, that the following brief memoir of him, with an account of the manner in which this memento of loyalty has passed to its present possessor, will not be deemed an inappropriate addition to these particulars.

The ring is supposed to have originally belonged to John Giffard, of Brightley, in Devon, Esq. the representative of an ancient and highly respectable family, which had been seated there for many generations, and were allied to the best houses in that county; amongst others to those of Grenville, Earle, Coriton, and Leigh. He was born at Brightley about the year 1600,* and to use the words of his Biographer,† "having had a virtuous and liberal education, he became a very accomplished gentleman." In the civil wars he adhered zealously and constantly to the King, was appointed a Colonel in his army, and afforded his utmost aid to his service. During the Commonwealth Colonel Giffard suffered severely both in his person and property, having been "decimated, sequestrated, and imprisoned," and was obliged to pay £.1136 as a composition for his estates. He continued to be persecuted and oppressed until the Restoration, when, like too many other royalists, "the greatest part of the recompense he had for all his losses, was the satisfaction of seeing both church and state peaceably settled upon their ancient bottoms." This account of Colonel Giffard will be concluded in the words of his friend and biographer above quoted: ‡—"He was a gentleman of a very grave and comely aspect, of an obliging carriage, of a sober life, and a pious conversation; such was his deportment towards men in all his actions, as if he were conscious the eye of God was upon him; and such his behaviour towards God, in the instances of devotion and religion, as if he thought he was a spectacle to angels and to men. Insomuch his sobriety and piety brought great reputation to the royal cause in those parts where he lived, and he was an excellent ornament to his profession, both as a subject and a christian." Col. Giffard died in 1666, leaving several children § by Joan, his wife, the youngest daughter of Sir John Wyndham, of Orchard, in Somersetshire, ancestor of the Earl of Egremont. Her brother, Sir John Wyndham, Knt. married the sister of Ralph Lord Hopton, who distinguished himself in the command of the royal army at the battle of Stratton, in Cornwall. The loyalty of the Wyndham family is well known from the emphatic admonition of Sir Thomas Wyndham, a cousin of Mrs. Giffard's, to his son, "not to desert the crown though it hung upon a bush." ||

On the death of Colonel Giffard, the ring containing the picture of King Charles was, it was confidently supposed, given to his daughter Margaret, who just before her father's demise, married John Keigwin, of Mousehole, in Cornwall, Esq. The Keigwin family were also zealous loyalists, and one of them, who commanded

* Prince, in the "Worthies of Devon," says, he was born in 1594, but the Heralds' Visitation of that county in 1620, calls him 18 years old in that year.

† Prince.

‡ Prince.

§ John Giffard, Esq. the late Accountant General of Ireland, of whom there is an interesting memoir in the Gent. Mag. for 1819, part I. p. 481, was descended from the eldest son of Colonel Giffard. He died in 1819, leaving two sons, the eldest of which is the present Chief Justice of Ceylon, who is the representative of this ancient family. The second son, Stanley Lees Giffard, Esq. is a member of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temble.

|| Arthur Giffard, the youngest brother of Colonel Giffard, was also a severe sufferer in the royal cause; he was Rector of Biddeford, in Devon, to which he was presented by his kinsman, Granville, Earl of Bath, but soon after the death of the King, he was ejected from his living, when he took shelter under the roof of Philip Harris, Esq. Recorder of Great Torrington, who married his sister. On the return of Charles II. Mr. Giffard was restored to his benefice, shortly after which he died without issue, and is buried in the Chancel of Biddeford Church.

manded a small vessel in the king's service, is designated in a dispatch from the Parliamentary forces in Cornwall, "as a notable active knave against the Parliament." Mrs. Keigwin survived her husband many years, by whom she had a large family, and at her death, in 1739, bequeathed her jewels and trinkets to her youngest son, the Rev. John Keigwin, Clerk, who married Prudence, the sister and heiress of William Busvargus, of Busvargus, in Cornwall, Esq. * and by her left two daughters and coheirs. Miss Busvargus, however, married to her first husband, the Rev. Jonathan Toup, Clerk, and was by him the mother of the learned Jonathan Toup, Clerk, the Editor of Longinus, Emendationes in Suidam, &c. † As Mr. Keigwin, who died in 1761, appointed his widow his sole executrix, the ring passed to her, and she dying in 1773, left her son by her first marriage, Mr. Toup, her executor, when that gentleman became possessed of it. Mr. Toup died unmarried in 1785, and by his will entailed the estates of his mother's family on the issue of his nieces, the three daughters and coheirs of Anne, his half sister, the youngest daughter of his father-in-law, John Keigwin, and the grand-daughter of Margaret Giffard, daughter of Colonel Giffard, of Brightley. Phillis, the eldest of these daughters, married Nicholas Harris Nicholas, of East Looe, in Cornwall, Esq. Major of the Royal Cornwall Fencible Cavalry; and being likewise the executrix to her uncle Mr. Toup, inherited the ring, but dying *sine prole* in 1799, it went to her husband, who died in 1816, likewise without issue, and by his will bequeathed the ring to his nephew, John Toup Nicholas, Esq. a Captain of the Navy, and Companion of the Order of the Bath, on whom also, as the eldest son of the only one of Mr. Toup's three nieces before mentioned, who had issue, that celebrated scholar's estates are entailed, and who is the great-great-great-grandson of Colonel Giffard, the original owner of the ring in question.

It is proper to add that, in the memory of the oldest member of the family, it has always been called "King Charles's ring." X.

Mr. Urban, *Manchester, May* 1.

It will not be considered as greatly lessening the fame of so voluminous and excellent a writer as the author of "Guy Mannering," to have detected him in one instance of plagiarism.

It occurs in the character of Dominic Sampson, who frequently uses the exclamation "*prodigious!*"

That highly-esteemed novel having been dramatised, and the expression having become of frequent occurrence in common conversation, it appears to be proper to give the merit of it to Congreve, who had employed it in exactly a similar sense in two of his plays, viz. in "The Old Batchelor," and in "The Double Dealer," long before the publication of "Guy Mannering." M. Ward, M.D.

Mr. Urban, *May* 8.

The accident alluded to (Part I. p. 305) happened in the 55 Henry III. (1270), and is, with the circumstances which arose out of it, stated in the Iter Roll for London, comprising entries of the Pleas of the Crown, held during that and several precedent and subsequent years. The following is a correct transcript of the record, and may be acceptable to some of your readers. By this it appears that the stone, and other materials of the Bell Tower, valued at 20 marks, which became forfeited to the King as a deodand, were restored by him to the Prior and Convent of the Church of Christ at Canterbury.

"Accidit die m'cur' proxima ante festum Pur' b'e Mar'. q'd quid'm Joh'nes de Gynges: Alex' de Asshwell' & Matild' de Haliwell. Matild' nept' eiusd'm. Marg'ia de Hau'hulle. Ph's Tilly. Will'ms de Ha[illegible] Clemencia que fuit vx' Rob'i de Ponkerk. Agn' de Huntyngfeud. Joh'nes le Polet'. Alicia de Vynere. Andr' de Suthwerk. Andrea que fuit vx' Joh'nis de Albemton. opp'ssi fuerunt *campanario* ecc'ie sc'i Mar' de Arcub'. London' que cecidit sup' ip'os.

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* The family of Busvargus were originally called Lethon, but on purchasing the estate of Busvargus in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, they assumed that name. As a proof of the manner in which the old Cornish families intermarried with each other, it is worth remarking, that for six generations the Busvargus family married within thirty miles of their own house, and generally within ten miles: it is equally curious, that the marriage portions of each wife never, in the whole of that period, varied more than 50*l*.

† For a memoir of this eminent scholar, see Gent. Mag. for 1785, p. 185.

Pretium Campanarii xx m'rc' vnde vic' r'. Quis vicu'. ven. p't' Steph'm de Cornhill et fuit attach' p' Anketum de Ventull' & Rob'm de Camaile J'o in m'ia. & non malecr'. Nullus inde malec'r'. Jud'im. Infortunium. Et sup' hoc venerunt p'fati vicecomites & proferunt bre' Du'i Regis in hec v'ba. H. dei gr'a vicecomitib' suis London sal'm. Cum nup' p' infortunatam oppressionem viror' & mulierum que p' ruinam Campanarii ecc'le beate Mar'. de Arcub' & cuid'm domus Prior & Convent'. eccl'ie x'pi Cantuar'. nup' accidit in Vico de Weschep petram maeremiu' & plumbum & om'ia alia eiusd'm domvs tanq'm d'do cepi'tis in manu' n'ram, nos, eisd'm Priori & Conventui' gr'am facer' volentes ad p'sens dedimus & concessim' eisd'm petram maeremium plumbum & o'a alia eiusd'm dom' que d'ca ocasione cepistis in manum n'ram de gr'a n'ra speciali. Et i'o vobi' mandam' q'd eisd'm Priori & Conventui petram maeremium plumbu' & omia alia d'te Dom'. in manu' n'ram capta occ'one p'd'ca restitui faciat de dono n'ro. T. meip'o apud Westm'. xij die Mart'. anno R. n'. quinquagesimo q'nto."

I shall be obliged to any of your Correspondents who will refer me to a work on the French Monasteries, or afford me information respecting the Abbey of St. Lamber of Letiens. This Abbey was founded before 1145, and a Deed in 1211 from the Abbot and Chapter of that Monastery is dated at *Ath*: I therefore presume that the House was situate in or near that town. In Cave's Chartophylax Ecclesiasticus, p. 147, an Abbey at Lætiens is mentioned, but within what jurisdiction does not appear.

Yours, &c. St. Newman.

Mr. Urban, *July* 12.

IN Part I. page 163, you mention the magnificent present of the Duke of Buckingham to the Church of Buckingham, without naming the Artist, Mr. W. R. Eginton, of Birmingham. The work having received the highest eulogiums from all that have seen it, I think you will agree with me, that Mr. Eginton's name should be recorded with your account of this splendid window, on which is painted the following inscription:

"This Painted Window was presented to the Church of the Borough and Parish of Buckingham, by the Most High, Mighty, and Most Noble Prince Richard Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Marquis of Chandos, and Earl Temple of Stowe, in the County of Buckingham, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Marquis of Buckingham, Earl Temple, and Viscount and Baron Cobham in Great Britain, Earl Nugent in Ireland, Knight of the Most Noble the Order of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Buckingham, of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Colonel of the Militia and Yeomanry Forces of the said County, as a token of his affection and regard for the Borough and its Inhabitants. Anno Salutis 1822."

Yours, &c. An Old Subscriber.

Mr. Urban, *June* 4.

THE County Courts are of a very ancient origin; and, considering that they are (generally speaking) the only Courts we have for the recovery of Debts under 40*s.* and such as the poorer class chiefly resort to, ought to dispense justice at a light expence, and suitable to the condition of the suitors. On the contrary, they are expensive Courts; frequent instances occur where a person is summoned for payment of a shilling; it may happen that the money has been paid; and the party summoned knowing it, but ignorant that the Court will require further proof than his own, attends the summons; if the matter is settled here the costs incurred are, I believe, five shillings and four pence. They may almost be styled Courts where strict justice cannot be had; if a man swears that I owe him a sum of money, although I may never before have seen him, this is sufficient to entitle him to a verdict, whatever I may swear to the contrary; and indeed, an officer of one of the Courts confessed to me, that nothing but a receipt would discharge you from the debt; a receipt, you will say, when I never owed the debt!

It has always been considered, that to entitle a Plaintiff to sue in the County Courts, he must reduce his debt to somewhat less than 40*s.* and is precluded from recovering more; but by the present system, I am told, that a Plaintiff may harass his debtor for 100*l.* by summoning him first for 39*s.* 11¾*d.* and then for as much more, being remainder of the debt, and so "toties quoties" in like manner, until the 100*l.* is paid. This is, I conceive, the very contrary of justice. I could wish that Mr. Brougham, who has already succeeded in preventing the poor from being robbed of their charities, would take the trouble, as he has the power, to institute an inquiry into the practice and fees of the inferior Courts. J. A.

Corpus

Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

THE ceremony of laying the first stone of the new buildings at Corpus Christi College took place on Wednesday, the 2d of July. The day was auspiciously fine, and the arrangements which had been made were so judicious and complete, that nothing was wanting to give due effect to a scene, rendered the more interesting from the rarity of its occurrence, and the prospect which it opens of increasing the splendour of the public edifices in this celebrated seat of learning and science.

The Members of the University, in full academical costume, assembled in the Senate House, and formed themselves into the following Order of Procession:

Yeoman Bedell.
Esquire Bedells.
The Vice-Chancellor, in his robes.
High-Steward of the University.
Commissary of the University.
Noblemen in their robes, two and two.
Heads of Colleges, in robes, two and two.
Doctors in Divinity, in robes, two and two.
Doctors in Law and Physic, two and two.
Public Orator.
Professors of the University.
Assessor to the Vice-Chancellor.
Proctors, in their congregation habits.
Public Registrar and Public Librarians.
Taxors, Scrutators, and other Officers.
Bachelors in Divinity and Civil Law, and Masters of Arts, two and two.
Bachelors of Arts.
Fellow Commoners.
Undergraduates.

The procession, thus arranged, moved on towards the site of the new buildings, where they were received by the Master and Fellows. The Rev. Thomas Shelford, M. A. Tutor of the college, then delivered a Latin oration, at once appropriate to the occasion, expressive of gratitude towards those benefactors by whose munificent liberality they were enabled to perform this great work, and complimentary to the noble High Steward and his illustrious ancestors, several of whom had been members of the college.

The upper part of the foundation stone being then raised, the Master (the Rev. John Lamb, B. D.) presented the gold, silver, and copper coins of the present reign, to the High Steward, who placed them in a cavity prepared to receive them; his Lordship having previously expressed, in elegant and forcible terms, his deep sense of the honour conferred upon him, in being requested to perform this pleasing service for a Society, towards whom he felt the highest esteem.

The two parts of the foundation stone were then dovetailed together, and the whole having been raised to a proper elevation, the architect (William Wilkins, Esq.) handed a silver trowel to the High Steward, who accordingly spread the mortar, after which the stone was lowered to its place, when his Lordship concluded that part of the ceremony by striking it with a mallet and applying the level and square.

The foundation being thus laid with the accustomed formalities, the Rev. the Master of the College offered an appropriate prayer. The anthem *Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem*, was afterwards sung by the university choir. The Vice-Chancellor then pronounced a benediction, and the procession removed from the ground.

After the Vice-Chancellor's benediction, the workmen gave three cheers, in which the spectators joined.

The inscription on the plate which enclosed the cavity wherein the coins were deposited, was as follows:—

QVAS · PECVNIAS
CVSTODI · ET · SOCIIS
COLLEGII · CORPORIS · CHRISTI · ET · BEATÆ
VIRGINIS · MARIÆ
IN · ACADEMIA · CANTABRIGIENSI
AD NOVAS · ET · AMPLIORES · ÆDES · EXTRVENDAS
MVNIFICE · TESTAMENTO · LEGAVERVNT
REVERENDISSIMVS · IN · CHRISTO · PATER
THOMAS · HERRING
ARCHIEPISCOPVS · CANTVARIENSIS
NECNON · PATRES · ADMODVM · REVERENDI
EJVSDEM · COLLEGII · OLIM · CVSTODES
MATTHIAS · MAWSON · EPISCOPVS · ELIENSIS
ET
JOANNES · GREEN · EPISCOPVS · LINCOLNIENSIS
EARVM · INCREMENTO · QVVM · TALIS · TANDEM
CONFECTA · SIT · SVMMA
QVALIS · AD · TANTVM · CONSILIVM
EXEQVENDUM · SVPPETAT
HOC · LAPIDE · POSITO
OPERIS · INITIVM · FECIT
VIR · NOBILISSIMVS
PHILIPPVS · COMES · DE · HARDWICKE
ORDINIS · PERISCELIDIS · EQVES
SVMMVS · HVJVSCE · ACADEMIÆ · SENESCHALLVS
DIE · SECVNDO · JVLII
ANNO · SALVTIS · M.DCCC.XXIII.
FAXIT · DEVS · OPTIMVS · MAXIMVS
VT · HOC · DIV · SPERATVM · OPUS
NVNC · TANDEM · SVSCEPTVM
RELIGIONI
BONIS · MORIBVS
PRÆSTANTIBVS · OMNIBVS · ARTIBVS · AC
DISCIPLINIS
FELICITER · EVENIAT.

The site where this interesting ceremony took place was admirably arranged for the accommodation of the University, and of the numerous assemblage of ladies who enlivened the gratifying scene by their grace and beauty. Indeed so intense was the anxiety displayed by thousands to view the proceedings, that the streets were crowded, and the windows and tops of the houses and adjacent buildings were covered with spectators. ***

REVIEW.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, published by the Society of Antiquaries of* London. *Vol. xx. p. i. 4to. pp.* 478.

THE Literary character of modern Archæological Essays keeps pace with the general improvement in every branch of science. Papers got up, *secundum artem,* in an elaborate scholar-like manner, worthy Historians of the highest rank, accompany the pleasant trifling of the mere black-letter Quotationist; the Man of Learning confers oracular authority upon high subjects, and the amateur Collector *desipits-in-loco,* (we anglicize the phrase) from his curious stores. The utility of these dissertations in both views we conceive to be great, because we possess only philosophical modern-Histories of England; and every man of reading knows, that applications of the modes of writing adopted by Tacitus and Hume to nations acting upon the principles of the Feudal System, is just as absurd as would be elucidations of Thucydides and Herodotus from the works of Craig and Ducange.

In the last Volume we had occasion to commend the elaborate and masterly dissertation upon Ancient Armour, by Dr. Meyrick *; improved, we are truly glad to hear, into a distinct work, with excellent plates, for want of which it was before absolutely spoiled. Another disquisition of similar high character, as to science, opens the Volume before us, viz. Mr. Webb's elaborate performance, of which we shall speak soon. It is accompanied with engravings of the illuminations, which, by the way, show the forked beard, thought peculiar to the Anglo-Saxons. We congratulate the Society on these additions. The French are, says Warton, a nation of Antiquaries; and, as nothing can be more absurd than to think that mere illustration requires finished expensive plates, (because comprehension of the subject, not display, is the object in question, and it would be foolish to send a mere specimen of pottery for the execution of a Sir Joshua Reynolds,) we highly approve of the reasoning of Dr. Burrows upon this subject, which we shall here quote:

"The style of engraving [*au trait* or outline] is not popular in England, though adopted very generally, and with great success, upon the Continent. There is no book extant, which conveys so much information, with regard to the arts of painting and statuary, as the *Annales de Musée,* published at Paris by M. Landon. The immense number of copies from the old masters, which it affords, at a comparatively small cost, renders it an invaluable treasure either to the amateur or practical professor. By means of this, and other similar publications, the library of the artist may be well furnished, and that of the Antiquary or Collector much improved, at a price less than that of a dozen finished engravings, as they are sold at the present day. The advantages attending the enormous saving of time and labour, and consequently of expense—the facility thus acquired of diffusing a general and instructed taste for the compositions of the best schools, are too obvious to need any demonstration."—Elgin Marbles, I. pref. xi. xii.

This reasoning, we conceive, to be perfectly just, because in numerous Archæological subjects, delineation of form is the only desideratum. Such is the French plan, and though we know that their egotism in scientific claims is most unconscionable, yet in Historical Antiquities they have sound pretensions. The famous Glossary of Ducange stands at the head of every compilation in the Science. Without it a profound knowledge of Mediæval Antiquity would have been for ever lost. It cost him *thirty-years* labour. In return for it, says Menage, Ducange was offered a seat (we quote from memory) in the Academy. He thanked them.

We have gone into this *excursus,* from a further view. We are of opinion, that one day or other, we may possess a History of England, compiled solely from the Archæologia, which may be the standard, if not the only accurate History of England known.

* We cordially forgive Dr. Meyrick for his anger with us, because we did not think with him, that ears were made to see.

known. We are certain that this is just as practicable as the issue of Mant and D'Oyly's Bible by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and we should like to see announced, "A History of England, published under the authority of the *Antiquarian Society.*" We use the word *Antiquarian,* though it is not *Johnsonian,* because we conceive it to be of no more moment to convert a substantive into an adjective for convenience, than to change a sovereign into silver.

The excellence of Mr. Webb's "*Translation of a French Metrical History of the Deposition of King Richard the Second, written by a Contemporary, and comprising the period from his last Expedition into England* to his death,*" which translation is the first article in the work, has led us into this turn of thinking.

The deposition of Richard II. forms more than one article in the *Notices des MSS.* published by the French Scavans. Translations of the articles concerning his deposition, at least the substantials, were published in the Monthly Magazine, we think, between the years 1809 and 1811, and these translations were made by the writer of this article. Of the Notices in general, as they are now becoming known, one remark may be obtruded, viz. that they are more compiled to show off the writer, than the subject; that on scientific points they are often dry, and absolutely tiresome; and on those of History and Philosophy, metaphysicize and wiredraw to an unreasonable lengthiness; whereas, in our opinion, with regard to ancient Manuscripts, the grand object is to know what are their contents, so far as those contents illustrate Ancient History and Manners, while the very opposite plan, that adopted, is only proper for modern points of Philosophy, Politics, Political Economy, Theology, or Physics, where a Critical Comment upon the Merits is absolutely necessary to prevent the Reader being misled. But who wants Commentaries of such a character upon Chaucer, a Review *a l'Adam Smith* upon Warton's History of Poetry? We know that the Edinburgh Review was projected, at least discussed before its appearance, at the table of the late Marquess of Lansdowne; and we are inclined to think that the new form and manner of these Reviews owe their birth to the *Notices;* but (setting aside questions of principle) in a literary view highly amelioratted; for the disposition of the brass nails in their trunk-making, and the lackering and patterning of them, is far superior to the mere unnoticeable tacks and brads with which the French have fastened on *their* leather.

It is properly observed by Mr. Fosbroke, that our ancestors never would endure a Sovereign who was not a general and a man of business (Berkeley MSS. p. 17), and Richard II. was not the one or the other. It is an every-day case for wise parents to save large fortunes for children who prove bad, foolish, and extravagant; and we apprehend that the main cause lies in their acquaintance only with indulgence, prosperity, and pleasure, of which weakness, in the commerce of life, is a common, if not general result. In all probability Richard was a spoiled child; but if not, he had one failing, (see p. 102) which inevitably renders a man unpopular, that of being a fop. It has been observed of fops, by philosophers, that though they would lay out a hundred pounds in walking-sticks, they would not give half as many shillings for a charitable or philanthropic purpose. That such men cannot command respect, if they have not great qualities, which outshine failings, is obvious. Of these, Richard had none. Kings in petticoats there may be, as we know from Elizabeth; and also from Richard that there may be Queens in breeches. Richard, who had only been used to flattery, like a beauty, had all the imbecility of such a female in a state of distress. He was undecided, vindictive, whining, thoroughly a frivolous character; known only to his subjects by expense and luxury, nor, Mr. Webb says, was the smallest regard to be paid to his word. In what light such a character was held, in his own period, is well drawn by Hotspur, in his delineation of the Butterfly with the Pouncet-box. Unfortunately for himself, he was in such a high situation, that to kill him would pay powder and shot; and he suffered, because no man who lives out of the world can be fit for business, and in his days Government was not conducted by a Minister and Parliament who tutored him *in business.* The French were par-

particularly fond of this subject, the deposition of Richard, because, says the Author of this Metrical History, among other habits (we should call them weaknesses) of Richard, he was particularly fond of Frenchmen, which unpopular quality his subjects no doubt detested. Montfaucon has given a full-length figure of Richard, and other Sovereigns contemporary with Charles VI. in which our unfortunate King appears nearly in the costume of Edward VI. or a Blue-coat Boy, with a girdle, from which is suspended a purse and his gloves, hanging by two strips. We notice this, because it is quite a different costume from that of the MS. before us, where he is sometimes uncommonly fine, fit for a stage hero.

The advance of Richard against the Irish is marked by the following trait of Celtic tactics.

"The whole host [of the Irish] were assembled at the entrance of the deep woods, and every one put himself right well in array; for it was thought, for the time, that we should have battle. (p. 28.)—Neither could any person, however he might be furnished with bold and valiant men, find a passage, the woods are so dangerous. You must know, that it is so deep in many places, that unless you are very careful to observe where you go, you will plunge in up to the middle, or sink in altogether." p. 32.

Now, M. Paris says, that the Welch used to post themselves in front of woods, into which they fled to draw on their enemies, and when they saw them entangled in swamps, attacked them to advantage. M. Paris, pp. 821, 341.

In p. 40 we have an illustration from Godwin of the Irish barter of cows for horses, and computation by the former, instead of money. Here we beg to make an additional observation. *Ancillæ*, also, as fines of four *ancillæ*, were reckoned in computation by the ancient Irish. (Marteni Anecdota, IV. col. vi. Ducange v. *Ancillæ*.) We believe that it was a horrid practice of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors to export slaves to Ireland, and Ossian says that a hundred maids *from distant lands* were the rewards of gallant warriors.

Henry of Bolingbroke took advantage of this absence of Richard to land in England, and excite that insurrection which cost Richard his Crown. So common a law of politics, as promptitude of action in suppressing rebellion, would not, we suppose, have been unknown to any sovereign of the meanest capacity. Yet Richard appears to have been ignorant of this almost obvious suggestion, and he listened to treacherous counsels of procrastination, without the smallest apprehension of bad results. The measures which he took were those of the veriest dupe possible; but the circumstances are printed in the Histories of England. The narrative only enters into interesting details and explanations.

Of the judgment, and the recondite research, visible through the whole of Mr. Webb's ample and valuable elucidations, we can speak conscientiously in terms of unqualified approbation. They are exactly such as a high scholar and a profound antiquary would approve: and, if it be true, as we have heard, that Mr. Webb meditates a work upon the Crusades, we are sure that it will not be a jejune narrative of incident, but that display of the subject in all its multifarious grand bearings, with regard to its operations on society and the arts, in which form alone it ought to be treated.

In p. 28 we find a mistake made by Sir John Davies, viz. *Creaghts, or Herds of Cattle*; whereas *Creaghts* are the *Herdsmen*. See Spenser, (View of Irel. 76. Ed. 1773 who calls them *Boolies*.) Ledwich's Irel. 376, et alios.

We shall extract one part which relates to the Coronation Championship.

"*The Champion.*—The origin of the Champions of England is derived by Camden from the Kilpecs, of Kelpeu, in Herefordshire, who held that office in the beginning of the Normans. This noble family became extinct in the male line by the death of Hugh Kilpec about 9 Joh. and his second daughter Joan married Philip Marmion. Philip was a celebrated warrior under Henry III. and in his time I find the first mention of the Manor of Scrivelsby in the county of Lincoln, held in that family by Barony. It is probable that this was a grant made to him by Henry III. on account of his great fidelity and eminent services, and that the office of Champion, vacant by the decease of the Kylpecs, was revived in that individual, and attached to the Manor." p. 208.

Camden and Dugdale have settled the matter in a manner which is incomplete and unsatisfactory, so far as concerns the above paragraph. The

question has considerable difficulties. There may have been other Champions, besides those of office; and yet in law, the King could have no Champion. In Dugdale's Monasticon (II. 973) a Richard Baloels, *Campio Regis*, is witness to a Charter of King Henry I.; and Queen Elizabeth had certain heroes in tilting, denominated, *honoris ergo*, her personal Champions, while Dimock is styled her Champion by office. (See Nichols's Progresses, I. xliv. 60. new edit.); and (2dly) we find the following contradictory passage in Bracton, L. iii. Tract. 2. cap. 21, § 11, "Rex non pugnat, *nec alium habet campionem* quam patriam." See Ducange, v. *Campio*, where it is inferred, that the Coronation Champion merely represents the nation, so far as concerns his appearance at the solemnities. That the Dimocks did claim by descent from the Marmions, as holding under them in Grand Serjeanty, from the time of Richard II. is evident from the Michaelis Fines 1st Henry VI. Camden's authority, Matthew Paris, is very minute concerning the Ceremonials of Coronations, and mentions various offices, connected with that solemnity, but not that of the Championship, see p. 355, where he is very diffuse; but for particulars omitted, he refers to the Rolls of the Exchequer. These therefore may supply the puzzling hiatus between the time of the early Normans and the reign of Richard II. from whence authenticity commences; perhaps the fine roll mentioned may recite, and throw new light upon the subject. We are unable to pursue it further.

The great question concerning Richard II. is the manner of his death, and that is most ably discussed by Mr. Webb, and followed by two essays from the pen of Mr. Amyot. Three modes have been mentioned by Historians. 1. Violent death by means of Piers Exton and accomplices, which is *in toto*, particularly by Mr. Amyot*, successfully disproved. 2. Suicide, by declining food. 3. Compulsory Starvation. Our own opinions are, from comparing the passages, that Richard, half broken-hearted, from extreme unhappiness, pined and lost all appetite, and that advantage was taken of the circumstance, to render any return of hunger unnecessary, by withdrawing the means of removing it: in short, that he first fasted from nervous disease, and lastly from compulsion.

Mr. Amyot very amiably and loyally endeavours to ward off such a stigma from the memory of Henry IV.; but in our Review of Nicolas's Life of Davison (part i. p. 523) it will be seen, from undeniable authority, that Elizabeth wished Mary Queen of Scots to be privately assassinated; and that the Clergy in their sermons at Paul's Cross, recommended such a measure upon Russian principles, as a thing in course, quite fair and allowable. Contemporary thinking can alone illustrate contemporary action.

The third article of this part of the Volume is,

Some remarks on the early use of Carriages in England, and on the modes of Travelling adopted by our Ancestors. By J. H. Markland, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A.—There are some original descriptions of carriages, which have always been in vogue from the Classical æras. 1. The litter, carried upon poles, by men or horses, like the sedan. 2. The caravan, or cart with a tilt, the carpentum, &c. 3. The one-horse chaise, seen upon ancient marbles. 4. The long waggon on low wheels, like the tram of a rail-road, but with a pole. 5. The common cart. The rule in general is, that no horses are seen drawing lengthways among the Classical Ancients, but always abreast, and it may be fairly conjectured, that the Romans had none with four wheels till the decline of the empire; for these accompany only bas-reliefs of barbarians on the Trajan Column, but appear as Roman upon the pretended Antonine, Theodosian, and Constantian Monuments. High wheels are also in appearance another addition, derived about the same time from the Barbarians. As to covered carriages, none appear but the Carpentum with the tilt, nor any of them suspended. The Carpentum had a driver with reins; for Tullia went to the Forum in a Carpentum, and Livy says, "restituit pavidus atque inhibuit frenos, is qui jumenta agebat." L. i. c. 48. *Carrucæ nutantes* are presumed to have been suspended carriages, but if so, they were only bodies of carriages, hung

* The inference from the *pretended* skull of Richard, is confuted in Neale's Westminster Abbey, ii. 110

hung upon skins of leather, still usual abroad. These also seem to have come up in the decline of the Empire. Ducange (v. *Carruca*) quotes Paulinus, Epist. 10 ad Severum, as saying, "Circumflui Senatores prosequebantur *carrucis nutantibus*," and then observes, "Ubi per *carrucas nutantes* expressit, ni fallor, *carrucas* hodiernas, quas *chariots branslans* vocabant Galli nostri, seu currus suspensos." These whole skins seem to have given way to strong leathern straps hanging from wooden or iron uprights, as in the Lord Mayor's State Carriage, and the numerous prints by Kip, in Sir Robert Atkins's Gloucestershire. Domecovered state cars, and caravans open at the sides, appear from the 14th century, but the archetype of the demi-oval modern coach, appears in Mr. Markland's copy, from the title of a curious tract, entitled "Coach and Sedan pleasantly disputing for place and precedence, the Brewer's cart being Moderator." London, 1636. The Coach is engraved, pl. xviii. f. 7, and is thus described,

"The other (the coach) was a thick burly square sett fellow in a doublet of black leather, brasse buttoned downe the breast, backe, sleeves, and wings, with monstrous wide bootes, fringed at the top with a net fringe, and a round breech (after the old fashion) guilded, and on his backside an atchievement of sundry coats in their proper colour."

The Coachman is next described:

"Hee had only one man before him, wrapt in a red cloake, with wide sleeves turned up at the hands, and cudgelled thick on the backe and shoulders, with broad shining lace (not much unlike that which mummers make of strawen hats,) and of each side of him went a lacquay, the one a French boy, the other Irish, all suitable alike." p. 469.

It does not appear, from the drawing, that more than one could sit on the box, so that the Lacqueys must have walked by the side of the coach; the Irish servant being, as usual, a running footman, for that was the native country of this kind of domestick.

The Sedan, pl. xviii. f. 7, is a small house, with lattices, like a large dog-kennel. The tract thus describes it.

"The one (the Sedan) was in a suite of greene, after a strange manner, windowed before and behind with Isenglasse (Talc, at this time commonly called Muscovy-glass) having two handsome fellowes in greene coats attending him; the one ever went before, the other came behind; their coats were laced down the back with a green lace suitable; so were their halfe-sleeves, which perswaded me at first they were some cast suites of their masters; their backs were harnessed with leather cingles, cut out of a hide, as broad as Dutch collops of bacon." p. 468.

With this article terminates this valuable and interesting portion of Vol. XX.

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2. *The* Saxon *Chronicle, with an* English *Translation, and Notes Critical and Explanatory. To which are added, Chronological, Topographical, and Glossarial Indices; a short Grammar of the* Anglo-Saxon *Language; a new Map of* England *during the Heptarchy; Plates of Coins, &c. By the Rev.* J. Ingram, *B. D. Rector of* Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire, *and formerly* Anglo-Saxon *Professor in* Oxford. *4to. pp.* 463.

THE Saxon Chronicle is justly considered to be our only authentic code of *Fasti*, in respect to the early history of this Island, but here its importance terminates. In short, it is the record of the day, to which the Historian refers for authenticity. It was the custom of Government to send bulletins of public events to various great Monasteries, (See MSS. Harl. 791; Cott. Tiber. E. iv.) and these Fasti having in some instances been fortunately preserved, the Saxon Chronicle becomes in consequence a dictionary of reference, as to the veracity of events, narrated by subsequent historians. The text of a mile-stone should always be correct, and this correctness, with regard to the Saxon Chronicle, should be effected by collating the MSS. In speaking thus of the venerable record, we may be supposed not to have a proper literary and archæological feeling; but Mr. Ingram has forced it upon us. As if he was a Triton, ushering in the approach of Neptune, with a Buccina, he has sounded forth the mere chronology of an almanack, a parish-register, as a *panorama of the age*, &c. &c. &c. (see Pref. ii. iii.); and all this, notwithstanding Mr. Turner's excellent work being the only thing worthy such eulogy, and the Saxon Chronicle containing such uncommon trash, as that Britain was peopled from *Armenia*, instead of *Armorica* (p. 1), and that John the

the Baptist showed his head to two Monks in the year 448 (pp. 1, 13).

The harsh form in which we have commenced this article, has been also forced upon us, by the pedantick and supercilious manner with which Mr. Ingram, in a preface and observations of twenty-four pages, has insulted his predecessors in this walk of literature, *Gale and others*, as he calls them. (Pref. xiv.) No doubt can be entertained, but that Mr. Ingram's edition of the Saxon Chronicle is that which ought to have a preference to Bishop Gibson's; nor can there be a doubt but that the text is collated, and the work edited, *secundem artem*, like the production of a scholar, a true son of *our* Alma Mater, as well as *his*—Oxonia, a Panthean deity, with the attributes of Bacchus and Fauns to denote its undergraduates, of Apollo and Hermes to symbolize its first-class men, of Momus to pourtray its wits, and of Hercules and Minerva its Copplestones and Mants. Not the slightest disrespect do we feel for Mr. Ingram as a scholar; and if he has fallen in love with his wrinkled old woman, the Saxon Chronicle, so as to parade her about, and laud her as a juvenile beauty, that also is venial; but we will not patiently endure the manner in which he has treated literary Westminster-abbey men, his *Gale and others*; and were it not for the decorum, which *we* think due to all scholars, and Mr. Ingram, as one, we would exclaim, *Jesus I know, and Paul I know, but who, &c.* Not in Mr. Ingram's manner do the learned Germans, and the celebrated Hickes, treat their eminent brethren; but it is *clarissimus hic*, and *eruditissimus ille*; no *Gale and others*, &c. &c.

We now proceed to the work. The blame attending the Saxon Chronicle in the first edition was, that Bishop Gibson, by omitting most interesting particulars, or neglecting the best manuscripts, reduced this work to bone and skin, without muscle; i. e. has included within 244 pages, what Mr. Ingram says, (Pref. ii.) "could not be compressed within a shorter compass than 374 pages." Our opinion is, that every thing legendary and silly, as St. John showing his head, should have been rejected with as much disdain, as is bestowed (Pref. iv. v.) upon "*the simpleton Samuel, and his master Beulan,*" who interpolated the MS. of Nennius; and not a syllable have been omitted, which is historical; but Mr. Ingram admits (Pref. ii.) that there has been *compression*; i. e. alteration of the text, or omission. Now this, in either view, with regard to the Saxon Chronicle, is much the same thing as delivering a nest of weights, and altering or leaving out pounds, half-pounds, and ounces; or instead of records, giving abstracts, where the grand concern is authority and evidence. We do not blame Mr. Ingram, for he must submit to necessity; but we are of opinion, that the *nine original manuscripts* should be published by Government, with collations only from the copies which are marked in Arabick numerals by Mr. Ingram, in his synopsis (Pref. xviii.), legendary trash excepted. Tautologies may occur; but the Saxon Chronicle, though a Calendar only, is the bible of early English history, and a wrong word, or turn of a sentence, may vary the account of an historical fact. It appears, however, that [Bishop] Gibson [we add the prefix with pleasure, not plain *Gibson*, as Mr. Ingram], then a bachelor of Queen's, of twenty-three years of age, used in the main only transcripts in the Bodleian; viz. Jun. 66. ii., Laud. G. 36., the Peterborough Chronicle, *supposed to be lost*, Laud. X. 80 (only a copy of older Chronicles), and collations by Junius, inserted in his copy of Wheloc, of the Cott. MS. Domit. A. viii. The fact, therefore, appears to be, that Bishop Gibson knew nothing of the originals in Bennet College, Cambridge Library, the Cotton MSS. Tiber. B. i. and B. iv. Bishop Gibson's book is therefore an imperfect one; but as Mr. Ingram, in the graciousness of his condescension, acknowledges (Pref. ii. *note*) that it was an extraordinary work for a young man of twenty-three, we beg to add, that it was exceedingly meritorious in him, with such imperfect aids, and in such an age, to get up the language in a manner sufficiently complete for so laborious an undertaking*. At the same time, as our difference with Mr. Ingram, turns only upon points of manners, it is merely just to say, that no comparison can be made between the two works. We shall exhibit this in a striking instance. Hardicanute died

* See Hickes's Pref. to the Grammat. Anglo. Sax. &c. v. *Videram mihi*, &c. unpaged.

of

of apoplexy, under which he lingered in a state of insensibility, till the Ides of June. The statement of this event, as given by Bishop Gibson, p. 156, is as follows. An MXLI.

Her forð-ferde Harðacnut cyng
Here went-forth† Harthacknut King
æt Lamb-hyðe on vi. id. Jun. ⁊
at Lambhithe on 6. Id. Jun. and
he wæs cyng ofer eall Engla land
he was King over all Angles-land
twa gear butan .x. nihtum, ⁊ he is
two years except ten months, and he is
bebyrged on ealdan mynstre on
buried in Old Minstre in
Wincestre, &c.
Winchester.

The translation of Bishop Gibson is correct, except that he puts *was* buried (sepultus est) instead of *is* buried, the English idiom, retained to this day.

Mr. Ingram's Saxon account of the same event is this. P. 212. A. D. MXLII.

Her forðferde Harðacnut cyng
Here died Harthacnut King
æt Lamb-hyðe. þa þ he æt his
at Lamb-hythe, as that he at his
drince stod. ⁊ he færinga feoll to
drink stood, and he suddenly fell to
þære eorðan mid egeslicum anginne.
the there earth, with a *horrible at first struggle*,
ac hine þa gelæhton þe þær neh
but him them took up who there nigh
wæron ⁊ he syððan nan word ne
were, and he said none word nor
gecwæð ac gewat on vi. id. Iun.
spoke, but died on 6 Id. Jun.

We have given a literal verbal translation, according to what is, in our opinion, the real meaning of the original, in order to show the peculiar idiom of the language. We have translated þære eorðan, *the there earth*, because, we presume, that it was a pleonasm, meaning *the ground there*, and do not think Ðære to be a simple representative of the article‡; and though the translation by Mr. Ingram of egeslicum anginne, *tremendous struggle*, is perfectly correct, yet as anginne signifies *initium* as well as *conamen*, we conceive that a further, or rather a joint meaning, as we have rendered it, was intended. *On*, we do not find in Manning's Lye, used as *before*.

Having construed and parsed every word in Gibson's Saxon Chronicle, probably before Mr. Ingram took up the study, we have formed an opinion, that our modern English does not come up to the peculiar energy of Anglo-Saxon expression, and to the compound meaning which we think attaches to many of its verbs and substantives. This force we have endeavoured to show, under the words egeslicum anginne. No man can read the Saxon Chronicle, without feeling the strongest points of assimilation between our ancestors and their descendants, now called Englishmen. All of the breed express themselves strongly and concisely.

Here we shall leave the work for the present, under the full expectation that we shall receive an angry expostulation from Mr. Ingram, on account of the manner in which we have expressed ourselves concerning his Warburtonian mode of treating our departed Literati of the first character. We ask our Readers, whether a Professor, who delivers lectures, ought to use such phraseology as this "particularly *by a simpleton*, who is called Samuel." (Pref. p. iv.) There is a dignity and temper appertaining to all instruction *ex cathedrâ*, which it would be no advantage to society to disturb by *such* colloquial innovations.

(To be continued.)

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3. *History and Description of* Westminster-Hall. *Extracted from the* New Times. Dalton. 8vo. *pp.* 24.

TO give a good description of a building is no easy task. It should neither be too brief, nor too laboured: if the one, it can rarely escape leaving the Reader imperfectly acquainted with his subject; and if the other, of oppressing him with detail which, unlike an effort of the pencil that pleases in proportion to the labour it has exhausted, distracts the mind, and diverts the attention from those leading features which, if skilfully seized, carry the reader along with the writer, and impress the peculiar form, correct proportion, or elegant enrichment on his imagination. Gibbon's description of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, is an excellent model; concise, but satisfactory. He says,

"The arts of Greece, and the wealth of Asia,

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† i. e. *died.*

‡ See Lye v. Ðær *adv. redundans*, et passim; whence we draw this hypothesis.

Asia, had conspired to erect that sacred and magnificent structure It was supported by an hundred and twenty-seven marble columns of the Ionic order. They were the gifts of devout monarchs, and each was sixty feet high. The altar was adorned with the masterly sculptures of Praxiteles. Yet the length of the Temple of Ephesus was only four hundred and twenty-five feet, about two-thirds of the measure of the Church of St. Peter at Rome In the other dimensions it was still more inferior to that sublime production of modern architecture. The Temple of Diana was, however, admired as one of the wonders of the world."

In the pamphlet now before us, which is written with much good feeling, and contains many valuable remarks both historical and descriptive, want of arrangement is observable, but a still more evident defect is the absence of a general introductory description, which if not extending to an enumeration of all the buildings by which Westminster Hall is surrounded and enclosed, should, at least, notice the component members of the design, and mark the singularity of its situation with respect to the other parts of the palace, which obliged the architect to expose and adorn its extremities in a manner so unlike the general arrangement of such structures. Unless this system form what may be termed the outline of the subject, we may read of niches, windows, and sculptures, but we can never apply them to their proper stations in the design. The description commences in p. 9; it is excellent, but the reader (for whether he be a stranger or a denizen, he should be told) is left to guess at the composition or groupe of the fabric, an introduction something like the following is absolutely necessary to convey the character of the subject to the mind:—The elevation consists of a centre adorned with a magnificent window, and terminating in a pediment between two projecting square towers, with straight battlemented parapets. The chief adornments appear on the porch, and on the basement of the towers connected with it Eight of the numerous statues which originally filled the splendid niches in the lower part of the towers, remained till the late reædification they were then wholly removed, and the recesses rebuilt to remain empty Although we regret the loss of these decayed sculptures, yet we cannot recommend their restoration to the new building How well they accorded with the crumbled surface of the venerable pile, is too generally known to be here more particularly noticed, and we regret that the means rather than the inclination, are wanting to occupy niches with figures worthy of their superb canopies

"That the windows of Westminster Hall were once semicircular, was demonstrated when the inside plastering of the Bell Tower was cleared away for the purpose of placing in it a stone staircase for access to the Speaker's suite of state rooms; two external windows of the Hall having been blocked up by this Bell Tower in the time of Edward III These are semicircular, bordered with a simple outline of the dog-tooth ornament It will be perceived by inspection of the window-tops inside the Hall, that they were not materially altered, as a very slight chipping of the old work would produce the obtuse apex by which they differ from a semicircular form."

The peculiar ornament often, though not aptly called the "*dog-tooth*," was unknown in the age of Rufus Its origin is certainly Norman, but the pure "*dog-tooth*" is not more ancient than the 12th century. It is doubtful whether the side-walls of Westminster Hall, above the foot of the windows, are Norman, but it may be positively asserted that the present windows are not alterations of the original ones, but were entirely re-built in Richard the Second's reign.

The writer, we think, has indulged himself rather too freely in remarks on the turret of the North gable If he means to say that such terminations are not characteristic of the period, he is mistaken, and he has made no attempt to prove what he almost ventures to assert (pages 16 and 17), that it was added in the reign of Henry VII Whether the gable would be improved by the absence of the turret is another question Our author admits that it had a prescriptive right to be restored with the rest of the building, and we are not authorized in any violent alteration of an ancient design As not a single crochet remained on the slopes of the gable, and the proof that they never existed at Westminster Hall, is as positive as that they did surely taste might be exercised on the occasion, and we agree with the writer in censuring their addition We also perfectly accord with him in his strictures on the "renovated lantern," though we cannot agree to an exchange of the pinnacles with that of the southern

southern gable: 1st. because it is a *modern* example; and 2dly, because the form of the original lantern pinnacle has been preserved, though disfigured by a load of crochets and a flowering finial. With the following extract which we generally, though not entirely approve, we shall conclude our remarks.

"Let us imagine the Spectator placed in Old Palace-yard, and prepared to imbibe a useful lesson from *things to be avoided.* Such an exhibition of the vagaries of the human mind, when under the hallowed influence of *taste*, can never be surpassed. Some Peacock should be employed to dilate upon the beauties of the surrounding objects. To the *West*, he might say, you see Henry the VII.'s Chapel, with its fantastic outline and its excess of ornament—over the building on the *North* side of the Yard, you see the Hall Lantern, and (it is hoped you will hereafter see) the Turret pinnacle, both of them *ultra-florid*, surpassing the Chapel itself.—The *Northern* structure, about fifty years of age, intended for the House of Commons' Committee Rooms, is wonderfully contrived—a height of forty-two feet being so distributed into three stories, that the top and bottom rooms are low and dark, candles being requisite for reading and writing in the inner part of them at noon-day, while the middle story (twenty feet high) is almost as objectionable from the echo produced by disproportionate altitude.—For the *East* side of the Yard you have the plaster screen of the House of Lords (about twenty years of age), which, when first finished, was so ridiculously like a Lancashire cotton-factory, that a charitable Peeress, in 1806, had to supply a central tower front, studded with oriel windows and a Saintly niche, garnished with Watch Turrets, round and square, crenellated but inaccessible (unless by monkeys) from their slender size. But all this very well breaks the objectionable continuity of the façade.—Newest of the new, and scarcely finished, inclining to the *South* (towards Abingdon-street), you have the Royal entrance to the House of Lords, beautiful and appropriate in itself; but the amiable architect, too good-naturedly accommodating his work to the motley assemblage of buildings around him, leads his Sovereign through a gorgeous passage and pinnacled gateway—to a Palladian window and Ionic portico—and beyond that, in succession, to the Prince's Chamber, with its lancet windows—the most undoubted vestige of the Old Palace of Edward the Confessor!—Fit consummation of the architectural menagerie of Old Palace-yard.

"Humano capiti cervicem Pictor equinam
Jungere si velit, et varias inducere plumas
Undique collatis membris,—
Spectatum admissi risum teneatis, amici?"

4. *Points of Humour; illustrated by the Designs of* George Cruikshank. *8vo. pp.* 47. 18 *Engravings.* Baldwyn.

THE literary part of this work is modestly stated to be an explanatory catalogue of the designs by Cruikshank, whose illustrations of Grimm's Tales we lately had the pleasure of noticing. They excel that whimsical selection, as being larger in size, more natural in representation, and possessing more of character than caricature. Eight of these are tail-pieces on wood, and display in burlesque what Gribelin exhibits in reality, an exquisite attention to particles. The "Point of Honour" is too crowded (the same blemish which appears in Thurston's vignette of the *Rota*, in the last edition of Hudibras), but possesses, in consequence, the more inducement to laughter. "Yes or No?" is a most bewitching duett, and the *politesse* of the Italian Prince, in Point X. is inimitable: the torch-bearer on the left is also a striking figure. This collection is enriched by the *Jolly Beggars* of Burns, which the fastidiousness of Dr. Currie withheld from his edition, so that it appears here with novelty and effect. We quote, as in duty bound, one Point, conscious however, that it will appear to disadvantage without the engraving.

"Yes, or No?

"Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, was so remarkably fond of children, that he suffered the sons of the Prince Royal to enter his apartment whenever they thought proper. One day, while he was writing in his closet, the eldest of these Princes was playing at shuttlecock near him. The shuttlecock happened to fall upon the table at which the King sat, who threw it at the young Prince, and continued to write. The shuttlecock falling on the table a second time, the King threw it back, looking sternly at the child, who promised that no accident of the kind should happen again; the shuttlecock however fell a third time, and even upon the paper on which the King was writing. Frederick then took the shuttlecock and put it in his pocket: the little Prince humbly asked pardon, and begged the King to return him his shuttlecock. His Majesty refused; the Prince redoubled his entreaties, but no attention was paid to them: the young Prince at length tired of begging, advanced boldly towards the King, put his two hands on his side, and tossing back his little head with great haughtiness, said in a threatening tone, 'will your Majesty give me my shuttlecock, Yes, or No?' The King burst into a fit of laughter, and taking the shuttlecock out of his pocket, returned

returned it to the Prince, saying, 'you are a brave boy, *you* will never suffer Silesia to be taken from you.'"

On the whole, this volume may be pronounced an enlivener of the age we live in. Humour is to the mind what salt is to flesh, and the spirited publisher who consults the fall of rents and reduction of funds in his productions, deserves the thanks of the Philanthropic Society. We hail the notice "To be continued" on the wrapper, and confidently suggest "*Omne tulit punctum*" as a motto for the general title.

5. *Proposal for the formation of a Clerical Provident Fund. In a Letter addressed to the Clergy of* Great Britain *and* Ireland. *By a Rector.* Oxford. 8vo, *pp.* 15.

THE inequality in the distribution of Church property, and the arbitrary disposition of the patronage of it, must inevitably subject many ecclesiasticks, however worthy in themselves, if they marry upon contingent expectations, to unmerited poverty. Sir William Scott's (Lord Stowell) Bill, sanctioned by Bishop Porteus, by creating valuable Curacies, founded upon a per-centage payment from the large Livings, would have removed the obvious evil of giving to one man claret, and another small-beer; but it was thrown out by the miserable subterfuge of making corporate property in trust a fee simple of the annuitants in possession. The result of that Bill would have been, if aided by a clause that Curacies beyond a certain value should not be held by persons under the age of forty, that (1) young men would be deterred from marrying prematurely, and, as through patronage being limited to particular societies, and pluralities (see Dr. Yates), the chances are eight to one against an unpatronized Clergyman's obtaining a living, (2) that a prospect of comfort would have been given to the declining days of meritorious men. The beneficed Clergy, by their influence, threw out this bill, and have obtained in its stead one, which (with sincere respect for the noble Author) makes the poor Incumbent suffer in his income, whenever a manufacturer chuses to stock the parish with paupers, while the rich one keeps only a horse less. Our politicks, with regard to Church and State, cannot be mistaken, and we agree with Lord Stowell's Bill, because we think a man with 1000*l.* a year can better afford 200*l.* a year to a Curate, than one of 500*l.* half that stipend. So however things are; and, as it is evident, in most instances, that the fault of the poor Clergy (good and amiable creatures according to our knowledge of them), is simply that of matrimony, and having large families, a natural consequence of temperate living, we are glad to hail any plan for securing them and their families a provision.

The Author before us (pp. 4, 5), divides the Clergy into—1. Large Incomists, who can insure their lives, 2. Contingent Incomists, as Schoolmaster and Authors (of whom by the way, there are not twenty who get 50*l. per ann.* by it); and, 3. Drudging Curates (hyperbolical) in twenty four hours a day duty. In service of the two last classes, he proposes a Clerical Provident Fund, founded upon proportionate, but universal contributions from *all* the Clergy. We have seen plans, by which trifling sums periodically paid by a day-labourer, will, by the aid of compound interest, pay such labourer, after sixty years of age, an annuity of 20*l. per ann.*, and we doubt not, but with the aid of an able Actuary, from an insurance office, a scheme may be formed, which the Hierarchy ought, and we trust will patronize energetically.

Our worthy Author (p. 13) observes, "that it is inconsistent with a high-minded character to resort for relief to the clerical charities." *High-mindedness* in any kind of life-annuitants with large families! Do men of similar situations in all ranks, and the higher Clergy themselves, neglect any opportunity of serving their children? Has this *high-mindedness* occasioned no complaints of obtaining admissions into Christ's Hospital, or exhibitions from Grammar or Public Schools! or handsome presents from opulent patrons, &c. But as to the Charities, according to our knowledge of them, they are not given to Clergymen, as *such*, for instance, not to *Bachelor* Clergymen, but to *unbeneficed Clergymen with large families*, so that in fact the donation is to supply deficiency of income, *in regard to the latter burden*. Now we know, that high-minded and prudent men have been, by taking a small living, in a desolate situation, where any modes of ameliorating income were impracticable, and then marrying,

marrying, have been utterly ruined, and seen their children day-labourers. This shocking incident was forced upon them by mere circumstances, and the operation of laws which precluded removal or relief by incompatible avocations. Now would not any man of *common sense*, accept of services *for his children*, which his *profession* positively prevents his otherwise duly providing for in any other way.

6. *The Orange System exposed, and the Orange Societies proved to be unconstitutional, illegal, and seditious, in a Letter to the Marquess* Wellesley. 8vo, *pp.* 91.

WHEN great public questions are agitated, great factions will naturally arise, but of whatever description they may be, Government, through its organ, the Magistracy, has to see the peace preserved, and there to stop, for it has nothing to do with differences of opinions, unless they are exhibited in illegal action. The Pamphlet before us is, in our opinion, therefore improperly addressed to the Lord Lieutenant. His duty is to see the laws administered, not to have a bias, or commit himself in his public character; for what is the oath, which an Orangeman takes (see p. 13 seq.), but adherence to the *Protestant* succession on the throne, a passage marked in italicks as reprehensible! and the Vice-roy is called upon to reprobate, as *unconstitutional, seditious*, &c. connection of the *Protestant Religion* with the *Crown*. We know, that on the Continent a scheme has been broached for making the Catholick the grand universal established Religion, and all the divisions of Protestantism mere sects, in kind condescension to be tolerated only. We however apprehend that with regard to Great Britain, such a project will not even be agitated in a lunatick asylum, much more in our Houses of Parliament, or the Privy Council.

7. *The Retrospective Review, Nos.* 12, *and* 13. C. Baldwin.

OUR Retrospective friends continue to apply the principles of the Humane Society to deceased Literature. The two Numbers before us contain a valuable body of History, in the memoirs of Philip de Comines, and the biographies of Weldon, Sully, Laud, Chillingworth, and North, appertaining to the reigns of Edward IV. Elizabeth, James I. Charles II. and the Civil Wars. The poems of John Shelton present us with a curious contemporary portrait of Wolsey. For works of humour, there are Coryate's Crudities, an Essay on the Prolongation of Life, the Lives of Radcliffe the physician, and Everett the highwayman, and Sir Thomas Urquhart's jewel. Walton's Angler, we regret, has obtained only "a patch" of space, while the adventures of Peter Wilkins are favoured with sixty pages. The article on Las Cases and the Slave Trade is one of historical justice, and fully refutes the misrepresentations of Robertson; Webster's Plays, and Carew's and Skelton's Works, form the poetical department.

As it is impossible, in this hypercritical age, to take leave of a book without an objection, we think that to insert "the Life of Bishop Latimer as compiled from Fox's Book of Martyrs," was worse than useless to the transcriber, and not quite fair to the reader; our evangelical divines having favoured the world with many cheap reprints of that extensive work. The reviewer complains that "Peter Wilkins" is neglected,—why? Because it is entirely a fiction. Robinson Crusoe is a rational work, always keeping so close to probability as to create a real interest. Peter Wilkins is a vulgar fairy tale, without the piquancy of romance, or the reason of a novel. He complains also, at p. 137, of the "egregious wrong" which "the Ancients, and more particularly the Athenians, have suffered from some of our contemporaries." We fancy he alludes to Mr. Mitford, and, if so, cannot congratulate him on the justice of the remark.

8. *A Familiar Treatise on the Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Bilious and Nervous Affections, with an attempt to correct many prevalent Errors in Diet, Exercise, &c. being an Exposition of the most approved means for the Improvement and Preservation of Health. By* Geo. Shipman, *M. R. C. Surg.* 8vo. *pp.* 172.

WE have all heard of the Gourmand, who said, that a Goose was an awkward bird, as it was too much for one, and not enough for two; but we really think that the excess of the fashionable table is full as great, and resembles more the store laid before a fatting animal, in order that it may soon

soon become fit for the butcher, than that more elegant supply of nature, which obtains among rational beings, who make of meals sociable things

"How often (says Mr Shipman) do we find persons commencing the daily subsistence at ten in the morning, which meal will consist of no moderate quantity of animal food, with coffee, toast, &c., at one or two a luncheon also consisting of meat, at five or six dinner is sent up, consisting of the various articles before mentioned, nine tea and coffee after which some persons take supper, there can be no wonder at the frequency of the malady, upon which I am treating, when such unnatural habits (if I may be allowed the term) are persisted in' p 73

Animal food once a day is certainly sufficient, but such a degree of luxurious living now prevails in the great cities, that the young men become bloated at thirty Now, if they have not more command over themselves, and will not be reformed, we heartily wish, as a smaller evil than permanent Gout or Liver complaints, that their Medical men would put them upon the *horse-meal*, an ingenious invention of Mr Shipman's, with which we have been highly delighted. An Englishman's paradise is his dinner, with the social hour or two after it; but, as the object of all punishment is reform, Mr Shipman shows how easily it may be rendered a means of moral punishment, and preservation of bodily health

'One prevailing custom, amongst almost every class of persons is, that of drinking with their dinner a pint or more of fluid, and perhaps as much when the repast is finished, this is very deleterious, and upon the following principle is the objection founded a certain fluid before described (gastric juice) exists in the stomach, by which digestion is performed, then is it not a natural inference, that when this fluid becomes diluted with a pint of water, or any other beverage, the activity of it must be so far diminished as to retard the performance allotted to it? When I have advanced this regulation for certain cases requiring it, I have been answered, 'Why, Sir, *that is making a horse's meal*,'—the fact is, were persons to follow the dictates of nature, a horse's meal, as it is termed, would always be made On taking a survey of the whole of the animal creation, we shall not find one species, except mankind, that will drink immediately on eating, but will lie down a short time, and rise for the purpose of drinking" pp. 62, 63, &c'

The following remarks cannot be too popular

"In the majority of cases, the desire for food diminishes as the digestion becomes impaired, and in a more advanced state, no disposition for taking nourishment is experienced, then it is that great mischief is done by the ignorance of nurses, who from the best of motives, no doubt, persuade the patient to take a variety of messes with the idea that *he must eat to keep up his strength*; probably at this time the secretions of the stomach are so deficient in quantity, or defective in quality as to be incapable of digesting, in a healthy manner, six ounces of aliment in twenty four hours what good then, can arise from the superfluous quantity? no benefit of course but a *great degree of mischief* p 143

Mr Shipman's book contains many useful hints, and in some of his cases we think that he is entitled to great credit

9 *A Letter to Lord* Holland *on the Review of* Napoleon *in Exile in the last Number of the Quarterly Review* 8vo pp [illegible]

OPINIONS concerning the treatment of Buonaparte in exile will vary according to the light in which his character is viewed If he be considered as a hero, a patriot (we mean a Roman, not an English one), a philosopher sublime and disinterested, the treatment reasonably to be expected is that which Louis XVIII received in this country, and which we doubt not but Buonaparte himself required and expected If, on the other hand, he is regarded as a mere organ of national ambition, exceedingly dangerous from high military talents, every advocate for the prosperity of this nation, (which prosperity is intimately connected with its independence, and of course wealth and commerce,) will see that a system of the strictest surveillance was indispensable, and that no situation could be so proper for such a purpose as the one to which the Exile was consigned In the eyes of men of business, he was a sort of political *mad-dog*, which if he could not be killed, was at least to be chained His talents and personal good qualities (for he had these) were foreign to the question, and his own satisfaction could not be consulted, for that implied extreme danger to others However, he would not view the subject in its real bearing, and throws obloquy on the members of Government, precisely because they acted as he himself would have done in

in their situation, or Sir Sidney Smith was never in the Temple. Opposite reasoning merely means this. Here is an exceedingly able, and an exceedingly dangerous man; I use him illiberally, if from respect for the former qualities I do not allow him the exercise of the latter. The irritability of the Exile occasioned nothing but quarrelling among all the parties concerned, and made things worse. He had acknowledged Louis XVIII. only as *Count de Lisle* in all the Courts of Europe, and required repeated banishment of him and his family from protection, but was himself exceedingly ill used when his own Imperial Title was denied to him. With regard to Sir Hudson Lowe, Napoleon was certainly the aggressor, nor could any man of honour go cap in hand to him after such behaviour, if under any circumstances such conduct would have been prudent. We wish for Sir H's own sake, that, (*under admission* of Mr. O'Meara's statements) he had exhibited more of the Philosopher; but he was not a Quaker, was of free military manners, and brutally insulted, without any means of redress as an Officer and a Gentleman, and he must have been more than man, had he restrained his expressions of indignation; moreover, as Buonaparte required what was utterly impossible, viz. a servile compliance with all his requests, however under the circumstances unreasonable, the situation of Sir Hudson was rendered artificially arduous and distressing.

This is our view of the subject. The Pamphlet before us is an attack upon the Quarterly Review for its severe treatment of Mr. O'Meara. We shall not lend our aid to protracting the memory of Buonaparte, and blame those who do, because we think it fanning the embers of faction; and as to Mr. O'Meara, so freely and unreservedly has he spoken of persons, that we do not see how he can expect any other consequences than those which have ensued.

10. *A Key to the Latin Language, embracing the double object of speedily qualifying Students to make* Latin *into* English, *and* English *into* Latin; *and peculiarly useful to Young Gentlemen who have neglected or forgotten their Juvenile Instructions. By* John Atkinson. 8*vo. pp.* 102. Lackington *and Co.*

A VERY useful book for adults; but we must beg to guard our readers against the modern quackery of pretending that a man can become a Latin Scholar in a short time. The Grammar of any language may be soon got up, and translations be made by means of a Dictionary; but the power of opening a Classick, and construing it off, at sight, is not to be obtained without having acquired the copia verborum, very properly taught in infancy, when no other faculty, but memory, is susceptible of action, and the mind and age are not mature enough for professional studies. Arithmetic sufficient for ninety-nine persons out of a hundred, may be acquired, together with Latin, before the age of apprenticeship, and the error is limitation of children to reading, writing, and summing only. The rules in p. 91. *seq.* of this book, we consider very useful and good: but the only means of becoming perfect Latinists, and insuring a copia verborum speedily, is the constant practice of making Latin verses.

11. *Essays on the formation and publication of opinions, and on other subjects. Crown* 8*vo. pp.* 284. Hunter.

FROM what we know of modern Phrenology and Physiology, the period is probably not far distant when (the association of ideas excepted) all the metaphysical science of Locke, Reid, &c. will turn out to be an actual non-entity. The work before us is intended, we think, as an *anguis in herba*, to advocate an unlimited licence of propagating opinions, as if opinions were not converted into absolute actions, when expressed in certain forms and with certain intentions, and it were possible to permit unlimited liberty of action, for one is just as reasonable as the other. Though the Author does not always exercise sufficient caution against common-place and truisms, yet he has excellent passages, and the whole chapter of practical and speculative ability is good: on the contrary, that of the causes and consequences of individual character is a mere tedious query started upon a trite fact, viz. "that the qualities of the mind are hereditary, which they could not be, unless they depended, like our other qualities, upon corporeal conditions," a position admirably illustrated by reference to the Cæsar family in Gre-

Gregory's Conspectus of Theoretic Medicine.

We shall extract the following addition to Stuart's explanation, why Philosophers are not men of business.

"To this may be added, that the Philosopher can feel little interest in many of those events which occasion fervent emotion in the minds of ordinary people: and since to feel an interest in any thing is to have the ideas excited, and the imagination awakened, his conversation will frequently fail in vivacity, because his feelings are not roused by a number of inconsiderable circumstances, about which others are vividly affected." p. 274.

12. *The Priest.* 3 *vols.* 12*mo.* Baldwin *and Co.*

IMAGINATION forms the essence of Poetry, yet, with the exception of a few striking instances, it has greatly advanced in Novel-writing, and been grossly neglected by the tuneful tribe. The consequence is, that in the efforts of young beginners, we have whole pages of insipid lines, and common-place, or metaphysical ideas, because the Authors are ignorant that such matter ought only to be exhibited by striking figures, the method which can alone distinguish Verse from Essay. If a man was to show a plain unadorned meadow for a modern landscape garden, he would be laughed at; yet this error daily occurs in Poetry, for it must be Poetry, because it is in measure, which is just as rational as that any wine must be Champagne, because it is put into a Champagne bottle. Now, as Dramatists often refer to novels for their plots, so we would recommend Poets to numerous novels for exquisite flights of fancy, and very beautiful figures: and to none more than the work before us, which is unquestionably a book of no common merit. Its texture is of cloth of gold, the embroidery of exquisite execution, and the jewellery as brilliant as the evening star.

The moral of the Novel is founded upon the sad effects of religious bigotry. A Protestant Earl marries a Popish devotee. They have a son and a daughter. The former is surreptitiously conveyed away to a College of Jesuists, in order to be immutably cast, like a statue, in a Catholick form; but the thing is so overdone, that he has no earthly will but for Canonization. This removal abroad, and mode of Education, was planned by the Priest (Father Valerius) for the *ostensible* purpose of restoring him a rigid Catholick to the Countess, and he was to return, *incognito*, and not avow himself till a favourable moment occurred of converting his father. The *real* motive of the Priest was, however, to marry the youth to a daughter of his, a girl of infinite talent, accomplishment, and beauty, living in the family, disguised as the Countess's Page, and denominated Philip Altham. The son returns under the name of Lewen, to fill the office of secretary to his noble father: and here commences the fine working of the plot, which turns upon the intercourse between the Son and the Page. The character and conduct of the latter are delineated with inimitable genius, nor does the interest cease to increase, as the story proceeds. Her tenderness is so exquisitely displayed; her wit, liveliness, and talents, sparkle so richly; her devotedness is so complete; that she is an actual Psyche, mistaking, under the cruel punishments of Venus, a Bishop for the arch and smiling god,

"Who frames with mirth a gay fantastic round."

After very nearly vitrifying the stubborn marble of his religious character, by her beauty, she finds that his passions have been deprived of all elasticity, and that instead of matrimony, he recommends, like an unfortunate Abelard, an Eloisa destination; in short, advises her to turn Nun. This the disappointed fair one rejects with indignation, and in the insanity of her misery stabs him, and then herself. This is the main of the Tragedy, and how supreme a manner it is worked up, can only be known by reading the book. But against the *denouement* we enter our solemn protest. In the language of the original (ii. 260) "nought fairer was to be found beneath the sun! she might have been the very pride, and the joy, and the hope, and the life" of her beloved.

The work abounds with grand passages. We select the following.

"Oh! by our Lady, she is a peerless creature! so wondrous sweet, so tender, so touching, so kind, so lovely alike in her paleness and in her roseate glow of complexion, that one would have imagined young Joy would have been enamoured of her, and have made her his continual home. But not so. Sorrow contests his empire there, and, I suspect, more than half divides it. Had you seen her, as I did, with the gay

gay throng to-day, you had thought her the pale pensive Angel of Pity, just descended from Heaven, whilst the dew and the light of the sky still beamed on her. My eyes never left her, and I saw the tears sparkle in hers, when none else did; and I saw them gem her long lashes, like dew-drops sparkling on a dark leaf by the moonlight. And then she became pale as alabaster; and when my Lord turned to speak to her, a glow suffused her cheek under his glance, willing to spare him by so lovely and duteous and kind a deception. I like that variableness of complexion in woman, it is the eloquence of the soul; it is a transparent veil of the thoughts, through which they show all lovely and pure, as they may be, as they *must* be; for that transparent veil of alternate blushes and paleness never enveloped ought but purity; it seems to me of such exquisite texture, woven by angels, and spread by them over a kindred spirit, that no demon could imitate it in the service of guilt—his workmanship would look clumsy and gross, and be instantly detected." ii. 41.

There are numerous passages full as fine as this; and the work deserves to be placed, though of different character, upon the same shelf with the Scotch Novels. But we must remind the Author of the poor fellow in the water, calling out for help "I *will* be drowned, nobody *shall* help me;" for we see *would* frequently used instead of *should;* e.g. in ii. p. 3, &c.

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13. *Other Times; or, the Monks of* Leadenhall. *By the Author of the* "Lollards," *&c.*

THIS Romance exhibits, in a well-told tale, some excellent sketches of the manners and customs of our ancestors, with curious views of London as it was in the time of Henry the Eighth.

The Tale begins with the description of a pilgrimage to the shrine of Thomas à Becket, of Canterbury, where we are introduced to the chief characters. The observances of *Translation-day,* the 7th of July, on which day it was customary to raise the bones of Becket from the tomb, and display them to the Monks and Pilgrims, are not a little remarkable. The mirth, jollity, and uproar, which the author describes, would seem out of their places in a solemn pilgrimage; but unfortunately for the reputation of our species, we know that similar disorders were common among those who, in the middle ages, visited the tomb of the Saviour. The hostility of the Saracens to the Christian religion, if not caused, was sustained by the dissolute conduct of those who put themselves forward as its most zealous votaries. The pilgrimages were in fact the fairs and revels of that period.—On this subject we cannot now dilate; but remarking by the way, that with scenes of a descriptive and comic character, we find in "Other Times," many of a tragic cast, from which we cannot present our readers with extracts, without impairing the effect of the Romance; we shall content ourselves with giving the following account of *Old St. Paul's Church,* as a specimen of the singular pictures of antiquity which embellish the work.

"There was then a public way through the body of the Church, which was very much frequented in the latter part of the day. Those who repaired thither did so not from feelings of devotion, but to walk and lounge, to talk of politics and business, and plan the pleasures of the night. The pressure was commonly so great on the 'Walks of Paul's,' that but few females ventured there, such excepted whose object it was to entertain the dissipated of the other sex.

"Here, those who ventured to criticise the measures of Government (a body greatly inferior in number to those who in that way now occupy themselves), failed not to repair to catch the current reports of the day. Here came the trader to meet his mercantile friend; and here came the dandy of the sixteenth century, to exhibit to the admiration, envy, or merriment of the crowd, the newest fashions. The entrances and various parts of the walls were covered with numerous placards, describing the wants and wishes of those by whom they were placed there; the commodities they had to sell, or the feats they were competent to perform. That they disfigured a splendid edifice might have been objected to them by those who deserved not censure for being over fastidious; but this was not regarded, and to say the truth, merited not to be regarded as of moment, when set against the important accommodation afforded to all classes of the community by this sort of *general advertiser.* The Royal Exchange had not then been erected; theatrical saloons had not been imagined, the diurnal press had not been called into existence; and it will therefore excite little surprise that this, or that any place in London, should have been generally in the crowded state which caused the walls of Paul's to be called 'the land's epitome,' or 'the lesser isle

isle of Great Britain,' which so oddly combined the attraction of an exchange, a playhouse, and a daily newspaper."

14. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of* Dudley, *on the Sunday after Interment of the late Right Honourable* William *Viscount* Dudley *and* Ward. *By* Luke Booker, *LL. D. Vicar.* Dudley, 22 *pp.* 12*mo.*

FROM the appropriate text of Job xxix. 11, 12, and 13, the good Vicar of Dudley preached an excellent Sermon on the much-lamented death of his patron and friend, the late Viscount Dudley, and which he has printed at the earnest request of his hearers. This able Discourse will enable us to enlarge on the charity of this amiable Nobleman, as recorded in our Magazine for May, p. 466.

"Did I content myself by expressing my own gratitude to our departed Friend, every individual within these sacred walls would rise up in accusation against me; for, who is there here,—who, among the thousands of this parish,—nay, I may ask, who is there, in the thickly-peopled district that surrounds the tomb where he now sleeps, that has not a grateful feeling of his beneficence. All classes venerated him. All classes were benefited by him: the wealthy, by beholding in him what a wealthy Steward of God should be: the necessitous, by partaking of his munificence. *He was the rich man's model, and the poor man's friend.* Aged workmen, when their strength failed them, and the days of their usefulness were passed, did not, as too often is the case, devolve to the cold charity of a parish, but were his pensioners of comfort. Disconsolate widows, whose wedded partners had died in his service, in him found a husband: orphans in him found a parent. "He was a father to the poor. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him; and caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." Many such now hear me; and their hearts speak in lamentation for their loss!

"Nor did our Parish and District limit the streams of his beneficence. It flowed, in a princely expansive tide, through life's valley of tears, to gladden with comfort human misery, wherever a proper appeal was made to his compassion; and although the extent of his charities will not be known till that day "when every work will be brought into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil;" yet several interesting cases I could relate, which would not more *delight* your hearts than *improve* them; as the knowledge of such acts is teaching humanity by example. Thus He, with whose spirit they are accordant, particularized [illegible] duct of the good Samaritan, that mankind in all ages might be moved, by so illustrious an instance of generosity and compassion, "to go and do likewise." But, as the generous Almoner of Heaven who now engages our thoughts, never wished his left hand to know the good which his right hand wrought, I shall forbear to select, out of the numerous instances of his humane munificence with which I am acquainted, any one act of this kind. To you, my hearers, it is unnecessary. Of many you have heard; though, perhaps, not of such gratifying moment as some I could reveal to you. To ourselves his liberality was unbounded,—regarding both the living and the dead:—the living, in promoting whatever might contribute to our comfort, nay even to our gratification; for who adorned, with almost unequalled beauty,—for *our* enjoyment, not his *own*,—the precincts of yonder ancient castle? On expressing to him how much we feel the obligation, he benignly said, "I hope, by inducing the inhabitants to walk there, it will conduce to their health as well as to their pleasure."—Who largely contributed towards the erection of *this* sanctuary, and afforded space, in the *other*, for the children of charity?—Who gave the contiguous ground for the burial of our dead, that their ashes might rest in peace, while lying, as his own now repose, till that awful morning come, "when all that are in the grave shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and come forth;" when the ponderous tombs shall be broken, and the sea also shall cast out her dead? Then will *he* stand at the right hand of the Redeemer-Judge; and may *we* there stand with him, to hear this gladdening invitation: "Come, ye blessed of my Father! inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

"But Parochial and Individual munificence bounded not the native nobleness of his spirit. In more than warm *wishes*, it expanded in generous *deeds* to *bless*, to SAVE his Country. Whenever danger threatened either it or its King, his loyalty was not satisfied with verbal demonstrations of attachment; but by furnishing for their defence the sinews of martial strength, he gave convincing proof of his patriotic desire and determination to live or perish with them. Sensible of the value of the civil and religious privileges which, under Divine Providence, his country enjoys, he deemed no price too high, no sacrifice too costly to preserve them. Those proud privileges it was his ardent wish to see flourish unimpaired in his own days, and his fervent prayer that they might be perpetuated till the end of Time. An admirer of real Liberty himself, he so much desired others to possess it uncontaminated by Licentiousness, or unfettered by Despotism, that once, when importuned to allow his weighty influence to be used in controlling the civil freedom of

of some of the inhabitants of this place, he strenuously resisted the suggestion; and on being reminded that he had only to make his wishes known to ensure a compliance by his numerous friends here, he nobly replied, "I believe I have many *friends* at Dudley, but no *vassals* there." A sentiment that will honour his name, when his monument shall be crumbled into dust."

Prefixed to this Sermon is a striking likeness of the Viscount.

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15. *An Index to the Heralds' Visitations in the* British Museum. Taylor *and* Hyde, Covent Garden; *and* J. Taylor, Blackfriars.

THIS little tract will be found very useful to genealogists and antiquaries, as it forms a convenient and exact reference to the Heralds' Visitations in the British Museum. Many of our readers must be aware that "to consult any particular Visitation, it was necessary to examine each reference given in the Indexes to the different Catalogues; hence the enquirer was obliged to make many searches in several folio volumes, before he could discover which manuscript contained the information which he required." This inconvenience it was the Compiler's object to remove, by forming an Index to all the Visitations according to their dates, specifying by whom taken, and placing the references under each County in alphabetical order. To these are added references to such other MSS. as contain pedigrees of families in that particular County. At the end are two tables, the one shewing the dates of all the Heralds' Visitations, marking those of which there are *not* copies in the Museum; and the other containing a numerical index to the MSS. noticed in the preceding part as "Visitations." Such of the manuscripts as are *original* Visitations are particularly pointed out.

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16. Mr. Moon's *Easy Introduction to Short Hand*, has many improvements; the chief, we think, that which relates to words beginning with vowels. The idea too of discriminating the letters which have similar sounds, by the same characters, extended or abbreviated, is ingenious and good; but the difficulty with regard to Short Hand, is not writing but reading it; and Mr. Moon's alphabet consists of characters scarcely distinguishable. Our own opinions of the improvement of Short Hand are these; that many initial syllables, as *con*, *dis*, &c. may be expressed by a slight character; that in polysyllabic words, the concluding half of them may be left out; and that *you*, *he*, *who*, *which*, *have*, *are*, &c. i.e. the pronouns, prepositions, and auxiliary verbs, may be expressed by the simplest arbitraries, to which parts of speech, we think, that they ought to be limited.

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17. The *Negro Slavery*, and *Appeal on behalf of Negro Slaves*, imply *doing nothing*. We do not entertain a doubt, but that ingenious mechanists, by mere steam and machinery, could manage the whole culture of a plantation, with very trifling aid from hands; and we do not like political appeals to feeling, till efforts to remove the evil by contrivance have proved unsuccessful. Why complain of smoky chimnies? cure them. Let the Abolitionists make some experiments at home, applicable to every process of West-Indian cultivation; let the trial be renewed abroad; and the planter will soon find it his interest to decline slave-work.

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18. Mr. Parker's *Jesuits unmasked*, only proves a well-known truth, that Papists have an unbounded rage for proselytism; but we would rather see it checked by education and the press, than by law.

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19. Mr. John Milton's *London Apiarian Guide* is very useful to those who cultivate this ingenious and valuable insect. But *box hives* and *glass hives* only exhibit a busy mob; the best plan consists (as in p. 19) in having the hives well peopled, completely sheltered from wet, and taking the honey without murder.

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20. Mr. Bowring's *Details of his Arrest, Imprisonment, &c.* show the imperfection of French freedom, for the advocate consulted on the occasion by order of Mr. Canning, says, (see p. 128) "that in his private opinion, the liberty of individuals in France requires other securities than those which exist." In short, there is no *Habeus Corpus Act* to protect a prisoner from indefinite detention.

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21. *Nuts and Walnuts* consist of a collection of Essays which have all appeared in a contemporary publication. They profess to be the after-dinner chit-chat of several eminent characters; but from the levity and nonsense frequently introduced, we could scarcely think them worth reprinting.

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22. The *Portfolio* is a neat little volume, intended to form a graphical and literary cabinet. It comprises several highly-finished engravings by Messrs. J. and S. Storer, from Antiquarian

Antiquarian and Architectural Subjects, accompanied by brief descriptions.

23. Mr William Gray's *Remembrance, and other Poems*, shows a young man of good principles and benevolent habits, who sincerely loves his family and friends, and vents his amiable feelings in pleasing verse. Singularly enough, there is no love gingerbread among them.

24. Mr Thackeray's *Observations on the Pamphlet, entitled, "Remarks on the Consumption of Public Wealth by the Clergy of every Christian Nation,"* very properly exposes the absurdities of the barbarian author of such folly, as that of thinking the wealth of a nation can possibly be prevented from being dispersed among the population, or that the clergy are more nationally injurious than other landlords in a pecuniary view. Other parts of Mr Thackeray's pamphlet we have adverted to in our Review of the "Opinions as to the real State of the Nation," see Part I. pp. 338, 44.

25. Of *Allen*, a cheap tract published in exposure of Carlile's adherents, we wish to decline saying more, than that we think it is either a mask for aiding his cause, or the work of an imprudent friend, "who proves too much." Carlile's offence is one of a criminal kind, and best consigned to the law, because it is an attempt to assassinate Christianity, morals, reason, and civilization.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

Cambridge, *June* 27.—The annual prizes of fifteen guineas each, given by the Representatives in Parliament of this University, for the best dissertations in Latin prose, were on Monday last adjudged as follows:

Senior Bachelors. "Quænam sunt Ecclesiæ Legibus stabilitæ Beneficia et quâ Ratione maxime promovenda?" Alfred Ollivant, B. A. Trinity College.—No second prize adjudged.

Middle Bachelors. "Qui Fructus Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Studiosis percipiendi sunt?" Charles Edward Kennaway, B. A. St John's College; George Long, B. A. Trinity College.

The Porson Prize for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare into Greek verse, was on Monday last adjudged to Benjamin Hall Kennedy, of St. John's College. Subject.—Henry VIII. Act v. Scene 6, beginning with "This Royal Infant," and ending with "And so stand fix'd."

July 2.—This being Commencement Day, the following Doctors were created:

In Divinity.—The Very Rev. William Cockburn, of St John's College, Dean of York, (*by proxy*), the Very Rev. Thomas Calvert, of St John's College, Norrisian Professor of Divinity, and Warden of Christ College, Manchester; Rev. Wm. Lowfield Fancourt, of Clare Hall, Master of St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark; Rev. Samuel Bennett, of St Peter's College, Chaplain of the Penitentiary, Milbank, Westminster;

[illegible] ...hillips, [illegible] College, Master of the Academy at Whitchurch, Herefordshire.

In Civil Law.—Robert Waddell, of Trinity College; East George Clayton, of Caius College.

In Physic.—Courthorpe Smith, of Trinity College.

Winchester, *July* 10.—This evening the annual election commenced at Winchester College. The electors were received at the College gates at about 7 o'clock, by the Warden, Vice Warden, and Dr Gabell, when an elegant Latin Oration was delivered at the entrance of the middle gate, by Mr Tremenheere.

July 11.—His Majesty's gold and silver medals were adjudged as follow:

Latin prose, "Virorum illustrium minima quæque vitia statim in oculos hominum incurrunt." Mr. Henry Davidson, a Gold Medal.

English verse, "The death of Lady Jane Grey." Mr Hugh Seymour Tremenheere; a Gold Medal.

"Hannibalis ad Scipionem de pace oratio." Mr Henry Le Mesurier, a Silver Medal.

The Speech of "Titus Quinctius to the Romans, when the Æqui and Volsci were ravaging their territory to the very gates of the city." Mr James Corry Connellan, a Silver Medal.

Ready for Publication.

Mr. Britton's "Graphic and Literary Illustrations of Fonthill Abbey." Besides twelve engravings, it will contain eight Genealogical Tables of the Beckford family, drawn up by Mr Beltz, and particular descriptions of the buildings, scenery, &c.

The first Number of Mr Britton's "History and Illustrations of Wells Cathedral." Three more Numbers, containing 22 engravings in the whole, will complete that Cathedral. We understand that Mr. Britton intends to visit Exeter Cathedral this summer, for the purpose of surveying, and having drawings made of that interesting church.

A concise Description of the English Lakes, and the Mountains in their vicinity, with remarks on the Mineralogy and Geology of the District. By Jonathan Otley.

A Dissertation on the Fall. By the Rev. Geo. Holden, M.A. of Halsall, Lancashire.

A new Edition of the Sermons of Mr Worthington,

Worthington, noticed in p. 143, with three additional Sermons.

The Farmer's Directory. By LEONARD TOWNE.

Flora Domestica, or the Portable Flower-Garden; with Directions for the Treatment of Plants in Pots, and Illustrations from the Works of the Poets.

Journal of a Tour in France, in the Years 1816 and 1817. By FRANCES JANE CAREY.

The Italian School of Design (containing 84 Plates); being a Series of Fac-similes of Original Drawings, by the most eminent Painters and Sculptors of Italy; with Biographical Notices of the Artists, and Observations on their Works. By WILLIAM YOUNG OTTLEY, Esq.

Specimens of British Poetry, chiefly selected from Authors of high celebrity; and interspersed with Original Writings. By ELIZABETH SCOTT.

The Youthful Travellers; or, Letters chiefly descriptive of Scenes visited by some Young People during a Summer's Excursion. Designed as Examples of the Epistolary Style for Children.

A Translation of "Les Hermites en Prison." By Mons. JOUY.

The Berwick New and Improved General Gazetteer.

Parts I. to III. of a New Geographical Dictionary. By J. W. CLARKE, Esq.

Naturalist's Repository, or Monthly Miscellany of Exotic Natural History. An Order in the Council of the Linnean Society has been lately passed, by which Mr. DONOVAN will be allowed to enrich his New Monthly Work, the "Naturalist's Repository," with the Icones of those choice and very beautiful species of the Psittacus and Columba Tribe, which are described in the Thirteenth Volume of the Linnean Transactions; the greater part of which, if not the whole, are of such rarity, as to be found only in the Museum of the Linnean Society. It may be further added, that the Entomological Papers, by the Rev. Mr. Kirby, in Linn. Trans. Vol. 12, p. 2, will also, by the permission and favour of their author, receive the advantage of some further elucidation of the same nature in this new publication. The Ornithological Memoir on the Birds discovered in the late Northern Expedition, inserted in Linn. Trans. vol. 12, and that in the Narrative of the Expedition published by authority, will likewise engage attention in some future numbers.

The scientific developement of the true characters of the ambiguous object which lately attracted much of the public notice under the title of the "Mermaid" is at press, and will appear very shortly. This last mentioned article is expected to prove of more than usual interest, as it will combine, among other information, some traits of Natural History upon this curious subject collected by Professor Thunberg, the traveller, and successor of Linnæus to the Chair of Upsal, and by his pupil Dr. Suttner, from the books extant in Japan and China, in the respective languages of those Countries; authorities at this time, it is to be believed, exclusively in the possession of the Proprietors, and which it is presumed may be altogether unknown to any of the European Naturalists.

An Illustration of the Architecture and Sculpture of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, on twelve plates, each 10 by 12 inches, carefully engraved in the line manner from drawings by C. WILD, and accompanied by an historical and descriptive account of the Fabric.

Preparing for Publication.

An Historical, Antiquarian, and Topographical Account of the ancient and present state of the Parish of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey; accompanied with a correct Map of the Parish, and about one hundred Engravings, executed in a bold and masterly style, from Original Drawings made expressly for the Work.

The Perennial, or Calendar of the Antiquities, Natural History, and Astronomical Observations of each Day in the Year.

A Fourth Series of Sermons, in Manuscript type, on characters from Scripture, for the use of the younger Clergy, and candidates for Holy Orders. By the Rev. R. WARNER, Rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts.

Memoirs of the Court of Louis XIV. and of the Regency; extracted from the German Correspondence of Madame Elizabeth Charlotte Duchess of Orleans, Mother of the Regent. Preceded by a Biographical notice of that Princess; and with Notes.

Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth-Anne Elyat, of Sutton St. Nicholas, Lincolnshire. By T. RAGGAS.

Travels through parts of the United States and Canada, in 1818 and 1819. By JOHN MORISON DUNCAN, A. B.

Adonis, a Tragedy, with Annabel, or the Danish Lover, a Metrical Tale, founded on fact, and other Poems. By R. C. DALLAS, Esq.

The 7th Edition of Mr. Fairman's Account of the Public Funds, with considerable additions. The Work has been completely re-modelled.

ANTIQUITIES IN FRANCE.

It is well known that Arles is one of the cities in France the richest in antiquities, and nothing is more celebrated than its Amphitheatre, which, notwithstanding its neglected state, still excites the admiration of all travellers who visit the South. It was very reasonably supposed that in its neighbourhood must be buried a great number of the statues with which the Roman theatres were decorated. The magistrates have thought fit, for the sake of the Fine

Arts,

Arts, to have the ground turned up, and the following are some particulars of the result, which seem to be worth making known.

The strictest orders were given that the operations should be so carried on as not to injure the buildings on the spot that was to be explored. This made it necessary to keep at a distance of from four or five metres from the façade of the Theatre, which is probably rich in architecture. On the other hand, most of the houses are built on the part where the actors appeared, and where the fragments of the fine ornaments of the stage may be supposed to be buried. However, the trenches which have been opened in the street of the Old College, and which follow the direction of it, approach at length this interesting part of the edifice.

At the depth of three metres (about three yards,) masses of stone were found, which were recognized to be the circular steps that surrounded the orchestra; and one metre lower there was a sepulchral lamp. After these steps a pavement was discovered of white marble slightly veined with blue. In a second trench were found several pieces of Parian marble, among which were fragments of a fluted column, a detached piece of a Corinthian capital, and the left breast of a draped statue. At this point they dug to the depth of five metres and a half, that is to say, twenty-five centimetres below the ancient level of the Theatre.

The third trench has laid open a stone bench fifty centimetres broad, covered with cement, and which seems to mark the separation of the proscenium and the orchestra. Towards the middle there was a bas-relief of white marble resting on a socle. The subject of this bas-relief is Apollo, seated, with his left arm resting on his lyre, having in his right hand the tripod which was consecrated to him at Delphi. On each of the projections to the right and left there is a laurel. In the lateral part, to the left, is Marsyas suspended by the arms to an oak, to which a double flute is also hanging; the sufferer is covered with a lion's skin fastened across the breast. The right of the bas-relief represents the young Scythian sharpening the instrument of punishment commanded by the god of harmony. The following day, at a small distance, and just opposite, a very fine head of a statue was found, with the neck and part of the breast to the origin of the left arm attached. It is easy to see that both the marble and the workmanship are Greek. Except the mutilation of the nose, which is not irreparable, the whole is in an astonishing state of preservation. There is no emblem, no attribute to indicate the name of this beautiful statue; but the dignity of the countenance, the expression of the eyes and the mouth, the serene beauty of the features, lead to the supposition that it must represent the chaste Diana. It is hoped that the remainder of the body is not far off. This will be the third statue taken from the ruins of this ancient Theatre: that of Venus was found in 1652; that of Jupiter in 1788. It may be conjectured that these fine statues ornamented the stage. The head just found exceeds by 2½ lines the Venus of Arles.

BELZONI.

Our readers may recollect, that in the description we gave some three months ago of the lid of the granite sarcophagus, presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum by Mr. Belzoni, we alluded to the perilous journey which that enterprising traveller was about to undertake. We have lately been favoured with an extract of a letter of his, dated the 5th of May, at Fez, the capital of Morocco, to a gentleman in this university. We are happy to find, that Mr. Belzoni has commenced his undertaking with favourable auspices, and we most sincerely hope that he may be enabled to accomplish his plan of traversing the great breadth of Africa. If he should succeed in this Herculean task,

'Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,'

he will leave the labours of all former travellers at an immeasurable distance. We understand that his design is first to reach Timbuctoo, and from thence continue his route through the heart of Africa to Sennaar. He will then pass through Nubia, and arrive once more in the land of Egypt, the scene of his memorable discoveries. The following is the extract which we have been permitted to copy:

"In the short letter I wrote to you from Tangier, dated the 10th of April, I informed you that I had gained permission from his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, to enter his country as far as Fez, and that I had great hopes of obtaining his permission to penetrate further south. I stated also, notwithstanding the great charges on my purse, *unsupported as I am, and relying entirely on my own resources*, that nothing should be left undone before I quitted my attempt. I have now great pleasure in acquainting you, my dear friend, of my safe arrival at Fez, after having been detained at Tangier till a letter had been forwarded from Mr. Douglas, his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Tangier, to the Minister at Fez, to obtain permission from the Emperor for me to approach his capital. As soon as a favourable answer was received, we started from this place, and in ten days arrived here in safety, with my *better half*, who, having succeeded in persuading me to take her as far as Tangier, has also inforced her influence to proceed to Fez; but this, though much against her will, must be her *Non plus ultra*. Yesterday I had the honour to be presented to his Majesty the Emperor, and was highly gratified with his reception of me. He was acquainted that I had letters of introduction from Mr. Wilmot, to the Consul in Tangier, from whom I received indeed the greatest

hospitality,

hospitality, and who did all in his power to promote my wishes. The fortunate circumstance of my having known the Prime Minister of his Majesty, whilst in Cairo, on his return from Mecca to this country, is also much in my favour; and though a great deal has been said against my project by the commercial party, particularly by the Jews of this country, who monopolize all the traffic of the interior, I obtained his Majesty's permission to join the caravan, which will set out for Timbuctoo within one month. If nothing should happen, and if promises are kept, I shall from this place cross the mountains of Atlas to Taflet, where we shall join other parties from various quarters, and from thence, with the help of God, we shall enter the great Sahara to Timbuctoo. Should I succeed in my attempt, I shall add another '*votive-tablet*' to the Temple of Fortune; and if, on the contrary, my project should fail, one more name will be added to the many others which have fallen into the River of Oblivion. Mrs. Belzoni will remain at Fez till she hears of my departure from Taflet, which place is eighteen or twenty days' journey from hence *, and as soon as that fact is ascertained she will return to England."

We shall look forward with much anxiety to the future accounts which may arrive from this indefatigable traveller, and if success can be expected in so difficult and dangerous a project, we may fairly say that it will attend on one who is in every respect most qualified for the attempt.

Cambridge Chronicle.

Centre Column of the Roman Empire.

Rome, June 1.—Our antiquaries are quite enchanted with the discoveries which are making in the Forum, and they expect others of much greater importance in consequence of the excavations projected in the same place. The first military column, the centre of the Roman empire, which has been so long sought after, is now found. The celebrated Abbé Fea, who directs these researches, and whose learned eye penetrates the accumulated ruins and earth which cover this theatre of ancient Roman magnificence, promises treasures to the lovers of antiquity. If, as it is said to be intended, the Forum should be entirely cleared, it would present a scene calculated to astonish the imagination.

Etymology.

In a work on the origin of Runic writing, recently published at Copenhagen, the author, M. Buxdorf, traces the sources of the Runic writing of the ancient Scandinavians in the Mœsogothic alphabet of Ulphilas. M. Buttmann, one of the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, has written a paper on the word *Minyæ*. He examines why the Argonauts were called Minyæ; and contends that that word was never the name of a people. According to him it designated a kind of mythological nobility, and was derived from the East. *Menu* is, among the Indians, the father of the human race. He appears again in Egypt, where he is called Men, or Menas. He is again seen in the *Minos* of the Cretans, the *Manes* of the Lydians, the *Mannus* of the Germans, and in the word *Manes*. The same subject has engaged the attention of M. Neumann, of Gottingen, who however, in a sketch of the history of Crete, maintains that the resemblance in sound of the Indian *Menu* to the Cretan *Minos*, is far from indicating any analogy between the Institutions of India and Crete, which in fact were essentially different. A brief Essay on the Celtic Language by Julius Leichtlen, the Keeper of the Archives at Fribourg, and in which he examines the four words, *Briga*, *Magus*, *Durum*, and *Acum*, which form the termination of a number of Celtic nouns, concludes thus: "I am tired of always hearing the Romans quoted when the commencement of our civilization is spoken of; while nothing is said of our obligations to the Celts. It was not the Latins, it was the Gauls who were our first instructors."

The Diamond.

A letter from New York, dated June 9, says, "If the long-sought-for philosopher's stone, by which baser substances could be transmuted into gold, has not yet been found, an invention of still greater importance has at length crowned the efforts of American chemists. It has long been known that the diamond, the most precious of all substances, is composed of carbon in its pure state. But although the powers of chemical analysis have been sufficient by repeated experiments clearly to establish this fact, yet the knowledge of it was of no practical importance to the world, because the powers of synthesis failed, and no mode had been devised of imitating nature by uniting the constituents of this precious gem. In other words, the philosopher was able to convert diamonds into carbon, but he was ignorant of the art of converting carbon into diamonds. If the experiments of Professor Silliman can be relied on, this desideratum has in part been supplied. The last Number of his Journal of Science contains an article on the philosophical instrument called Deflagrator, invented by Professor Hare, of Philadelphia, by which it appears that charcoal, plumbago, and anthracite, have been fused by the power of that instrument, and transmuted into diamonds."

Russian Literature.

In the Department of Foreign Affairs of Russia, an establishment is formed for the study of the Oriental languages, in order to educate young men to act as interpreters to Diplomatic

* Taflet is 340 miles south of Fez.

Diplomatic Missions in the East. The number of students is fixed at twenty. Professors Demanges and Charmoy, both pupils of the celebrated Silvestre de Sacy, are placed at the head of this new establishment, with a salary of 6000 rubles.

Sale of GARRICK's *Pictures.*

June 23. The echoes of Mr. Christie's hammer (heard during the recent sale of the magnificent collection of pictures, recorded in our last Number*) had hardly died away, when they were called into life again by the sale of the collection now about to be described: a collection which was chiefly indebted to "the magic of a name" for its successful dispersion:—and that name was GARRICK—a name which stands, and will for ever stand, deservedly high. His genius was as universal in acting†, as was Shakspeare's in writing. And besides, Garrick mixed with the learned and the fashionable world. He was, moreover, a man of wit, of taste, and of superior intellectual parts. He did wonders for his profession. HOGARTH's four pictures of the *Entertainment* to the Electors and their Wives (which was considered by the Painter as the first of the set), the *Canvass*, the *Poll*, and the *Chairing*, formed the great attraction; they were in fact the lions of the collection.

The following anecdote of the mode by which Garrick became possessed of these famous pictures, has been vouched as genuine: "When Hogarth had finished them, he went to Garrick, with whom he was on very intimate terms, and told him he had completed them; adding, 'It does not appear likely that I shall find a purchaser, as I value them at two hundred guineas; I therefore intend to dispose of them by a raffle among my friends, and I hope you will put down your name.' Garrick told him he would consider of it, and call on him the next day. He accordingly did so, and having conversed with Hogarth for some time, put down his name for five or ten guineas, and took his leave. He had scarcely got into the street, when (as Mrs. Garrick, from whom the story is derived, stated) he began a soliloquy to the following effect: 'What have I been doing? I have just put down my name for a few guineas at Mr. Hogarth's request, and as his friend; but now he must still go to another friend, and then to another: to how many must he still apply before he gets a sufficient number? This is mere begging; and should such a man as Hogarth be suffered to beg? Am I not his friend?' The result was, that he instantly turned back, and purchased those fine pictures at the price of 200 guineas, which the artist himself had fixed."—Hogarth's principal object in painting them, like his other great works, was for the purpose of copying them by engravings. They were published by subscription at two guineas the set. For the first plate of the Election Entertainment‡, he had 461 subscribers, at 10*s*. 6*d*.; and for the three others only 165 subscribers; so that there were 296 names to the first, who did not subscribe to the other three. What price the distinguished purchaser has given for them, the subjoined list will record.

Mr. Soane has a very extraordinary graphic cabinet; and boasts, moreover, with justice, of the possession of that most awfully emphatic display of the pictorial art, the *Rake's Progress*, by the same painter. The moral, there, is terrifically impressive. But, in the *Election* series, we think there are very many disgusting, if not depraved exhibitions of human nature, which might have been avoided, with no great diminution of the excellence of the composition. Still, as a pure and uninjured specimen of the pencil of Hogarth, this set is probably inestimable. The colouring is mellow and perfect, especially in the *Feast*; but the out-of-door scenery of the *Chairing*, is a great favourite with us. These pictures display a wonderful knowledge of human nature; the *Poll*, however, is almost too painful to contemplate. The man, with an iron hook to a wooden arm, fixed on the Testament, in the act of taking an oath, is grotesque and humorous; but the impotent, and paralytic, and palsied, are not fit subjects for satire. Human nature, in such situations, can never provoke laughter, but must excite commiseration. However, by becoming master of this series, Mr. Soane has evinced a gallantry of spirit which places him among the most prominent virtuosi of the day.

* The Collection of George Watson Taylor, esq. M.P. See Part I. p. 546.

† A powerful anecdote is told of his histrionic talents, which we believe to be not generally known. In acting *King Lear*, he once—on advancing to the front of the stage—in the delineated paroxysm of agony, had the misfortune to pull his wig on one side, showing his own dark hair beneath the grey locks of the peruke. With any other man, this *accident* would have been fatal—in exciting the general laughter of the house. With Garrick, it had no such effect. Men's eyes were fixed on his expressive countenance, and their bosoms were rent by the heart-thrilling tones of his voice. The *wig* was forgotten.

‡ This matchless performance, for composition, character, and clearness of tone, is not excelled by any of Hogarth's pictures. It is admirably illustrated by Mr. Charles Lamb, in his Essay on the "Genius and Character of Hogarth." Mr. Lamb infinitely prefers it to the "March to Finchley." We regret that want of room compels us barely to refer to Mr. Lamb's observations, which will be found particularly interesting, in Nichols's "Hogarth," vol. III. p. 81.

Now to some of the more interesting articles in the Catalogue:

HOGARTH. The very celebrated set of four Election subjects; viz. the Election Feast, the Canvass, the Poll, and the Chairing, presenting an admirable display of this great Painter's talent for delineating Characters, and for keen satire; they are painted with breadth, and agreeable freshness of tone. —[1732*l.* 10*s.* This lot was purchased by John Soane, Esq. R. A. with a spirit worthy of his genius and taste.]

Do. Portrait of Mr. Garrick seated at his Writing-table, composing his Prologue to Taste; and of Mrs. Garrick behind, interrupting him in his reverie*, *painted with great truth and spirit.*—[75*l.* 11*s.* Mr. Locker, of Greenwich Hospital.]

— Portrait of Sir George Hay, LL.D. Judge of the Court of Admiralty†. [5*l.*]

Hogarth. Sketch of the Happy Marriage‡.—[7*l.* 7*s.* Mr. Forman, of the Adelphi Terrace.]

Do. Satan, Sin, and Death §.—[7*l.* 7*s.* Mr. Forman.]

Do. Falstaff enlisting his Recruits ||, and a small Portrait of a Lap Dog.—[46*l.* 4*s.* Mr. Cord.]

Theodosius Forrest. A View of Pall Mall, in the state it was in, in the year 1460, *a very curious antiquarian drawing, tinted.*—[6*l.* 15*s.* Earl of Essex.]

Both. A Landscape, *very spirited and fine.*—[95*l.* 11*s.* Mr. Rutley.]

Tilborg. Interior of an Apartment with whole-length Portraits of Artists: the Wall is hung with Pictures, as specimens of the styles of different Flemish Painters. Some excellent judges have considered this Picture to be painted by Gonzales.—[57*l.* 15*s.* Mr. Chapman.]

Marlow. A View of London and Blackfriars Bridge, early Morning Scene.—[14*l.* 14*s.* Mr. Lambton.]

Do. A View of Westminster Bridge, Evening Scene, the Companion.—[14*l.* 14*s.* Mr. Lambton.]

Zoffany. Portraits of Mr. Garrick and Mrs. Cibber in the characters of Jaffier and Belvidere.—[26*l.* 5*s.* Mr. Lambton.]

Do. Mr. Garrick in the Farmer's Return, the Companion.—[83*l.* 13*s.* Do.]

Do. Portrait of Mrs. Garrick with a Mask.—[23*l.* 2*s.* Mrs. Carr.]

Hayman. Portrait of Mr. Garrick, when young, and of Mr. Wyndham, seated at their ease in a Landscape.—[12*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Norton.]

Wootton. A whole-length Portrait of Mr. Wyndham, in a Military Polish Dress. —[8*l.* Mr. Cord.]

Lambert. A Mountainous Landscape, with Buildings, a Lake, and Figures painted with clearness, and in very elegant taste.—[16*l.* Do.]

Zoffany. A small whole-length Portrait of Mr. Garrick in the character of Lord Chalkstone.—[21*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Wansey.]

Do. Do. of Mr. Garrick, in the character of Sir John Brute.—[12*l.* 12*s.* Earl of Essex.]

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* This picture has not been engraved. It is thus described by Chancellor Hoadly in a letter to Dr. Warton: "Hogarth has got into Portraits; and has his hands full of business, and at an high price. He has almost finished a most noble one of our sprightly friend David Garrick and his Wife: they are a fine contrast. David is sitting at a table, smilingly thoughtful over an epilogue or some such composition (of his own you may be sure), his head supported by his writing-hand; and Madam is archly enough stealing away his pen unseen behind. It has not so much fancy as to be affected or ridiculous, and yet enough to raise it from the formal inanity of a mere Portrait."

† Mr. Christie appears not to have been aware that this Portrait was also by Hogarth. It is thus spoken of in the same letter quoted in the preceding note. "There is an admirable head of Dr. Hay of the Commons, which, if it were like, I would not have my picture drawn. I should not like to meet that figure alive in the fields going to Chelsey, for fear of dying that night in a ditch——

With twenty gaping gashes on my crown."

Sir G. Hay was the intimate friend of Hogarth; who dedicated to him the Plate of the Chairing, in the set of the Election Prints. See Hogarth's Works, II. p. 201.

‡ This sketch is little more than the first commencement, or what in Painter's language is called the dead colouring. A female figure, sitting, is elegant and pretty; a young man sitting by her side, and figures, &c. in front. It is ill-naturedly described by Mr. Steevens, in "Hogarth's Works," vol. I. p. 124. It is a different design from that engraved in Samuel Ireland's "Graphic Illustrations," vol. II. p. 125; and has never been engraved.

§ This Picture was painted for Mr. Garrick; but was left by Hogarth in an unfinished state; from which it is supposed he was not satisfied with his undertaking. It was engraved by Mr. Townley, and only three impressions are supposed to exist. (See S. Ireland's Hogarth, I. 178, where is a copy of this print.) It was also engraved, with some variations, by Ogborne, 1792.

|| This Picture is beautiful and spirited. Garrick purchased it at the sale of the Earl of Essex, in January 1777; and was said to have given 350*l.* for it; but probably 50*l.* was the real sum. (See Hogarth's Works, I. p. 422.) It is engraved in Samuel Ireland's Hogarth, vol. II. p. 72.

Zoffany

Zoffany. A Pair of small Views of the Villa and Grounds of Mr. Garrick, at Hampton.—[12l. 12s. Mr. Smart.]

Do. Mr. and Mrs. Garrick, and Mr. Bowden, taking Tea on the Lawn, of the Villa at Hampton, and Mr. George Garrick angling.—[49l. 7s. Mr. Lambton.]

Do. Shakspeare's Temple, and Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Garrick resting on the Steps of the Portico, with a Favourite Dog in the front ground, and View of a Reach of the River; Companion to the preceding Picture.—[28l. 7s. Do.]

Mieris. A Gentleman playing on the Guitar, and a Lady singing at a Window.—[79l. 16s. Mr. Rutley.]

Loutherbourg. A Romantic Landscape, with Pastoral Figures, fresh Morning Scene.—[30l. 9s. Mr. Crawford.]

Do. The Companion Landscape, with Figures, warm Evening.—[47l. 15s. 6d. Do.]

Do. A Shepherd and his Child with a Group of Cows, in a bold Landscape, *very spirited and free.*—[104l. 19s. Prince Leopold.]

Guido. Pinabel and Bradamante (*Orlando Furioso, canto 11*) in a Landscape, the Figures small life, *painted with much delicacy*. This Picture was presented to Mr. Garrick by Lord Burlington.—[40l. 19s. Mr. Rutley.]

P. Perugino. The Dead Christ, taken down from the Cross, and surrounded by the Three Maries, and other Figures; Buildings in the distance.—[42l. Mr. Noseda.]

N. Poussin. Remains of Roman Architecture, and Students designing from them, upright.—[46l. 4s. Mr. Norton.]

A. del Sarto. The Virgin, Child, and St. John, attended by Three Infant Angels. Presented to Mr. Garrick by Lord Baltimore, at Rome.—[267l. 15s. Prince Leopold.] Lord Baltimore is said to have given 500l. for this picture. His Lordship accompanied his presentation of it to Garrick with a letter in terms highly complimentary, and which Mr. Christie read to his auditory.

N. Poussin. A Group of Naiads, Infant Bacchanals, a Faun and Satyrs, in Landscape; the Figures elegantly designed, and grand in character. The whole is painted with strong effect of chiaro scuro.—[199l. 10s. Mr. Rutley.]

Roubiliac, 1741. A Bust of Pope, in marble.—[58l. 16s. Mr. Lambton.]

U. Nost, 1764. An early Bust of his late Majesty, George III.—[21l. 10s. 6d. Mr. Core.]

Do. A Bust of Garrick in terra cotta.—[9l. 19s. 6d. Mr. Nicholson.]

A Painting in enamel, or gold, presented as a Medal to Mr. Garrick, by the Incorporated Actors belonging to the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, as a memorial of their gratitude for his having established the Theatrical Fund.—[27l. 6s. Mr. Rainey.] The Painting executed by J. Hower, 1777; in a case.

An Inkstand, formed of the Stratford Mulberry-tree.—[5l. 15s. 6d. Mr. Knowles.]

A Salt-cellar, made of Delft ware, which formerly belonged to Shakspeare.—[2l. 2s. Webb.]

A Pair of Gloves and a Dagger, formerly belonging to Shakspeare, *said to be authentick.*—[3l. 5s.] [In Mrs. Garrick's will, she bequeathed a *pair of gloves*, worn by Shakspeare, to Mrs. Siddons; these were not the gloves.]

A Box, made of the Mulberry-tree at Stratford, containing the Freedom of Lichfield, presented to Mr. Garrick.

A Miniature Portrait of Mr. Garrick.—47l. 5s.

The whole Collection sold for nearly 4000l.

July 21. Some of the most prized and authentic relicks of Garrick and Shakspeare were sold by auction by direction of the Court of Chancery, at Garrick's Villa at Hampton; *viz.*—A Vase and pedestal of the most exquisite workmanship, formed of the mulberry tree planted by Shakspeare, curiously mounted and ornamented with silver gilt, and a finely polished black marble base and steps, the pedestal containing a medallion of Shakspeare on the one side, and on the other the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of William Shakspeare, the applause, delight, the wonder of the British Stage, born 1564, died 1616." supported on a carved and partly gilt bracket, with a glass cover. This vase was placed in the chamber in which Garrick slept, and it sold for 22l. 11s. 6d.—A singularly curious Elbow Chair, enriched with the emblems of Tragedy and Comedy, admirably carved from a design by Hogarth*; with a medallion of Shakspeare on the back, carved from a portion of the celebrated mulberry tree by Hogarth himself, sold for 152l. 5s. This chair was always placed by the side of the statue of Shakspeare by Roubiliac, in the temple dedicated to the Bard. A Noble Marquis is said to be the purchaser. We regret that the Trustees of the British Museum, to whom Garrick bequeathed the famous monument, were not the purchasers.—A medallion portrait of Shakspeare, carved on a piece of the Stratford mulberry tree, and originally worn by Garrick at the Jubilee, sold for 13l.

Mr. Alexander Davison's Pictures.

June 29. The Pictures of Mr. Alexander Davison were sold by auction, at Mr. Stanley's room, in Maddox-street. Mr Davison had determined that none but the works of British artists should find a place in his gallery. This gentleman, however, did not limit his patronage to the purchase of those

* This Chair is engraved in Samuel Ireland's "Hogarth," vol. II. p. 147.

works

works of the English school, which had already acquired celebrity; but in 1806 he commissioned certain artists to paint for him some new pictures. He left the free choice of the subject of each picture to the respective painters, with this restriction only, that it should be taken from British History. The pictures which Mr. Davison obtained in consequence of this order, were 10 in number, and they formed the chief attraction of the sale. They were as follows:

1. *Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, presenting Margaret the eldest daughter of Henry VII. to James IV. King of Scotland, at Lamerton near Berwick.* By James Northcote, R. A.—This picture, with the exception of the face of Margaret, is not of a kind to merit particular notice. It did not meet with a bidder at 10 guineas, and was therefore passed.

2. *The Earl of Surrey resisting the unconstitutional attempts to question by Quo Warranto the Tenures and Liberties of the Ancient Barons.* By Henry Tresham, R. A.—This work appeared to be, in point of merit, on a par with the former, and as nobody would bid for it, was also passed.

3. *Elizabeth, Queen Dowager of Edward IV. in the Sanctuary at Westminster, receiving a deputation from the Council of State, sent to demand her younger son, the Duke of York.* By Robert Smirke, R. A.—A very meritorious work: the composition good, and every part is finished with care. It sold for 92 guineas, a price by no means adequate to its worth.

4. *The Deputies from the Privy Council offering the Crown to Lady Jane Grey.* By Singleton Copley, R. A.—If this had been produced when the art was in its infancy in England, it might have been esteemed, but it can acquire no reputation for the artist in the present day. Passed for want of a purchaser.

5. *Mary Queen of Scots, after her defeat at the battle of Langside, embarking for England, to seek the protection of Elizabeth.* By Richard Westall, R. A. Sold for 75 guineas.

6. *The Conspiracy of Babington against Queen Elizabeth, detected by her Minister Sir Francis Walsingham.* By Arthur Devis.—Elizabeth is sitting in a chair in the centre of the picture, and is pointing to the portraits of Babington and his associates. Walsingham is standing by her side, and some female attendants at her back. The head of Elizabeth is the worst part of the picture; it is that of an old man; we certainly never saw any thing like it on female shoulders. Walsingham's head, which is copied from Houbraken, is well painted. The artist has not bestowed sufficient pains on the other figures in the picture; the dresses and furniture are, however, executed with care. Sold for 200 guineas.

7. *Sir Philip Sidney mortally wounded, ordering the water which was brought to him to be first given to a wounded soldier.* By B. West, R. A.—The figures are crowded in confusion. The heads appear to have been copied from carvings in wood. Those of Sidney and the wounded man are particularly objectionable. Sold for 100 guineas.

8. *The wife of the Neatherd rebuking King Alfred, who had taken shelter in her cottage, disguised as a peasant, for having suffered the cakes to burn which she had submitted to his care.* David Wilkie, R. A.—One of the least known works of this celebrated artist, but it is, however, scarcely inferior to his more recent productions. In the centre of the picture Alfred is sitting with his bow in his hand, which he has been preparing for use. To the left, a little behind, are the Neatherd and his wife, who are supposed to have just come in with some fuel. The woman is in the act of reprimanding Alfred, and a girl in the left corner of the picture is stooping down and blowing the burnt cakes with her mouth. In the back ground, to the right of Alfred, are a young peasant, a portrait of the artist, and a female in conversation. The figure of Alfred is well painted; but there is nothing in it which would lead the spectator to suppose that he was a remarkable man. We should, indeed, imagine that Wilkie would find it difficult to paint a hero. The remaining figures must be viewed with unmixed admiration. The anger of the old woman is admirably expressed by her countenance. Nothing, too, can be better depicted than the anxiety of the girl to save the burning cakes. Sold for 500 guineas. Bought by Messrs. Hurst, Robinson, and Co. Printsellers.

9. *The death of the Earl of Chatham.* By Singleton Copley, R. A.—This picture is well known, having been exhibited at the British Gallery. Sold for 1,000 guineas. Purchased by the Earl of Liverpool.

10. *Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, showing to the Barons of England the Charter of Liberties which had been granted by Henry I.* By Arthur Devis.—This is a much better picture than the one we before noticed by the same artist. Independently of its pictorial merits, it is interesting on another account; viz. the persons of the Barons are represented by the portraits of their existing descendants. Purchased by Mr. Horton for 2,000 guineas, for the British Institution. It was one of the conditions of the sale, that purchasers should pay in addition the auction duty of 5 per cent. The price actually paid for this picture, would, therefore, amount to 2,205*l*.

In addition to the above-mentioned pictures, several fine works by Gainsborough, Morland, and other celebrated artists, were sold by Mr. Stanley, and generally at low prices.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

AUSTRALASIA.

A Poem which obtained the Chancellor's Medal at the Cambridge Commencement 1823.

By WINTHROP MACKWORTH PRAED, *of Trinity College.*

THE Sun is high in Heaven: a favouring breeze
Fills the white sail, and sweeps the rippling seas,
And the tall vessel walks her destined way,
And rocks and glitters in the curling spray.
Among the shrouds, all happiness and hope,
The busy Seaman coils the rattling rope,
And tells his jest, and carols out his song,
And laughs his laughter, vehement and long,
Or pauses on the deck, to dream awhile
Of his Babes' prattle, and their Mother's smile,
And nods the head, and waves the welcome hand,
To those who weep upon the lessening strand.

His is the roving step and humour dry,
His the light laugh, and his the jocund eye;
And his the feeling, which, in guilt or grief,
Makes the sin venial, and the sorrow brief.
But there are hearts, that merry deck below,
Of darker error, and of deeper woe,
Children of wrath and wretchedness, who grieve
Not for the Country, but the Crimes they leave;
Who, while for them on many a sleepless bed
The prayer is murmured, and the tear is shed,
In exile and in misery, lock within
Their dread despair, their unrepented sin,—
And in their madness dare to gaze on Heaven,
Sullen and cold, unawed and unforgiven!

There the gaunt robber, stern in sin and shame,
Shows his dull features and his iron frame;
And tenderer pilferers creep in silence by,
With quivering lip, flushed brow, and vacant eye.
And some there are who, in their close of day,
With dropping jaw, weak step, and temples gray,
Go tottering forth, to find, across the wave,
A short sad sojourn, and a foreign grave;
And some, who look their long and last adieu
To the white cliffs that vanish from the view,
While youth still blooms, and vigour nerves the arm,
The blood flows freely, and the pulse beats warm.
The hapless female stands in silence there,
So weak, so wan, and yet so sadly fair,
That those who gaze, a rude untutored tribe,
Check the coarse question, and the wounding gibe,
And look, and long to strike the fetter off,
And stay to pity, though they came to scoff.
Then o'er her cheek there runs a burning blush,
And the hot tears of shame begin to rush
Forth from their swelling orbs;—she turns away,
And her white fingers o'er her eye-lids stray,
And still the tears through those white fingers glide,
Which strive to check them, or at least to hide!
And there the Stripling, led to Plunder's school,
Ere Passion slept, or Reason learned to rule,
Clasps his young hands, and beats his throbbing brain,
And looks with marvel on his galling chain.
Oh! you may guess from that unconscious gaze
His soul hath dreamed of those far fading days,
When, rudely nurtured on the mountain's brow,
He tended day by day his father's plough,
Blest in his day of toil, his night of ease,
His life of purity, his soul of peace.
Oh yes! to-day his soul hath backward been
To many a tender face, and beauteous scene;
The verdant valley, and the dark brown hill,
The small fair garden, and its tinkling rill,
His Grandame's tale, believed at twilight hour,
His Sister singing in her myrtle bower,
And she, the Maid, of every hope bereft,
So fondly lov'd, alas! so falsely left,
The winding path, the dwelling in the grove,
The look of welcome, and the kiss of love—
These are his dreams;—but these are dreams of bliss!
Why do they blend with such a lot as his?

And is there nought for him but grief and gloom,
A long existence, and an early tomb?
Is there no hope of comfort and of rest
To the seared conscience, and the troubled breast?
Oh say not so! In some far distant clime,
Where lives no witness of his early crime,
Benignant Penitence may haply muse
On purer pleasures, and on brighter views,
And slumbering Virtue wake at last to claim
Another Being, and a fairer Fame.

Beautiful Land, within whose quiet shore
Lost Spirits may forget the stain they bore;
Beautiful Land, with all thy blended shades
Of waste and wood, rude rocks, and level glades,
On thee, on thee I gaze, as Moslems look
To the blest Islands of their Prophet's Book,
And oft I deem that, linked by magic spell,
Pardon and Peace upon thy valleys dwell,
Like two sweet Houris beckoning o'er the deep
The souls that tremble, and the eyes that weep.
Therefore on thee undying sunbeams throw
Their clearest radiance, and their warmest glow,
And tranquil nights, cool gales, and gentle showers,
Make bloom eternal in thy sinless bowers.
Green is thy turf; stern Winter doth not dare
To breathe his blast, and leave a ruin there,
And the charmed Ocean roams thy rocks around,
With softer motion, and with sweeter sound:
Among thy blooming flowers and blushing fruit
The whispering of young birds is never mute,
And never doth the Streamlet cease to well
Through its old channel in the hidden dell.
Oh! if the Muse of Greece had ever strayed,
In solemn twilight, through thy forest shade,
And swept her lyre, and waked thy meads along
The liquid echo of her ancient song,
Her fabling Fancy in that hour had found
Voices of music, shapes of grace, around;
Among thy trees, with merry step and glance,
The Dryad then had wound her wayward dance,
And the cold Naiad in thy waters fair
Bathed her white breast, and wrung her dripping hair.

Beautiful Land! upon so pure a plain
Shall Superstition hold her hated reign?
Must Bigotry build up her cheerless shrine
In such an air, on such an Earth as thine?

Alas!

Alas! Religion from thy placid Isles
Veils the warm splendour of her heavenly smiles,
And the wrapt gazer in the beauteous plan
Sees nothing dark except the soul of Man.

Sweet are the links that bind us to our kind,
Meek, but unyielding, felt, but undefined;
Sweet is the love of Brethren, sweet the joy
Of a young Mother in her cradled toy,
And sweet is Childhood's deep and earnest glow
Of reverence for a Father's head of snow!
Sweeter than all, ere our young hopes depart,
The quickening throb of an impassioned heart,
Beating in silence, eloquently still,
For one loved soul that answers to its thrill.
But where thy smile, Religion, hath not shone,
The chain is riven, and the charm is gone,
And, unawakened by thy wondrous spell,
The Feelings slumber in their silent cell.

Hushed is the voice of Labour and of Mirth,
The light of day is sinking from the earth,
And Evening mantles in her dewy calm
The couch of one who cannot heed its balm*.
Lo! where the Chieftain on his matted bed,
Leans the faint form, and hangs the feverish head;
There is no lustre in his wandering eye,
His forehead hath no show of majesty,
His gasping lip, too weak for wail or prayer,
Scarce stirs the breeze, and leaves no echo there,
And his strong arm, so nobly wont to rear
The feathered target, or the ashen spear,
Drops powerless and cold! the pang of death
Locks the set teeth, and chokes the struggling breath;
And the last glimmering of departing day
Lingers around to herald life away.

Is there no duteous youth to sprinkle now
One drop of water on his lip and brow?
No dark-eyed Maid to bring with soundless foot
The lulling potion, or the healing root?
No tender look to meet his wandering gaze?
No tone of fondness, heard in happier days,
To sooth the terrors of the Spirit's flight,
And speak of mercy and of hope to night?

All love, all leave him!—terrible and slow
Along the crowd the whispered murmurs grow.
"The hand of Heaven is on him! is it our's
"To check the fleeting of his numbered hours?
"Oh not to us, oh not to us is given
"To read the Book, or thwart the will, of Heaven!
"Away, away!" and each familiar face
Recoils in horror from his sad embrace;
The turf on which he lies is hallowed ground,
The sullen Priest stalks gloomily around,
And shuddering friends, that dare not soothe or save,
Hear the last groan and dig the destined grave.
The frantic Widow folds upon her breast
Her glittering trinkets, and her gorgeous vest,
Circles her neck with many a mystic charm,
Clasps the rich bracelet on her desperate arm,
Binds her black hair, and stains her eye-lid's fringe
With the jet lustre of the Henow's tinge:
Then on the spot where those dear ashes lie,
In bigot transport sits her down to die.
Her swarthy Brothers mark the wasted cheek,
The straining eye-ball, and the stifled shriek,
And sing the praises of her deathless name,
As the last flutter racks her tortured frame.
They sleep together; o'er the natural tomb
The lichened pine rears up its form of gloom,
And lorn accacias shed their shadow gray,
Bloomless and leafless, o'er the buried clay.
And often there, when, calmly, coldly bright,
The midnight Moon flings down her ghastly light,
With solemn murmur, and with silent tread,
The dance is ordered, and the verse is said,
And sights of wonder, sounds of spectral fear,
Scare the quick glance and chill the startled ear.

Yet direr visions e'en than these remain;
A fiercer guiltiness, a fouler stain!
Oh! who shall sing the scene of savage strife,
Where Hatred glories in the waste of life?
The hurried march, the looks of grim delight,
The yell, the rush, the slaughter, and the flight,
The arms unwearied in the cruel toil,
The hoarded vengeance and the rifled spoil,
And, last of all, the revel in the wood,
The feast of death, the banqueting of blood,
When the wild warrior gazes on his foe
Convulsed beneath him in his painful throe,
And lifts the knife, and kneels him down to drain
The purple current from the quivering vein?
Cease, cease the tale; and let the Ocean's roll
Shut the dark horror from my wildered soul!

And are there none to succour? none to speed
A fairer feeling and a holier creed?
Alas! for this, upon the Ocean blue,
Lamented Cook, thy pennon hither flew;
For this†, undaunted o'er the raging brine,
The venturous Frank upheld his Saviour's sign.
Unhappy Chief! while Fancy thus surveys
The scattered islets, and the sparkling bays,
Beneath whose cloudless sky and gorgeous Sun
Thy life was ended, and thy voyage done,
In shadowy mist thy form appears to glide,
Haunting the grove, or floating on the tide.
Oh! there was grief for thee, and bitter tears,
And racking doubts through long and joyless years;
And tender tongues that babbled of the theme,
And lonely hearts that doated on the dream.
Pale Memory deemed she saw thy cherished form
Snatched from the foe, or rescued from the storm;
And faithful Love, unfailing and untired,
Clung to each hope, and sighed as each expired.
On the bleak desart, or the tombless sea,
No prayer was said, no Requiem sung for thee.
Affection knows not, whether o'er thy grave
The Ocean murmur, or the willow wave;
But still the beacon of thy sacred name
Lights ardent souls to Virtue and to Fame,

* This sketch of the death of a New Zealander, and of the Superstition which prevents the offering of any consolation or assistance under the idea that a sick man is under the immediate influence of the Deity, is taken from the narrative of the death of Duaterra, a friendly chieftain, recorded by Mr. Nicholas, vol. II. p. 181.

† From the coast of Australasia the last despatches of La Peyrouse were dated. Vid. Quarterly Rev. for Feb. 1810.

Still

Still Science mourns thee, and the grateful Muse
Wreathes the green cypress for her own Peyrouse.

But not thy death shall mar the gracious plan,
Nor check the task thy pious toil began;
O'er the wide waters of the bounding main
The Book of Life must win its way again,
And, in the regions by thy fate endeared,
The Cross be lifted, and the Altar reared.

With furrowed brow and cheek serenely fair,
The calm wind wandering o'er his silver hair,
His arm uplifted, and his moistened eye
Fixed in deep rapture on the golden sky,—
Upon the shore, through many a billow driven,
He kneels at last, the Messenger of Heaven!
Long years, that rank the mighty with the weak,
Have dimmed the flush upon his faded cheek,
And many a dew, and many a noxious damp,
The daily labour, and the nightly lamp,
Have reft away, for ever reft, from him,
The liquid accent, and the buoyant limb:
Yet still within him aspirations swell
Which time corrupts not, sorrow cannot quell,
The changeless Zeal, which on, from land to land,
Speeds the faint foot, and nerves the withered hand,
And the mild Charity which, day by day,
Weeps every wound, and every stain away,
Rears the young bud on every blighted stem,
And longs to comfort where she must condemn.
With these, through storms, and bitterness and wrath,
In peace and power he holds his onward path,
Curbs the fierce soul, and sheathes the murderous steel,
And calms the passions he hath ceased to feel.

Yes! he hath triumphed!—while his lips relate
The sacred story of his Saviour's fate,
While to the search of that tumultuous horde
He opens wide the Everlasting Word,
And bids the Soul drink deep of Wisdom there,
In fond Devotion, and in fervent prayer,
In speechless awe the wonder-stricken throng
Check their rude feasting and their barbarous song:
Around his steps the gathering myriads crowd,
The chief, the slave, the timid, and the proud;
Of various features, and of various dress,
Like their own forest-leaves, confused and numberless.
Where shall your temples, where your worship be,
Gods of the air, and Rulers of the sea?
In the glad dawning of a kinder light,
Your blind Adorer quits your gloomy rite,
And kneels in gladness on his native plain,
A happier votary at a holier fane.

Beautiful land! farewell!—when toil and strife,
And all the sighs, and all the sins of life
Shall come about me, when the light of Truth
Shall scatter the bright mists that dazzled youth,
And Memory muse in sadness on the past,
And mourn for pleasures far too sweet to last,
How often shall I long for some green spot,
Where, not remembering, and remembered not,
With no false verse to deck my lying bust,
With no fond tear to vex my mouldering dust,
This busy brain may find its grassy shrine,
And sleep, untroubled, in a shade like thine!

EVENING THOUGHTS.

THE busy hours of noon are fled,
And fast recedes the fount of day,
While broad yon rolling vapours spread,
That mark the river's winding way.

As through the verdant mead it pours
Its fertilizing stream along,
The lavish beauty of whose shores,
Excites th' enraptur'd Poet's song,

Night! thy serene approach I hail,
Well pleas'd to watch the gradual change,
As now, athwart the dusky vale,
Thy shadows stretch their length'ning range;

While in the half-illumin'd West,
The star of eve with gentle beam,
Marks the mild season made for rest,
Sparkling amid the twilight gleam,

I love the pale Moon's rising pride
To view, when her round face appears,
Topping the Mountain's darksome side,
As her slant ray the wand'rer cheers.

To trace, as yon blue vault she scales,
Her splendid progress to its height,
Till, as her dazzling gleam prevails,
The faint stars vanish from my sight:

When transient shades her orb enshroud,
And seem to threat approaching storm,
To watch her through some thin-edg'd cloud,
In the veil'd splendour of her form;

Then see her, breaking forth once more,
Like Virtue from Misfortune's gloom,
With brighter lustre than before,
Her wonted majesty resume.

And hark! how from yon moss-grown tower,
The village clock, with solemn chime,
Declares the swiftly passing hour,
And warns me to "redeem the time"

That boon divine, if us'd aright
Sure pledge of an eternal state,
In the glad realms of pure delight,
Oh! may I prize it ere too late!

So shall each fleeting day and hour,
Be still devoted, to proclaim
The praise of God's almighty power,
And celebrate his matchless fame.

When early morning gilds the skies,
And scatters wide the mists of night,
With heartfelt pleasure may I rise,
To bless the Giver of all light;

Who bids the Sun his beams display,
Scatt'ring their bright effulgence round,
And spread the copious flood of day,
O'er all the dew-bespangled ground:

And more benignly sheds on man
Those rays of wisdom from above,
Which manifest his gracious plan
In the great work of *saving love*.

So when his mandate shall ordain,
That Time itself shall be no more,
Throughout his everlasting reign
My soul his mercy shall adore.

Blandford, July 8. MASON CHAMBERLIN.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 20.

After a debate of considerable length in a Committee of Supply, a resolution, proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was agreed to, granting the sum of 40,000*l.* towards erecting an additional building at the British Museum, for the reception of the late *King's Library*. A division took place on an amendment, suggested by Mr. Croker, to leave out the words "British Museum," but the original motion was carried by a division of 54 to 30.—A vote was also agreed to, granting a further sum of 2000*l.* to Captain Manby, for his services in saving the lives of shipwrecked seamen.

June 23. The House went into a COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY, in which several items of expenditure were granted.—On the grant for stationery and printing being proposed, Mr. *Hume* took occasion to revert to the nquiry set on foot last year at his instance; and attempted to vindicate the integrity of Mr. Constantine Jennings, who supplied the Hon. Member for Aberdeen with information and stolen paper.—Lord *Palmerston* and Mr. *Bankes* spoke unfavourably of Mr. Jennings; and Mr. *Ricardo* confessed, that in the Committee of Inquiry his manners were indecorous in the extreme.—Mr. *Hume* next opposed the grant of 5,000*l.* for propagating the Scriptures in North America. The grant was, however, carried by a majority of 49 to 28.—Mr. *Wilmot Horton* then moved a grant of 15,000*l.* to encourage emigration to Canada from the South of Ireland. This motion gave rise to a discussion of some length, in which Sir *John Newport* objected to the sum proposed as inadequate.—Mr. *Abercromby* hinted that it might lead to unreasonable and injurious expectations; and Mr. *D. Browne* suggested that the money might be better laid out in the encouragement of manufactures, more particularly the linen.—Mr. *Peel* explained, in reply, to Sir J. Newport's suggestion, that the present grant was merely an experiment; and Mr. *Ricardo* answered Mr. Browne by observing upon the folly of meddling with commerce by legislative enactments, and upon the injustice of taxing one part of the Empire to provide capital for another. The grant was agreed to, as were also some other grants.

Lord *Nugent* moved the order of the day for the Committee on the ENGLISH CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL. He explained that he had made some alterations in the measure, the effect of which would be to put the English Catholics on the same footing with the English Protestant Dissenters.—Mr. *Peel* rose before the Bill should go into a Committee, to oppose it in its present form. While its object had been to place the English Catholics in the same condition as the Irish Catholics, it had had his support; but as the Noble Mover now proposed to abrogate the oath of supremacy in this country, which is still imposed upon Catholics in Ireland, he must resist the measure. The omission of any mention of Scotland was also an objection.—Messrs. *Bankes* and *Wetherell* opposed the measure in principle and detail.—Messrs. *Brougham* and *Canning* suggested that it would be advantageous to those whose interests were involved to divide the Bill; and Lord Nugent acceding, the Bill was divided, one part conferring the elective franchise, the other bestowing more extensive privileges.

June 24. Mr. *Goulburn* moved the second reading of the IRISH INSURRECTION ACT.—Sir *Henry Parnell* moved, as an Amendment, that the state of Ireland should be referred to a Select Committee of twenty-one persons. The Hon. Baronet, in a long and temperate speech, detailed the causes which, in his judgment, operated to interrupt the peace and prosperity of the sister kingdom; and pointed out the inefficacy of the Insurrection Act. Catholic Emancipation was the remedy upon which he seemed disposed to place the most reliance.—Mr. *Grattan* seconded the motion.—Mr. *Goulburn* acknowledged the good temper in which the Amendment had been brought forward, but resisted it on the double ground, that at this late period of the Session no inquiry could be effectually prosecuted, and that the subject was of too great magnitude for any Committee less than the whole House; and even if the Session could be prolonged, he contended that the detaining the Irish Members in this country would be highly pernicious. Mr. Goulburn, however, stated that he should, at a proper time, offer no opposition to any motion for an inquiry into the affairs of Ireland, to be undertaken on an extensive scale.—Colonel *Davies*, Mr. *John Smith*, Mr. *Robertson*, and Mr. *C. Hutchinson*, supported the Amendment; which was opposed by Messrs. *Bankes*, *R. Martin*, *D. Browne*, *S. Rice*, and Sir *J. Newport*. The last two gentlemen perfectly concurred in Sir H. Parnell's complaints of the misgovernment of Ireland; but agreed with Mr. Goulburn, that the period of the session was too late to institute an inquiry.—Mr. *Peel* resisted the Amendment. He recalled the attention of the House to the original Motion which was for a temporary measure, admitted on all sides to be indispensably necessary

cessary for the salvation of Ireland. By the Amendment this saving measure would be lost; but by the original Motion no bar would be presented against inquiry.—Mr. *W. Smith* supported the Amendment.—Mr. *Denman*, though alone, opposed the Insurrection Act in principle. On a division, the numbers were for the Amendment, 39—For the original Motion, 88.—Majority, 49.

June 25. Mr. *Hume* brought forward a motion for the Abolition of the Vice-regal Office in Ireland. The Hon. Gentleman supported his proposition by a long list of Catholic grievances, and several financial arguments. He concluded by moving for a Commission of Inquiry to examine into the propriety of suppressing the Vice-Regal Government.—Mr. *Goulburn* opposed the motion. A resident Government (he said) was necessary for the administration of the prerogative of mercy alone, in a country in which 400 or 500 capital convictions annually occurred. The mere official business of Ireland, too, he said, would pour an increase upon the Home Office such as no Minister could support. He denied the accuracy of most of Mr. Hume's statements, in proof of the monopoly of office by the Protestants, and asked how, admitting that such a monopoly existed, would it be remedied by removing the seat of patronage to England? That the Protestants did possess a share of office in Ireland greater than would fall to them upon a numerical distribution, he admitted, but explained that it was impossible to avoid this, while the Protestants continue the only educated classes. —Mr. *Peel* opposed the Motion, and argued against the impolicy of withdrawing a resident Government from Ireland at the very moment in which the disorders in that kingdom demanded the most constant and vigilant superintendence.—Mr. *Canning* remonstrated against a proposition, which would go to add new causes of irritation to those unhappily existing, and still further impoverish a country already groaning under distress, and which he said was more likely than any other measure to separate the last link between the Islands. The motion was negatived without a division.

House of Commons, *July* 2.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought under the consideration of the House the Budget. The Right Hon. Gentleman observed, that at the early part of the Session he had explained fully his views, and he had since been enabled to carry them into execution. It would be satisfactory for the House to know, that there was a more than corresponding excess in the Ways and Means. The total amount of Supplies for army, navy, ordnance, and miscellaneous services, was 16,976,743*l.* These were to be met by the following items:—The annual duties upon sugar, &c. were taken at 3,000,000*l.*; the lottery at 200,000*l.* There was then a sum of 126,873*l.* repaid by the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, in conformity with the Act of Parliament, under which the same had been issued, to be included in the Ways and Means of this year. There was also 4,800,000*l.* for naval and military pensions, and 90,000*l.* from the East India Company for half-pay allowances. The next item was 459,047*l.* being the surplus of Ways and Means, granted in former years. There was next, a surplus of 8,700,000*l.* on the Consolidated Fund. In March, the estimated income of the Consolidated Fund was 46,750,000*l.* The charge upon it, the sum of 38,050,000*l.* leaving a surplus of 8,700,000*l.* The way in which the charge was created, he stated to be as follows:—For the expense of the funded debt, 28,000,000*l.*; for other charges thrown on the Consolidated Fund, on account of the Civil List, and pensions which were not annually voted, 2,050,000*l.*; half-pay annuities, 2,800,000*l.*; Sinking Fund, 5,200,000*l.*; total, 38,050,000*l.* which being deducted from the sum he had stated as the income of the fund, namely, 46,750,000*l.* left the surplus of 8,700,000*l.* The estimate was upon the probable receipts, after deducting the amount of taxes repealed. The result of all was, that the total amount of Ways and Means for this year was 17,385,920*l.*; deducting the Supplies, 16,976,743*l.*; a surplus remained of 409,177*l.* Of this 244,150*l.* was to be applied to the reduction of unfunded debt, but the total surplus of the Ways and Means was, as he had just stated, 409,177*l.* The Right Hon. Gentleman then noticed the state of the Revenue at the present moment. The Customs up to the 28th of June, had produced 4,026,661*l.*; to this was to be added for bills and cash in hand, 79,191*l.* With respect to the Excise, he was happy to say, that appearances were not less satisfactory, the receipts exceeded the total of those received in the whole year in 1822. The receipts for the present year, up to the 1st of July, were 10,571,081*l.*; the estimated payments to be received between the 1st and 5th July, he would take at 658,000*l.*; making a total of 11,229,081*l.*; leaving a deficiency of 896,055*l.* But the House would recollect that, since January last, a considerable reduction of taxation had taken place, which more than accounted for the falling off. Yet there was but a deficiency of revenue on the whole to the amount of 896,055*l.* shewing an actual increase upon the other items of 155,820*l.* In the Stamp Duties he anticipated no deficiency. In the Post Office there might be a slight falling off, but nothing of consequence. In the Assessed Taxes, there was the prospect of a satisfactory result at the end of the year.

Ministers

Ministers were enabled, by the habits they had adopted, to realize a clear surplus revenue over expenditure. The Revenue was improving, notwithstanding so large a reduction of taxation had taken place; and at the same time they were effecting a gradual and progressive reduction of the debt, which had been reduced within the last six months to 794,180,812*l.* from 796,530,144*l.* which was its amount in January last. With respect to the unfunded debt on the 5th of January, 1823, it amounted to 36,281,150*l.*; on the 30th of June, to 35,498,450*l.* giving a decrease of 782,700*l.* Adding this to the sum reduced on the funded debt, it would be seen that there was a clear diminution of debt effected in the last half year, amounting to no less than 3,000,000*l.* The Right Hon. Gentleman then stated the amount of taxes taken off as follows:—husbandry horses, 480,000*l.*; malt, 1,400,000*l.*; salt, 1,295,000*l.*; hides, 300,000*l.*; assessed taxes, 2,300,000*l.*; ditto Ireland, about 100,000*l.*; tonnage duty, 160,000*l.*; windows, Ireland, 180,000*l.*; spirits, Ireland, 390,000*l.*; ditto, Scotland, 340,000*l.* giving a total of 6,935,000*l.*—The several items to which he had referred, being added together, it would seem that the country had been virtually relieved from taxation in the last two years, to the amount of seven millions and a half. He then alluded to the state of Ireland, which no man could look at without feeling great affliction at those causes which operated to produce her misfortunes.—With respect to those taxes which still remained, he knew Hon. Gentlemen wished many of them to be removed. Many of them pressed severely on the consumers, and the repeal of some was thought highly desirable, as connected with the necessity of preventing smuggling.

Mr. *Maberly* congratulated the House on the clear and luminous statement they had heard. He thought the Right Hon. Gentleman had rather understated than exaggerated the resources of the country.—Mr. *Hume* also said that he had heard the statements of the Right Hon. Gentleman with great satisfaction, but that they did not come entirely to what he wished. He hoped the Hon. Gentleman would go on in the course he had begun, and take off three or four millions more of taxes next year.

House of Lords, *July* 7.

The Irish Insurrection Act was committed, by a majority of 36 to 5. The five dissentient Peers were the Duke of Leinster, Earls Fitzwilliam and Darnley, Lord Holland, and Lord Ellenborough, each of whom spoke shortly against the measure. Lord *Calthorpe*, in defending the proposed Act, attributed all the calamities of Ireland to the dark bigotry of the Roman Catholic Religion in that kingdom.

July 8. The Irish Tithe Bill was read a second time. Lord *Liverpool* moved the second reading, in a speech of some length, in which he argued that tithes formed the most suitable and least inconvenient provision for the National Church; but confessed, that from the unnatural distribution of property in Ireland, which deranged the common relations of society, their collection in that kingdom might be productive of embarrassment.—The Marquis of *Lansdowne* objected to some of the provisions of the new Bill: he more particularly complained of the re-imposition of the tithe of agistment.—The Earl of *Carnarvon* thought the measure quite inadequate to its professed purpose.—The Earl of *Harrowby* and the *Lord Chancellor* defended the Bill. The latter declared that all his objections to it had been removed by the omission of the compulsory clause; and took occasion to contradict the common assertion that "tithes are a tax." They are no more a tax, he said, than rent; the Clergyman or Impropriator having as clear a property in the tenth of the produce as the tenant had in the other nine parts.

July 9. The Marquis of *Lansdowne* moved the second reading of the English Catholics' Relief Bill.—Lord *Redesdale* opposed the measure. He deplored, as a great calamity, the extension of the elective franchise to the Irish Catholics in 1793, and warned the House against imitating so dangerous and mischievous an error.—The Earl of *Westmoreland* supported the Bill.—The *Bishop of Norwich* defended the proposed Bill; exulted in the enlightened character of the age, and compared the opposition of the present day to Catholic Emancipation to the resistance offered by the Pagan Priesthood to the introduction of Christianity.—The *Bishop of St. David's* opposed the Bill, as extending power and privileges to persons who paid to the British Crown an imperfect and divided allegiance.—The *Lord Chancellor* declared that he would oppose the Bill upon principle at any time; but in the present case he also objected to it, on account of the late period of the Session at which it was introduced. His Lordship said, that he would take that opportunity of correcting a great error which prevailed to some extent, namely, that the Clergy alone objected to conferring power upon Catholics; he knew the contrary to be the fact, and that a jealousy of the Roman Catholic Religion was now as strong, and as generally diffused, as ever it had been at any period of our history.—Lord *Harrowby* defended the Bill. He observed, that the mistake of the Irish Legislature, in 1793, consisted in not fixing a higher rate of qualification than 40*s.* The English Catholics, he maintained, were as loyal, and as worthy of confidence, as any

class of the King's subjects.—The Earl of *Liverpool* declared himself friendly to the placing the English Catholics upon the same footing as the Irish. He concurred with Lord Harrowby in thinking that a great mistake had been committed by the Irish Legislature in not raising the freeholder's qualifications.—The House divided, when the numbers were—Contents, 73; Non-contents, 80.

July 14. The Irish Tithes Composition Bill was committed; and the Bill ordered for a third reading the following day.

The Irish Church Rates Bill was read the third time, and passed without a division.

Prorogation of Parliament, *July* 19.

This day Parliament was prorogued by Commission. The following Speech was delivered by the Commissioners:

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty, in releasing you from your attendance in Parliament, to express to you his Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity wherewith you have applied yourselves to the several objects which his Majesty recommended to your attention, at the opening of the Session. His Majesty entertains a confident expectation that the provisions of internal regulation, which you have adopted with respect to Ireland, will, when carried into effect, tend to remove some of the evils which have so long afflicted that part of the United Kingdom. We are commanded to assure you, that you may depend upon the firm, but temperate exercise, of those powers which you have entrusted to his Majesty, for the suppression of violence and outrage in that country, and for the protection of the lives and properties of his Majesty's loyal subjects. It is with the greatest satisfaction that his Majesty is enabled to contemplate the flourishing condition of all branches of our commerce and manufactures, and the greatest abatement of those difficulties which the Agricultural Interest has so long and so severely suffered.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year, and to assure you that he has received the sincerest pleasure from the relief which you have been enabled to afford his people, by a large reduction of Taxes.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to inform you that he continues to receive from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this Country. Deeply as his Majesty still regrets the failure of his earnest endeavours to prevent the interruption of the peace of Europe, it affords him the greatest consolation that the principles upon which he has acted, and the policy which he has determined to pursue, have been marked with your warm and cordial concurrence, as consonant with the interests, and satisfactory to the feelings, of his people."

Parliament was then prorogued to Thursday the 30th of September.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

In our Supplementary Number, we have noticed the arrival of the King and Cortes at Cadiz. From subsequent intelligence, it appears that the greatest excesses were committed at Seville after the departure of the King. Among the property destroyed and plundered by the mob, were the archives of the Cortes, and the luggage belonging to the Queen. It is stated, that a multitude of vagabonds, including a large proportion of Gipsies and Monks, began to plunder the boats on the river. This rabble increased in the evening, and many individuals were insulted and robbed, and some killed. During the night, the tumult augmented, and various houses were pillaged; in the mean time the *Giralda* was magnificently illuminated. On the morning of the 13th, the robberies and assassinations were renewed, and continued until a party of the Queen's Regiment and the Artillery, which had been left for a garrison, marched to Triana, and dispersed the mob with some fusilades; six of them were killed. The plunderers were led on with cries of "Viva Fernando," "Viva la Religion," "Viva la Inquisition."—A letter from Seville, after noticing an affair between the troops of Lopez Banos and the factious on the 16th, states that a number of boxes of powder had been deposited in the house formerly occupied by the Inquisition, under the care of an officer and a party of soldiers. It was reported among the mob, that the casks were filled with money, and they forced their way in. A spark, it is stated, from a cigar, caused the explosion of the powder. A great number of the mob were buried in the ruins. About 80 were dug out on the 16th, and among the dead were several Friars.

The Cortes assembled at Cadiz on the 18th. One hundred and ten Members were present, and that number being sufficient to deliberate, the sitting was opened. The Cortes commenced by declaring that the Regency, which had been temporarily appointed

pointed at Seville, had deserved well of the country. They received the congratulations of the municipality of Cadiz, and referred to a special commission the proposition made by several members to invite the Government to indicate the means of rescuing the country from the crisis in which it is placed. The Cortes afterwards occupied themselves with sanitary measures, and with regulations relating to the laying up of provisions. The Royal Family was transferred on the 18th inst. to the Palace of the Custom House, which it is to occupy.

We learn from Cadiz, under the date of the 23d ult. that the French had commenced a close blockade of that city. They prevented all neutrals from entering; nor will they permit them to pass out with either the persons or the property of Spaniards.

A letter from Madrid, dated July 9, states, that Gen. Morillo, who commands the Constitutional Army in Gallicia, on learning that the Cortes had, at Seville, decreed the deposition of the King, addressed to his army a proclamation, in which he declared, that the army having manifested a resolution not to obey the orders of a Regency which the Cortes had installed at Seville, by depriving the Constitutional King of his powers, he (Morillo) had determined not to recognize such Regency. He professes his determination not to yield to foreign invaders. Quiroga, the Captain-General of Galicia, declined entering into Morillo's views.

Letters from Corunna to the 20th ult. mention that Morillo, with 5000 men, had gone towards Lugo, owing to the events in Portugal; that another Constitutionalist corps of the same number of men was posted in the vicinity of Astorga; and that Gen. Palarea was in Asturias, with 8000 men. These letters state, that the want of arms is the only reason these corps are not immediately doubled. Campillo, Sepane, El Pastor, and Soros, all enterprising Guerilla leaders, had also gone towards the mountains of Santander. In Corunna, very extensive fortifications were preparing, and every thing evinced a disposition to defend that place. It is calculated, that the four Guerilla Chiefs above mentioned have with them about 4000 men.

The *Etoile* has received a letter from Madrid, dated July 8, which contains the following:—"The garrison of Santona made a sortie on the 2nd. The enemy, to the number of about 6000 men, charged in three columns, and forced our advanced posts to retire; but they were soon stopped by two companies of the 35th and one company of the 21st regiments. The engagement became obstinate, and the enemy, protected by the fire of the forts, maintained their ground some time; at length the vigorous attacks of our troops forced them to abandon their position, and the Spanish General Valazo arriving at this moment from Laredo with another company of the 21st regiment, the enemy were completely routed, and would have been compelled to re-embark, but for the well-maintained fire from all the batteries which protected them. Their loss may be estimated at about 50 killed and wounded. We took some prisoners. Our loss was two men of the 35th regiment killed, and eight wounded; amongst the latter is a Lieutenant of the 21st regiment."

A decree of the Madrid Regency sequestrates the personal property of all the Members of the Cortes, of the Regency at Seville, of the Ministry, &c. "who ordained the removal of the King from Seville to Cadiz, and who supplied the means to carry it into effect." The same decree declares guilty of high treason all Members of the Cortes who adhered to the act which pronounced the deposition of the King.

Bayonne papers to the 1st inst. state, that the garrisons of Pampeluna and St. Sebastian attempted sallies on the 19th, 21st, and 23d. The first did not succeed, but the latter killed about fifty of the besiegers, and forced them for a moment to raise their camp.

FRANCE.

The King of France, to conciliate Spain, has restored to the Spanish nation all the standards, forty-eight in number, taken by Buonaparte in the Peninsula, together with other standards, taken this war, and the keys of the city of Valencia.

Notwithstanding the exertions made in England to prevent the emigration of artisans, it continues to a great extent. At the iron-works at Charenton, in France, which are under the superintendance of Englishmen, there are already nearly 300 English artisans employed, and it is announced that 100 more are expected on the river side. At about half a mile from Paris there are also new iron-works, also conducted by Englishmen, which when complete will be very extensive, and give employment to upwards of 150 workmen. There is also an English steam-engine manufactory in Paris, which is thriving.

The whole of the French Loan has been taken by the House of Rothschild at 89f. 55c. This circumstance produced the best effect on the French Rentes at Paris, which rose to 90f. 25c.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon papers state, that great rejoicings have taken place, in consequence of the counter-revolution. The King having written to the Queen, inviting her return to his palace, she left Ramalhao on the 16th of June, amidst the general acclamations of the

the people. On the 18th, her Majesty came to the Palace of Bemposta, to visit the King and her sons. The people took the horses from her carriage, and drew it to Bemposta. "The 23d was a day of real triumph," says a Lisbon Journal, "on which their Majesties and Royal Highnesses went in solemn procession to the Church of Santa Maria Maior, to return thanks to the King of kings and *Queen of Heaven*, for the ineffable favours bestowed on the Sovereign and Portuguese nation, by delivering us from the most impious and execrable Government, whose sole object was to destroy to the very foundation the magnificent edifice of the Lusitanian empire. (Here follow long details of the solemnity, the triumphal arches, the military parade, illuminations, &c.) If the 23d was remarkable for its solemnity, the 24th was rendered equally memorable by the arrival of the unconquered Count Amarante, with his brave division of above 3000 men."

The Gazette contains a long Decree suppressing all Secret Societies, whatever may be their institutions or denominations, which shall never be again restored. The ground assigned is, that "the Freemasons, as well as the Carbonari, Communeros, and others of the same nature, have notoriously caused great injury to all nations; that they have multiplied extremely, and formed a conspiracy to destroy the Altar and the Throne; that the most enlightened Governments of Europe have become sensible of the necessity of averting the danger; and it is especially notorious that their influence produced the revolution in Portugal."

RUSSIA.

The Russian trade with China daily increases in extent and importance. The business done with that empire in the month of January, was to the value of nearly two millions of roubles; almost the whole was taken by Russia in tea and nankin. The Russian Government does every thing in its power to extend its commerce with all parts of India.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The accounts received from Greece agree that the affairs of the Turks have taken an unfavourable turn. The inhabitants of Hydra and the other islands appear to have done every thing during the time they have been free from the Turkish fleet to form an amicable connection with their brethren in the Eastern part of Thessaly; and the result is, that the tribes, encouraged by the agents of Hydra, have all risen against the Porte. This circumstance is highly favourable to the Greeks, especially at the opening of the campaign; as those insurgents who have received arms from Hydra are divided into corps, more or less numerous, and are in the rear of the Turkish corps in Thessaly, which is thus obliged to divide its force, in order to keep open communications with Macedonia. Several actions have taken place between the Turks and the insurgents in Thessaly, not to the disadvantage of the latter. Those movements have obliged Mahomet Pacha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, to withdraw his troops from Zeitoung and Patradigh, and evacuate the South of Thessaly. The Greeks hoped that by continuing these operations, they should oblige them to abandon the whole province. Deamanti has also made a movement from Cassandra towards Seres and Salonichi, and threatens both places, of which it would not be difficult to make himself master, if he only received some reinforcements. The accounts from Constantinople of the 13th of June say, that the Government hesitates in the adoption of energetic measures to put down the insurgents. At one time, it appears disposed to employ against them the troops stationed on the Danube, and then again to be withheld by a strange apprehension lest Russia should take advantage of their being withdrawn to attack the Turkish territory. These repeated orders and counter-orders are very prejudicial to the cause of the Porte.

AMERICA.

On the 3d of May, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the Brazils delivered a Speech to the Cortes, wherein that infant community is described to be in a state of rapid improvement. The revenue, it appears, has increased nearly one-third since the declaration of the independence of that valuable and extensive division of South America. The Navy already consists of one line of battle ship, three frigates, with various corvettes, brigs, &c. and the Address promises an immediate addition of five other frigates, which the Government had directed to be purchased. Agriculture and commerce are also represented to have added largely to the comforts and happiness of the people; and all the advantages which universally attend liberal institutions, seem at present to be enjoyed by that rising empire.

The Peruvians and their cause are in a bad plight: their forces were totally defeated in January last by the Spanish Royalist troops under Cantara and Valdes.

New York, June 4.—A novel sight was presented yesterday in Maiden-lane, by the removal of a three-story brick house a considerable distance back from the street, entire, and without the slightest injury. This ponderous mass of brick was slowly moved up an inclined plane by the force of iron screws. So smooth and gradual was the motion, that not the slightest injury was visible; and the adequacy of the force to the object, is proved by the fact that a considerable number of people were in the house, walking about the chambers in the third story during the removal.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The South of Ireland has lately become the scene of conflicts both serious and formidable. Twenty convictions under the Insurrection Act have already taken place at the Special Session of Rathkeale and Tralee, and the culprits have been immediately carted off for embarkation.

A Cork paper states, that on Wednesday morning (2d inst.) one of those daring violations of the law, so peculiar to the lower orders of this distracted country, attended with the loss of several lives, occurred at Castlehaven, in the West of the county. The Rector of the parish, finding it impossible to obtain his tithes, submitted his case to the Bench of Magistrates, from whom he received a warrant of distress, which was entrusted to his Proctor, who, with five other men, were appointed to execute it on the parties; and a party of the Police, consisting of Lieut. Hawkshaw, four mounted and seven dismounted, were ordered to assist. Having proceeded to the ground, they seized some cattle, which the country people, who assembled in great numbers, resisted, with showers of stones. The police and constables were obliged, in their own defence, to keep up a constant fire, which was returned with vollies of stones, kept up with such determination, that the police and constables were obliged to retreat, leaving one of the police, and the proctor, killed, and several of the party wounded. The country people had two shot dead, and ten or twelve wounded; five are reported to be dangerously so. In the retreat, Lieut. Hawkshaw lost his cap, which was knocked off by a stone. On the account reaching Skibbereen, Capt. Baldwin, a Magistrate, with a party of the Rifle Brigade, and some of the police, hastened to the place. The ferocity of the country people was such, that they wedged a stone into the dead policeman's mouth, which they forced in with another! In some places the disinclination to pay tithes is such, that the lower orders have bound themselves by oath to resist.

The Commissioners of King's-town harbour have been most indefatigable in forwarding the completion of the Pillar in honour of his Majesty, and adding to its grandeur, utility, and effect. They have succeeded in erecting the great granite pillar in commemoration of our gracious Sovereign's departure from Dublin, which rises over the harbour, and measures in one solid stone sixteen feet. The column, it is intended, should be forty feet high. It is placed on the remaining part of a ridge of rocks which extended from the shore into the interior, which are now used in making the great pier. It has an admirable effect, as the spot on which it stands is all that now remains of the great ridge. The base rests in the bosom of this old fragment, and immediately under the pillar are four great granite orbs. The appearance of the whole is very striking.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, in an action, Cuthbert *v.* Brown, for *deceit in recommending a wife!* a verdict was returned for the plaintiff—damages 800*l.* It was proved in evidence, that the wife imposed upon the plaintiff was the sister-in-law of the defendant, by whom she was *pregnant* at the time of the marriage.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

"*Kilham, June* 24, 1823.—This day a party of young men, having previously heard that numerous interesting discoveries had been made in a sand-pit near Kilham, determined to visit the place in search of Antiquities. They soon met with a considerable quantity of human bones mixed up in a confused state. An entire skeleton laid in regular order, at about three feet below the surface, with the head to the North-west, was next presented, and with it were beads of amber, and of blue and spotted glass; a large brass pin; brass clasps; iron ring; small triangular shaped brass ornaments, very thin, and a few other relics. On returning to the town, they were gratified with the sight of other articles, found near the same place a short time ago, consisting of a spear-head of iron and another piece of wrought iron, in form nearly resembling the lid of a tea-kettle, but for what purpose it has originally been intended is not known. Vast quantities of human bones have at different times been dug up at Kilham and in the neighbourhood. In the afternoon, the party walked to an artificial mount, West of Kilham, by the side of the high-road from thence to York, called "Gallows-Hill," and in appearance much resembling a tumulus; it is said to have been a place of execution, a thing which the name seems to imply. An antient Roman road crossed near the spot by the present road, runs through a plantation close by, in a direction towards Langtoft; they traced it the other way to Ruston Parva Herds, where for some distance it appears to form the division of the Lordships. The Roman roads and dikes in the neighbourhood seem to be much more numerous than have generally been supposed. Besides the one above mentioned, another runs

on the North side of Kilham, which is supposed to have had a connection with one on the high side of Lantoft, between that place and Weaverthorpe; the present road from Bridlington to York is there called '*High-street.*' At Argam, the remains of dikes may be distinctly seen: these are connected in Reighton field with others which run between Hunmanby and North Burton, towards Cansdale."

The complete carcase of a horse, in a standing posture, was lately found in *Eaglesfield peat-moss*, where it must have been some centuries. The animal was unshod, and, by the teeth, about four years old.

At *Oxford* Assizes, Mr. Justice Park, in his address to the Grand Jury, adverted to the punishment of the tread-mill, declaring his entire conviction that it had extensively diminished crime, and expressed regret that it had not been adopted in the county of Oxford. "I think," observed his Lordship, "that the objections made to this mode of punishment, are unfounded; it does not prove injurious to the health of the prisoner, and I think that offenders should not be living in prison in greater luxury than those they have injured; but that they ought to be employed every moment during the period of confinement for their crimes, although every article should be afforded them which is necessary for food and cleanliness." Alluding to an important Act lately passed, respecting capital sentences, his Lordship said, "There is one Act which has made a most material alteration in my situation, and that of my brother Judges, which I think will be attended with very beneficial consequences, viz. giving the Judges the power not to pass sentence of death where they do not mean to order execution to be done on the criminal; but they are empowered to enter the sentence on the record, which will give them the opportunity of considering the subject more maturely, and will give a double impression, if it is afterwards found necessary to enforce the sentence."

An ingenious mechanic of *Bath*, named Crawley, is now exhibiting in the river there, and at the public baths, a Safety Jacket or Life Preserver, which is made of two sheets of common canvas so waxed as to be waterproof, and sown together in the shape of a French cuirass, and fastened over the shoulders, under the thighs, and at the sides, by straps, and inflated by means of a common beer-cock, which is carefully fixed in front, near the chin, so as to reach the mouth with the greatest facility, and which can be rendered more or less buoyant by further inflation from the breath, or by suffering the air to escape by turning the cock, which opens the valve. What renders this invention the more valuable is, its extreme portability, it being easily carried in the pocket when folded up. The exhibitor floats in the water, the principal part of his body being above the surface; and with a small paddle directs his course according to his will.

June 7. The foundation stone of the new Church at *Redcar*, was laid by the Hon. Lady Turner. The procession was grand beyond any thing ever seen at Redcar. The brethren of Free-Masons, from the Lodge at Stockton, attended upon the occasion, dressed in their robes, and were accompanied by most of the nobility and gentry in Cleveland.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Quarter's Revenue.—The produce of the quarter just ended forms a striking contrast with the produce of the corresponding quarter last year. The income of the quarter ended on the 5th of July, 1822, was 12,471,000*l.*—of the quarter ended on the 5th of July, 1823, 11,955,100*l.*—being a deficiency of only 516,000*l.* though the quarter's produce of the taxes taken off was 1,750,000*l.*—The charge on the Consolidated Fund, which consists chiefly of payments of the dividends, and the National Debt, amounted in the quarter ended 5th July, 1822, to 13,456,919*l.*, and the income being only 12,471,451*l.* there was of course a deficiency of above 985,000*l.* The charge in the quarter ended the 5th of July 1823, was 10,335,000*l.* and the income 11,955,000*l.* leaving a surplus of income beyond the charge of 1,620,000*l.*—By the account of the Excise Duties collected last quarter, it appears there has been an increase on beer, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, of 62,254*l.*; in tobacco and snuff of 167,255*l.*; in glass of 41,344*l.*; and in wine of 34,000*l.*; while in spirituous liquors there is a decrease.

We understand that an issue of *Double Sovereigns* is about to take place from the Mint, bearing the head of his Majesty, copied from the well-known admirable bust, by Chantrey.

The Persian Minister to this country, M. M. Saulit, being about to return home, has issued an official notification from the Prince Royal of Persia, inviting all British subjects who may be disposed to emigrate, to take up their residence in his kingdom: he states, that he will, immediately on their arrival, assign them portions of land, with residences attached, and every requisite for their comfort and subsistence. The soil is very productive; the emigrants will be exempted from taxes, and the settlers will be allowed to enjoy their own religious opinions. The climate is very healthy.

July 8. This day's Gazette contains a Proclamation by the Lords of the Admiralty, abolishing, from the 1st of January next, the use of his Majesty's Union Jack in merchant ships for any purpose whatsoever, and ordering that the signal Jack to be

be worn by merchant ships, should have an entire white border, such border being one-fifth of the breadth of the Jack itself, exclusive of such border, and that such Jack so altered should also be in future used on board merchant vessels as a signal for a pilot, instead of the Union Jack at present used for that purpose.

The Act relative to the interment of persons found *felo de se*, having received the Royal Assent, no more persons committing suicide are to be buried in cross roads.

An Act for improvement of our *Law Merchant* has lately passed. Its provisions are as follow:—

1. That persons in whose names goods shall be shipped shall be deemed to be the true owners, so as to entitle consignees to a lien thereon, in respect of their advances, or of money received by the shippers to the use of the consignees, provided the consignees have *no notice* that the consignors are not the actual proprietors of such property. 2. That no person shall acquire upon any such goods in the hands of an agent beyond the amount of the agent's lien. 3. That consignees may contract, in relation to goods shipped on the joint account of the consignors and consignees. 4. That persons may contract with known agents in the ordinary course of business, or out of that course if within the agent's authority.—It will be observed that these enactments bear reference chiefly to Foreign trade, which is necessarily carried on by shipments. There might be more delicacy in applying the same principle in its full extent to our Home trade. Besides, in many branches of the latter, the custom of the trade affords sufficient *notice* to the dealer that the person in possession of the goods is a mere factor or agent, and it is to be remembered that the evil justly complained of exists only in cases of "ostensible ownership."

Mr. Canning's reply to a late communication from the Madrid Regency was, that having a Minister resident near the person of his Catholic Majesty, it could not be received: the letter from the Regency to the King, was also returned unopened.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Haymarket Theatre.

July 7. An operatic Comedy, entitled *Sweethearts and Wives*, from the pen of Mr. Kenny. It is a very lively piece, and produced considerable mirth. The plot is very simple, and was admirably sustained by the leading characters. It was announced for repetition with much applause.

CORONATION OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE IV.

An Account of the Money expended at His Majesty's Coronation, stating the Amount, under the several heads, expended, and from what sources the Money was supplied.

	£.	s.	d.
Lord Steward, expenses attending the banquet	25,184	0	8
Lord Chamberlain, for the furniture and decorations of Westminster Abbey, and Westminster Hall; for providing the Regalia; for dresses, &c. of the persons attending and performing various duties	111,172	9	10
Master of the Horse, for the charger for the Champion	118	16	6
Master of the Robes, for his Majesty's robes, &c.	24,704	8	10
Surveyor-General of Works, for fitting up Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hall, platforms, &c.	50,307	9	1
W. D. Fellowes, esq. Secretary to his Majesty's Great Chamberlain, for expences incurred	2,500	0	0
Hire of the Theatres	3,504	15	0
Master of the Mint, for medals	4,770	5	4
Sir Geo. Nayler, for expenses in the Earl Marshal's department	2,500	0	0
Sir Geo. Nayler, towards the publication of the Account of the Ceremony	3,000	0	0
Deputy Earl Marshal, usual fee	800	0	0
Sir R. Baker, expense of Police	981	18	10
Sir T. Tyrwhit, for messengers and doorkeepers, House of Lords	173	2	6
Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, for snuff-boxes for Foreign Ministers	8,205	15	0
Earl of Kinnoul, on account of pursuivants and heralds in Scotland	254	7	7
	238,238	0	2
Note.—A few claims are still unsettled, the amount probably not exceeding	1,000	0	0
Paid out of the sum voted by Parliament, in the Session 1820	100,000	0	0
Paid out of money received from France on account of pecuniary indemnity, under Treaty, anno 1815	138,238	0	2
	238,238	0	2

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions, &c.

To the Rank of Rear Admirals of the Blue.—Hon. Sir C. Paget, knt. Robert Williams, and Rich. Worsley, esqrs.

To the Rank of Post-Captain.—Septimus Arabin, Edw. Curzon, C. Phillips, and J. Walter Roberts.

Naval Appointments.—Commodore Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, K.C.B. to the command of H. M.'s Squadron in the West Indies, *vice* Sir C. Rowley, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Paget, knt. on special service.

War Office, July 4.—1st Reg. of Life Guards: Capt. H. Earl to be Major.—7th Foot: Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. C. Wylly, to be Major.—22d Ditto: Capt. J. Fleming to be Major.—67th Ditto: Captain John Algeo to be Major.—78th Ditto: Brevet Major C. G. Falconer to be Major.—Royal Staff Corps: Colonel C. M. Lord Greenock to be Lieutenant.-Col.—To be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry: Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. L. Stanhope: Major G. Hewett: Major C. Wyndham.—Brevet: To be Majors in the Army: Capt. Stopford Cane, of the 65th Foot.—Capt. J. Grant, of the Royal Artillery.—Staff: Col. W. Marlay to be Perm. Ass. Quartermaster-Gen.—Royal Reg. of Artillery: Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. R. Cary to be Lieut.-Col.: Capt. and Brevet-Major C. Younghusband to be Major: Maj. W. Payne to be Lieut.-Col.: Maj. G. Forster to be Lieut.-Col.: Sir A. Dickson, K. C. B. to be Major.

July 5. This Gazette contains the King's permission to the 68th Foot to bear the appointments of "Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Orthes," in commemoration of those battles.

War Office, July 11.—47th Foot, Capt. P. W. Ramsay to be Major.—2d Ceylon Reg. Capt. H. Viscount Barnard, to be Major.—Cape-Corps (Infantry), Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. O'Mallay, to be Major.

Unattached.—J. Arbuthnot to be Major of Infantry.

Staff.—Col. W. Marlay, Perm. Assist. Quarterm.-Gen. to be Deputy-Quarterm.-Gen. to the King's Troops, serving in the East Indies.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. J. Riddell to be Perm. Assist.-Quarterm.-Gen. and Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Ware, Perm.-Assist.-Quarterm.-Gen. and Major.—Major H. G. Broke, to be Perm. Assist.-Quarterm.-Gen. and Major.—Staff-Surgeon J. Clarke, M. D. to be Physician to the Forces.

Office of Ordnance, July 11.—Royal Reg. Artillery: Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Bull, to be Major.

War Office, July 18.—3d Reg. Light Drag.: Capt. R. S. Sitwell, to be Major.

Brevet.—To be Majors in the Army. Capts. G. C. Coffin: E. C. Wilford, R.A.

July 19. Earl of Verulam to be Lord Lieut. of Hertford.—Rt. Hon. Sir E. Thornton, G. C. B. to be Envoy to His Most Faithful Majesty.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. W. Fisher, Ilfracombe Prebend, in Salisbury Cathedral.
Rev. C. Atlay, St. George with St. Paul R. Stamford.
Rev. L. P. Baker, B. D. Impington V. co. Cambridge.
Rev. C. Beetham, Bunny V. Notts.
Rev. T. S. Biddulph, Brockley R. Somerset.
Rev. Willoughby Brassey, Melcombe Regis Cur.
Rev. A. Burnaby, Asfordby R. Leicestershire.
Rev. W. Clark, (Professor of Anatomy, and Fellow of Trinity college) Arrington V. co. Cambridge.
Rev. L. A. Cliffe, Wilton juxta Taunton Perp. Cu.
Rev. Chas. Crook (rector of Bath), to St. Mary Magdalen Chapelry, in Holloway, and mastership of the Hospital annexed.
Rev. T. F. Dibdin, Exning V. Suffolk.
Rev. G. Hole, Chulmleigh cum Doddiscombleigh R. Devon.
Rev. Geo. Knight, Hagbourn V. Berks.
Rev. W. Knight, Stevington R. Hants.
Rev. Duncan M'Cairy, Uig Church, co. Ross.
Rev. T. Musgrave (Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic, and Fellow of Trinity College), Over V. co. Cambridge.
Rev. T. B. Newell, Salperton Perp. Cur. co. Glocester.
Rev. N. Orman, Great Barton R. Suffolk.
Rev. H. Pearce (late Conduct of King's Col. Cambridge), Hemingby R. co. Lincoln.
Rev. W. S. Preston, Bowness R. co. Cumberland.
Rev. James Scholefield, St. Michael's Perp. Cur. Cambridge.
Rev. Thomas-Vowler Short (Censor of Christ Church, and Senior Proctor at Oxford,) Stockleigh Pomeroy R. Devon.
Rev. Wm. Slatter, Hethe R. Oxon.
Rev. Edm. Smyth, N. Elkington R. Linc.
Rev. Mr. Strong, elected Vicar of Painswick, co. Glouc.
Rev. G. D. Perkins, and Rev. Dr. Hatton, Chaplains to his Majesty.
Rev. H. B. W. Hillcoat, Chaplain to Duke of Sussex.
Rev. George Hume, Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Ailesbury.
Rev. Thomas Wyatt, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Guilford.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Robert Torrens, esq. to be one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Ireland, *vice* Fletcher, dec.

G. B. Whittaker, esq. Stationer, and Peter Laurie, esq. Sadler, elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Rev. Peter-Paul Dobree, Fellow of Trinity College, unanimously elected Regius Professor of Greek, at Cambridge.

Mr. Blake, Chief Remembrancer of the Equity side of the Exchequer.

Rev. William Millner, S.C.L. of St. Alban Hall, Master of the Free Grammar-school at Wickwar.

John Shephard, Proctor of Doctors' Commons, appointed Acting Registrar of the Diocese of London, *vice* John Shephard, senior, deceased.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Bossiney.—John-Stuart Wortley, esq.

Hertford.—Thos. Byron, esq. *vice* Lord Cranborne, now Marquis of Salisbury.

Staffordshire.—Sir John Wrottesley, bart.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 27. At Calcutta, the wife of Henry Hobhouse, esq. second son of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, bart. a son.

Lately. At Clifton, the wife of Lucius O'Brien, M.D. a son and heir.—At Creech-St.-Michael, the wife of Lieut. P. Thompson, a son.—At Brewse-house, Milverton, the wife of Major Kersteman, a dau.—At Gopsall, co. Leicester, the Countess Howe, a son.—At Torry-hill, Kent, Lady Montressor, a son and heir.—At Hamble-house, Hants, Lady Harriet Hoste, a dau.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Jas. Montgomery, M.P. a son.—At Ballygiblin, Cork, the wife of W. W. Beecher, esq. M.P. a dau.—At Crofton-house, Tichfield, Hants, Mrs. T. Naghten, a son.

June 7. At Lausanne, the wife of Captain Cunliffe Owen, R. N. a son.—8. At Farnham, Dorsetshire, the lady of Sir Simeon Stuart, bart. a son and heir.—10. At Goldsbro', Hon. Mrs. Stourton, a dau.—12. At Clementhorpe, near York, Mrs. Thos. Price, a dau.—18. At Tockington, Mrs. John-Murray Aynsley, of Little Harle Tower, Northumberland, a son.—19. At Munster-house, Fulham, Lady Jane-Lawrence Peel, a son and heir.—21. At Packington, the Countess of Aylesford, a dau.—22. In Wimpole-street, Mrs. Robert Robertson, a son.—25. At Devizes, the wife of the Rev. J. Mayo, a son.—27. At Roehampton, the Lady of Sir Thomas Farquhar, bart. a daughter.

July 2. The lady of Lieut.-Col. Bourchier, a son.—5. The wife of Rev. Gerrard-Thomas Andrewes, a dau.—7. Mrs. Robert Bright, a son.—8. At Blackheath, the wife Major Farrington, Royal Artillery, a son.—At Douglas-house, near Cork, Mrs. John Callaghan, a dau.—9. At Little Camden-house, Kensington, the lady of Major-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, a son.—10. At Walton, in Leicestershire, the wife of Rev. Augustus Hobart, a dau.—11. In Devonshire-place, the widow of the late Frederick-Richard Coore, esq. a son.—12. In Cadogan-terrace, Mrs. Robert Pearson, a son.—13. At Woodham-Walters Rectory, Essex, the wife of Rev. Guy Bryan, a dau.—19. At Canons, the wife of Rev. T. Alington, Rector of Little Barford, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. Rev. C. S. Bird, to Miss Margaret Wrangham, of Altringham.——Rev. Joseph Church, Rector of Frettenham, to Miss Gibson, of Norwich.——Rev. W. B. Coulcher, Rector of Bawsey, to Harriet-Anne, dau. of Mr. Twiss, of Cambridge.—Rev. C. Dewell, of Malmesbury, to Sarah-Anne, dau. of W. Hughes, esq. of Devizes. ——Rev. J. M. Kirby, of Burmage-house, near Manchester, to Miss E. Peel, of Pentonville. Rev. Ralph Lyon, of Sherborne, to Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. H. Goodfellow, of Stamfordham.——Rev. George Pearse, of Thorpe Road, to Laura-Elizabeth-Buck, dau. of Rev. R. B. Matthews, of Hingham. ——Rev. John Smith, Rector of Kirkby Laythorpe, to Frances-Mary, dau. of C. Blomfield, esq. of Bury.——Rev James Thomas, Vicar of Haverfordwest, to Maria-Anne, dau. of late Ben. Gillam, esq. Banker, Bristol.——Rev. Thomas-Henry Yorke, Vicar of Bishop-Middleham, to Maria, daughter of late Major-Gen. Hon. Mark Napier.——At Edinburgh, Rev. Alexander Macpherson, Minister of Golspie, Sutherlandshire, to Agnes, dau. of late R. Young, esq. Writer, Edinburgh.——At Ilminster, Rev. Dr. Henry Davies, of Taunton, to Sophia, dau. of late Tim. Wallington, esq. of Ilminster.——At Norwich, Rev. Ralph Barker, to Jane-Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. G. Beevor, Rector of Wilby.——At Ropley, Rev. W. Wilkinson, to Maria, dau. of late G. Kersley, esq.——Rev. Dr. Lempriere, Rector of Meeth and Newton Petrock, Devon, to Anne, only child of late Capt. Collingwood, R. N. of Heavitree, and cousin to Lord Collingwood.——Rev. Thos. Irvin, of Scarborough, to Miss Phebe-Maria Haswell, of Yarmouth.——Capt. Bent, 6th reg.

to Elizabeth, dau. of —— Paul, esq. Governor of St. Vincent's.——Fred. Bradley, esq. of Brighton, to Augusta-Gertrude, dau. of Lady Hawke.——T. B. Bartley, esq. of Everton, to Elizabeth, dau. of C. M'Intyre, esq. of Green-castle, co. Donegal.——T. Coltman, esq. Barrister, to Anna, dau. of late G. Duckworth, esq. of Manchester.—J. Carew, esq. of Exeter, to Maria, dau. of late J. Dickinson, esq. of Tiverton.——W. Fowler, esq. to Mary-Anne, dau. of late Mr. T. Merry, of Baldock.——At Dublin, Goddard-Hewitson, only son of Rev. J. Richards, of the Grange, co. Wexford, to Dorothea-Arabella, dau. of late E. Moore, esq. of Moore's Fort, co. Tipperary, and niece to Lord Bandon.——John Fuller, esq. of Terrington St. John's, to dau. of Mr. John Haigh, merchant, of Halifax.——Arthur Beevor, esq. to Miss Clayton, both of Norwich.——J. A. Bailey, esq. to Anne, dau. of Rev. W. Sandford, Rector of Nutfield.——D. Brown, esq. H. P. of 14th Dragoons, to Eleonora, dau. of late Charles Marsack, esq. of Caversham Park.

April 16. John Sims, M. D. to Lydia, dau. of W. Dillwyn, of Walthamstow.——Rev. John Randall, B. A. to Elizabeth, dau. of late Mr. Bennett, of Salisbury.——17. W. Barwell Carter, M. D. 8th Hussars, to Margaret, dau. of R. Downie, esq. of Appin, M. P.——At Burnham, Josias, son of Josias Nottidge, esq. of Rose-hill, Wixoe, to Matilda, dau. of Wm. Langton, esq. of Chippenham-house.——E. Warner Shewell, esq. to Emma, dau. of Rev. H. Poole.——Rev. J. Fishlake, to Jane, dau. of Rev. Dr. Nicholas, of Salisbury.——Thomas Dewell, esq. Capt. R. A. to Charlotte, dau. of late J. Gaiford, esq. of Iford-house, Wilts.——19. W. Butt, jun. esq. of Corneybury, to Eliza, dau. of J. Temple, esq. of Brompton.——21. George St. John Keele, esq. to Hannah-Theodosia, dau. of late Geo. C. Skipton, esq. of Beech-hill, Londonderry.——At Hackney, T. A. Stocker, esq. of Sidmouth, to Eliza, dau. of late Kenneth Mackenzie, esq. of Taunton.——At Ormskirk, Edward Boyer, esq. of Lathom, to Mary, only dau. of Thos. Walkden, esq. of Bickerstaffe.——22. At Richmond, Lacey Rumsey, esq. son of Dr. R. of Amersham, Bucks, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Hon. John and Lady Elizabeth Spencer.——23. At Barnstaple, Rev. Jacob-Geo. Wrench, Rector of Stanting, Kent, to Frances, dau. of late Rev. J. F. Squire.——At Edinburgh, Capt. Peckett, to Catherine-Gordon, dau. of R. Hepburne, esq. of Clarkington.——24. At Walcot, Wm. Blathwayt, esq. Capt. 3d Dragoons, to Emilia, dau. of late Capt. Filmer, of Bath, and grand-dau. of late Rev. Sir E. F. bart.——At Walcot, Rev. Robert Moore, Rector of Wimborne St. Giles's, co. Dorset, to Sophia-Elizabeth, dau. of R. Henshawe, esq. of Bath.——25. At Colchester, Rev. Harry Hutton, jun. to Elizabeth-Sophia, only dau. of late Rev. A. Beevor, Rector of Bergh-Apton.——28. Rev. T. Ellis Rogers, of Lackford, Suffolk, to Sophia, dau. of late Rev. Edward Mills.——At Sampford-Arundel, Lieut. George-Rivers Luke, R. A. to Mary-Anne, dau. of Lovell Todd, esq. of Weres Cot, Somerset.——29. At Richmond, David Holmes, esq. son of late R. H. esq. to Anne, dau. of late Sir Charles Price, bart.——30. At Angus, John Wedderburn, esq. to Hon. Lady Helen Ogilvy, dau. of late, and sister to the present Earl of Airly.

May 1. At Twickenham, Rev. W. B. Hayne, Vicar of Henlow, Bedfordshire, to Emma, dau. of late John-Eardley Wilmot, esq. of Tottenham.——At Beccles, Rev. Thomas Sheriffe, to Georgiana, dau. of T. Fan, esq. of Beccles.——Rev. John Baron, Vicar of Walsall, to Anna-Maria, dau. of late Rev. C. Prescott, B.D. Rector of Stockport.——At Marylebone, John-Owen Herbert, esq. of Dolforgan, Montgomeryshire, to Harriett, dau. of Rev. C. Johnson, South Stoke, Somerset.——At Chelsea, Charles Schreiber, esq. of Hinchelsea-lodge, Hants, to Amelia, dau. of Major-Gen. Sir John Cameron, K. C. B.——6. At Westbury-upon-Trym, Major Thos. Pierce, 3d. regt. Bombay Inf. to Susan, widow of late Capt. S. Ford, West Middlesex Militia.——13. At Brighton, Wm. Curtis, esq. of Finchley, to Isabella, dau. of late Wm. Soppitt, esq.—27. At Twickenham, Rev. George-Trevor Spencer, to Harriett-Theodora, dau. of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, bart.

June 3. At Bath, John Uniacke, esq. of Baughton, to Anne, dau. of late Rear-Adm. Pierrepoint, of Farley-hill, Surrey.——9. J. A. Warre, esq. M. P. to Florence-Caroline, dau. of R. Magenis, esq. M. P.——19. At Stockholm, Oscar, Crown Prince of Sweden, son of Charles-John Bernadotte, the present King, to the Princess of Leuchtenburgh.

July 2. Dan. Keyte Sandford, esq. B.A. Professor of Greek at Glasgow, to Henrietta Cecilia, dau. of late R. Charnock, esq.—3. Lieut. Thomas Probyn, of E. I. C.'s Service, son of Archdeacon P. to Margaret, dau. of late Dr. Roberts, of Gloucester.—5. T. Holroyd, esq. son of Mr. Justice Holroyd, to Sarah, dau. of W. Morgan, esq. of Gower-st.——Hon. H. Lascelles, to Lady Louisa Thynne, dau. of Marquis of Bath.——8. By special licence, Rob. Price, esq. M.P. for Hereford, only son of Uvedale Price, esq. of Foxley, to Mary Anne Elizabeth, dau. of late Rev. Dr. Price, Prebendary of Durham.——10. Alex. W. R. Macdonald, esq. son of Major-Gen. the Hon. G. Bosville, and nephew of Lord Macdonald, to dau. of late Col. Bayard.——22. Rev. Philip Bliss, LL.D. Fellow of St. John's College, and Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian, to Sophia, 2d. dau. of late Rev. Robert-Barter Bell, formerly Fellow of New College, and of Windlesham, Surrey.

OBITUARY.

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Admiral John Schank.

Lately. At Dawlish, aged 83, John Schank, esq. Admiral of the Blue, F.R.S. He was a native of one of the southern counties of Scotland, and was son of Mr. Alexander Schank, of Castlerig, co. Fife.

This gentleman having entered into the naval service at an early age, about the year 1758, and very conspicuously distinguished himself while in a subordinate capacity to that of Lieutenant, was, after a laborious service of eighteen years' continuance, promoted to the latter rank in the month of June 1776, and, at the commencement of the contest with America, commanded the Canceaux, an armed schooner mounting ten guns, employed on the river St. Laurence. This command he nominally retained for a considerable time; we say nominally, for almost immediately after the commencement of the war in Canada, he was appointed superintendant of the naval department at St. John's, and in the year following received a second commission, nominating him to the elevated station of senior officer in the naval department in that quarter. In fact, he might have been truly called the civil Commander-in-Chief, all the conjunct duties of the Admiralty and Navy Board being vested in him. The force under his direction was considerable, no less than four different flotillas, or squadrons of small vessels, being at one time subject to his direction in the civil line. His exertions and merit were so conspicuous as to draw forth the highest encomiums from the Comander-in-Chief, particularly on account of the celerity and expedition with which he constructed a ship called the Inflexible, the very appearance of which vessel on the lakes, struck with insurmountable terror the whole American fleet, and compelled it to seek for safety in ignominious flight, after having held out a vain boast of many months' continuance, that the first appearance of the British flotilla would be the certain forerunner of its immediate destruction.

Exclusive of the armaments which he had fitted out, and equipped for service on the lakes Ontario, Erie, Eurine, and Mishagon, he had the direction of four different dock-yards at the same time, situated at St. John's, Quebec, Carleton Island, and Detroit. In all these multiplied branches and divisions of public duty, his diligence and zeal were exceeded only by the strict economy which he paid on all occasions to the public money. His services on this occasion were not solely confined to the naval department; he attended the army under General Burgoyne, and became not only the inventor, but the constructor of several floating bridges, by the assistance of which its progress was materially aided, and without which it would have been in all probability totally impeded much sooner than it really was.

On the cessation of hostilities, this gentleman returned to England, and was almost immediately afterwards promoted to the rank of Post Captain in the Navy. Capt. Schank soon after invented, or might rather be said to have improved a former invention of his own, relative to the construction of vessels, peculiarly adapted for navigating in shallow water. He was appointed at the beginning of 1794 to be agent-general, or principal agent of transports composing a part of the formidable expedition; then sent to the West Indies, under the orders of Sir John Jervis, afterwards Earl of St. Vincent, and Sir Charles Grey, afterwards Lord Grey de Howick. So conspicuous was his assiduity in this service, that when the reverse of war compelled the British troops to quit Flanders, and retire into Holland, whither they were followed by the armies of the French Convention, Capt. Schank was appointed superintendant of all transports, or vessels employed in the various services of conveying either troops, stores, or property, from one country to the other; and his exertions tended at least to reduce disaster within its narrowest possible limits.

The acquisition of coast gained by the enemy, and the general complexion of public affairs, causing an apprehension that an attempt might be made to invade Britain, a new and formidable system of defence was, by the orders of the Admiralty Board, projected, arranged, and completely carried into execution, under the direction of Capt. Schank. In short, the defence of the whole coast, from Portsmouth to Berwick upon Tweed, was confided to him; and few commands have ever been bestowed of more magnitude and importance, and requiring more extensive abilities. The objects he had to attain were infinitely more multifarious than generally fall to the lot either of a land or a naval officer; for he was not only under the necessity of

of contriving and constructing a variety of rafts, and vessels of different descriptions, capable of receiving cannon, but he was also compelled to fit and adapt for the same purpose the greater part even of the small boats which he found employed in different occupations on the coast. When even these difficulties were overcome, he had still to undergo the task of teaching the inhabitants throughout the several districts, the art of fighting and managing this heterogeneous, though highly serviceable, flotilla, in case the necessities of the country should be such as to require their personal exertions. To have overcome these multiplied difficulties, would in itself be a matter of sufficient praise, to entitle a man to the highest tribute public gratitude could bestow, were every other occasion that could call for it, wanting. In 1799, he was again appointed to superintend the transport service connected with the expedition to Holland. This was, we believe, the last public occasion on which he was employed.

On the formation of the Board constituted for conducting the transport service, Capt. Schank was appointed one of the Commissioners; a station he continued to hold with the highest credit and honour to himself till the year 1802, when, in consequence of an ophthalmic complaint, he was under the necessity of retiring from the fatigues of public duty.

At length, after a service of upwards of 40 years, he obtained his flag, on the 9th of November, 1805. In 1809, while Rear-Admiral of the White, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Red; in 1810 Vice-Admiral of the Blue; about 1814 Vice-Admiral of the Red; and in 1822 Admiral of the Blue.

He married Miss Grant, the sister of the Master of the Rolls, by whom he had issue. His daughter who married in 1800 Capt. John Wright, R. N., died May 6, 1812, leaving a young family.

Admiral Schank was one of the company who went out with Sir C. Douglas in the *Emerald* in 1768, to observe the transit of Venus, and at the death of Capt. Carter, R. N. April 23, 1818, he was the only officer who survived that expedition. He was also one of the original members of the Society for improving Naval Architecture, set on foot by the late eccentric John Sewell, the bookseller; and some of the papers published by that Institution were the productions of this ingenious gentleman; who also published in 1793, "A Sketch of two Boats, and a Cutter with sliding keels," fol.

COUNT BERTHOLLET.

This distinguished chemist, whose death we noticed in vol. XCII. ii. p. 645, was born at Talloire, in Savoy. He was of the medical profession, and became physician to the grandfather of the present Duke of Orleans. His attainments and his chemical labours obtained for him so high a reputation, that scarcely had he reached his 24th year, when he was elected Member of the French Academy, and of several learned societies of Europe. In 1794, M. Berthollet was appointed one of the commissioners of agriculture and the arts. Two months after, he became professor of the Ecole Normale; and the following year, on the organization of the Institute, he was one of the first members. In 1798 M. Berthollet was sent into Italy by the Directory, as one of the persons charged with the selection of the pictures, statues, and other objects, which were to be transported to Paris. He there became connected with Bonaparte, and afterwards accompanied him to Egypt. In 1799 he returned to France, and was called to a seat in the Conservative Senate. He successively received the ranks of Comte, Grand Officer of the Legion d'Honneur, and Grand Cross of the Order of Réunion. His friendship for M. de la Place determined him to purchase a country house in the village of Arcueil. It was in his house, adjoining the abode of his colleague, that he established a laboratory for experiments, and collected around him a number of young physicians and chemists, almost all of them his own pupils, in order to promote the progress of science, and pursue the system of analysis. This select meeting took the name of the Société d'Arcueil, and published 3 vols. of Memoirs, of the highest interest. His love of chemical science, to which he has so much contributed by his writings and his labours, induced him to devote to his experiments not only the income which he derived from his appointments, but also so considerable a part of his personal property, as to oblige him to reduce his establishment, and decline appearing at Court. Napoleon, when Emperor, it is related, having learned the situation of his affairs, sent for him, and in a tone of affectionate reproach, said, "M. Berthollet, j'ai toujours cent mille écus au service de mes amis." In fact, he ordered that sum to be immediately conveyed to him.

M. Berthollet distinguished himself by the most useful discoveries, such as the composition of ammoniac—by a multitude of valuable and ingenious processes, such as preserving water fresh by carbonizing

bonizing the inside of barrels; giving to flax and hemp the appearance of cotton, &c. &c. He was particularly successful in bleaching vegetable substances by oxygenated muriatic acid; and this process, introduced into all the great manufactories, has occasioned the adoption of a variety of names formed in his honour, such as Bertholimètre, Bertholleur, Berthollien, &c. M. Berthollet published many works which attest his superior genius. The most important is his "Essai de Statique Chimique," 2 vols. 8vo. 1803, translated into English in 1804.

COUNTESS DOWAGER OF CARDIGAN.

June 23. At her house in Seymour-place, May Fair, aged 65, after a short but painful illness, of an inflammation which baffled the skill of her physicians, Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Cardigan, widow of James the 5th Earl of Cardigan, who died Feb. 24, 1811, and to whom she was married April 28, 1791.

Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter (her twin sister Amelia having died, June 8, 1768) of John the third Earl of Waldegrave, and Lady Elizabeth-Leveson Gower, sister of Granville first Marquis of Stafford, K. G. and was born May 26, 1758. On the establishment of the Household of the Princess Royal (now Queen Dowager of Wurtemberg), she was appointed Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness, and continued in that situation up to the period of her marriage; shortly after which she succeeded to the same office with our late most gracious and excellent Majesty Queen Charlotte, and discharged the duties of the same till her lamented decease. The attachment of all the members of the Royal Family to her Ladyship commenced in their earliest youth, remained unshaken to the last, and their sincere grief at her loss is the best tribute to her numerous virtues, her steady friendship, and amiable qualifications.

Her Ladyship has left behind one surviving sister and brother, *viz.* Lady Caroline Waldegrave, also Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princesses; and Admiral Lord Radstock, G. C. B.

Her remains were interred in the vault of the Earl of Waldegrave's family at Navestock in Essex on the 1st of July. The body was inclosed in a coffin of rich Genoa crimson velvet, with heraldic ornaments, and plate, on which was the following inscription: "Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Cardigan, died June 23, aged 65 years." The funeral procession was agreeable to her rank; the carriages of their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Gloucester, Princess Sophia, and Princess Sophia Matilda, and many others, attended.

SIR CHARLES MORDAUNT, BART.

May 30. At Walton, co. Warwick, Sir C. Mordaunt, bart. M. P. He was eldest son of Sir John, 7th baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Prowse, of Axbridge, co. Somerset, esq. He succeeded his father Nov. 18, 1806, and was Representative in Parliament for the county of Warwick, since the autumn of 1804, at which time he came in without any opposition, Mr. Bracebridge having declined a contest in the room of the late Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, bart. He married, June 31, 1807, the eldest daughter of Wm. Holbech, of Farmborough, co. Warwick, esq. and had issue a son and two daughters.

SIR G. COOKE, BART.

June 2. At Wheatley, near Doncaster, aged 80, Sir George Cooke, Bart. Colonel of the third battalion of the West York Militia, and formerly an officer in the royal regiment of Horse Guards Blue. He was the only son of Sir Bryan Cooke, 6th bart. by Mary, daughter of Colonel Foley; succeeded his father March 4, 1766; married, 1st, in June 1770, Frances Jory Middleton, sister of the late Sir Wm. Middleton, of Belsay Castle, co. Northumberland, bart. and by her had issue 3 sons (one of whom is dead), and 11 daughters (three of whom are dead). He married 2dly, the relict of Thomas Hewett, of Bilham, esq. and daughter of the late James Farrer, of Barnborough Grange, esq. and by her, who died July 1814, had no issue. His son George-Augustus succeeds him in the title and estates.

SIR R. H. BLOSSET, KT.

Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Sir Robert Henry Blosset, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Calcutta, formerly an eminent Counsel upon the Norfolk Circuit, and Deputy Recorder of Cambridge. He was appointed Lord Chief Justice of Calcutta, and received the honour of knighthood, in 1822.

The loss sustained, not only by his friends and connexions, but by the public at large, and particularly by the Indian empire, will be fully appreciated here, where his talents, learning, and virtues were well known. The close of his life, which was as exemplary as the whole course of it had been, and was marked by a composed and tranquil spirit of Christian resignation, has afforded an awful and instructive lesson to that country, which in the brief experience of two months' exercise of his judicial

judicial functions, had yet found ample confirmation of the high character which had so deservedly recommended him to his appointment. He died of a disease in the lower intestines, which must have been of very long continuance, and which the faculty were surprized had not much earlier put an end to his life.

Rev. Archdeacon Gooch.

July 14. Suddenly, at Leamington, Warwickshire, where he had been staying for the benefit of his health, the Venerable Archdeacon Gooch. This divine was the third son of Sir Thomas Gooch, of Benacre Hall, Bart. by Anne, the daughter and heiress of John Atwood, of Saxlingham, in Norfolk, esq. He received his academical education at Christ Church, Oxford; and proceeded to the degree of M.A. Feb. 3, 1776, in which year he was presented by his father to the Rectory of Benacre, with Easton, and Northales *alias* Covehithe, in the county of Suffolk, annexed. In 1782, he was presented by the same patron to the United Rectories of Saxlingham Nethergate, Saxlingham Thorpe, and Sharington, in the county of Norfolk. In 1783, on the translation of Dr. Bagot from the See of Bristol to that of Norwich, he was appointed his Lordship's Domestic and Examining Chaplain; and in the following year was appointed by him Archdeacon of Sudbury. In 1785 he was presented by Dr. Moss, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to the Prebend of Whitchurch, in that Cathedral. In 1798 he was presented by his former patron, Dr. Bagot, then Bishop of St. Asaph, to the sinecure Rectory of Whitford, in the county of Flintshire. In 1818 he was presented by his brother, the present Baronet, to the Rectory of Billesley, in the county of Warwick.

By his wife, Barbara, the daughter of Ralph Sneyd, of Keat Hall, in Staffordshire, esq. by Barbara, his wife, the daughter of Sir Walter Bagot (father to the first Lord Bagot), of Blithfield, bart. the Archdeacon has had five children, *viz.* John-Lewis, Henry-Edward, Caroline-Barbara, George-Thomas, and Charles-Francis.

Rev. J. Lambert.

April 8. At Fersfield Parsonage House, Norfolk, the Rev. James Lambert, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was the son of Rev. Thomas and Anne Lambert, the father being at the time of his birth Vicar of Thorp, near Harwich, and afterwards Rector of Melton, near Woodbridge, in Suffolk. He was a member of the Zodiac Club, at Cambridge, consisting of the most eminent literary characters of that day, and was not less remarkable for his literary attainments than for the polished urbanity of his manners. His son James, born the 7th March, 1741, O.S. received the rudiments of his education at the Grammar-school at Woodbridge, under Mr. Ray till about the fifteenth year of his age, when his father superintended it till he was admitted in 1760 to College. In 1763 he became a scholar on the foundation. In 1764 obtained the Chancellor's Gold Medal for Classical attainments, taking his first degree, B.A. the same year, when he was fifth or sixth on the first Tripos, or what is generally called fifth or sixth Wrangler. In 1765 he was elected Fellow of Trinity College, and about that time was ordained. He became officiating curate at Alderton and Bawdsey, near Woodbridge. In 1767 he took his degree of M.A. and became a resident and assistant tutor in Trinity College. In 1771 he was elected Greek Professor. About this time the great question was agitating for the relief of the Clergy in the matter of subscription to the 39 articles, which was greatly supported by many of the most distinguished members of the University, among whom Mr. Lambert was by no means the least active. In 1772 he received a proposal to accompany Prince Poniatowsky to Poland, which he declined. In 1773 he formed the resolution not to accept any Clerical preferment, in which he persisted to his death, having repeatedly passed by the best livings in the gift of the College, which in succession were offered to him. In 1774 the University was much occupied with the resolutions then proposed by Mr. Jebb for annual examinations, of which Mr. Lambert was a strenuous supporter, and was named one of the syndicate or committee to establish a plan of uniting polite literature with the mathematical and philosophical studies of the place. In this attempt he had, among other eminent men, for his intended colleagues, Dr. Watson, afterwards Bishop of Landaff; Hey, afterwards Norrisian Professor of Divinity, and author of Lectures on the 39 articles; Dr. Farmer, well known among Shakspeare's criticks and book collectors; Paley; Tyrrwhitt, the well-known Unitarian, who shewed his zeal for the University by leaving at his death 4000*l.* for the encouragement of Hebrew Literature; and Pearce, afterwards Master of Jesus College, and Dean of Ely. His colleagues were not, however, all agreed in the approbation of the plan, for we find by Dr. Jebb's account of the proceedings of those times, that Dr. Halifax and Dr. Farmer

Farmer "did all in their power to obstruct and distress their brethren," Farmer declaring that the proposed grace "would be the ruin of the University, and shake the foundations of the Constitution in Church and State." In consequence of the appointment of the Syndicate, nineteen resolutions were proposed, which were all rejected, there being for the first six—Ayes 48—Noes 47.—For the next five, Ayes 41—Noes 48.—For the next eight, Ayes 38—Noes 49.

Some other attempts were made, but equally failed, and no alteration took place till the year 1780, when another day was added for examination, and more stress was laid upon National Law and Moral Philosophy, particularly on Locke on the Human Understanding. In 1775 Mr. Lambert quitted the Assistant Tutorship, and in 1777 left College to superintend the education of Sir John Fleming Leicester, bart. and his brothers, residing with them at Lady Leicester's, partly in London, and partly at Tabley, in Cheshire. In 1780 he resigned the Greek Professorship, and in 1782 he returned to College with Sir John Leicester. His connection with the Leicester family continued till 1787, when the two younger brothers, Henry and Charles, took their Bachelor's degree; from which time he resided principally in College, making occasional excursions on visits to his numerous friends in different parts of the island. In 1789 he was appointed Bursar of the College, which he held for 10 years; from this time, to nearly the end of his life, he was punctual in his attendance at the annual examinations, as also at the examinations for scholarships and fellowships.

Mr. Lambert, though well versed in the severer studies of the University, paid more attention to Polite Literature and Theology. To the latter subject his conscientious scruples necessarily made him devote much of his time, and it was not till after a thorough examination of the Scriptures, that he gave up the doctrines of Athanasius, and adopted in their stead the precepts of our Saviour, according to the true principles of Protestants, that from the Bible, and from the Bible only, their religion is established, and though he sacrificed much to his conscience, the consequent losses did not excite a moment's regret, and no one seems to have followed better the apostolical precept, "Rejoice evermore."

Natural History, in every branch, was among his favourite pursuits.

The elegant and moral turn of his mind is well known to those friends to whom on various occasions he communicated those poetical effusions, which never failed to unite instruction with amusement. He particularly endeared himself to the young, who never lost their regard for him in after age.

His cheerfulness did not forsake him to the last, and after a well-spent life, he left this world with the utmost resignation to the divine will, and the Christian hope that he should in a future life be admitted to participate in the glories of his Saviour.

Though he outlived many of his friends, sufficient are still left to cherish his memory, with the recollection of his virtues, that integrity of character, amiable disposition, and highly-gifted mind, for which he was so eminently distinguished.

He departed this life at the house of his much-valued friend and relative, Mr. Carter, at Fersfield, and was buried agreeably to his wish, in the Parish Church of that village.

REV. W. ELLIOT.

The late Rev. W. Elliot, whose death we noticed in our last vol. pt. ii. p. 476, was a native of Langholm, N. B. and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself. On his leaving College in 1809, he went to sea with Sir P. Malcolm. Next year he sailed to the East Indies, and when the expedition was undertaken against Java, he was on board the flag-ship; and was made purser to the Baracouta sloop of war. On his return to Madras, he found that he had been promoted to the Bucephalus frigate, in which vessel he returned to Europe in 1813. After remaining nearly a year among his friends in Scotland, he again joined his ship, and was employed in conveying back the Russian troops to St. Petersburgh, and afterwards in the unfortunate expedition against New Orleans. Though following a profession little congenial to literary pursuits, he continued with great diligence a course of study, and in addition to keeping up his acquaintance with the classics, he added an intimate knowledge of most of the European languages. On the reduction of our naval establishment, he directed his views to the Church of England, and received ordination from the Bishop of Norwich. He obtained the curacy of Walford, the duties of which he discharged with the greatest assiduity and zeal. Through his means the heritors liberally endowed a school which had never before been known in the parish, and he had the satisfaction to see it productive of the most beneficial effects. He died at the early age of 33.

DR.

Dr. Ridout.

May 23. In the Crescent, Bridge-st. Blackfriars, in his 66th year, John Gibbs Ridout, M. D. and formerly an eminent apothecary in Paternoster-row. Dr. Ridout, for some years past, had in a great measure retired from the practice of his profession, in which he had acquired a high reputation; but with his characteristic benevolence he has been actively employed in assisting in the management of several public Institutions, which will sensibly feel the loss of his valuable and disinterested services. Among these may be particularly noticed the Society of Apothecaries of London, of whose Court of Assistants Dr. Ridout was a useful Member; and was very assiduous in his attendance on the Committee of Examiners under the recent Act of Parliament, which is so calculated to improve the regular practice of Medicine. With the purest principles and integrity of character, he was blessed with a singular sweetness of temper, and kindliness of disposition; and possessed social qualities of the most pleasing description.

Capt. Wm. Cutfield, R. N.

Nov. 30, 1822. At Delagoa Bay, Africa, aged 35, Capt. William Cutfield, R. N. Commander of his Majesty's sloop of war the Barracouta.

Capt. Cutfield was the eldest son of Mr. J. Cutfield of Deal, an old and meritorious officer, who had been upwards of 50 years a Master in his Majesty's Navy, and who during the last years of the war was Master Attendant of that dock-yard.

Capt. Cutfield entered the Navy in 1796, on board the Overyssel man of war, of 64 guns, Capt. (now Admiral) Bazely. In 1799 he went in her to the Texel, and in 1802 he left her to join the Arrow, Capt. Vincent, and after cruizing some time in the channel, sailed in her to the Mediterranean, where he soon afterwards joined the Belleisle, Capt. (now Admiral) Hargood, one of the ships of Lord Nelson's squadron, then on the look out for the French and Spanish combined fleets. In the memorable action which followed he was slightly wounded in the breast, and soon afterwards he came home in hopes of promotion; but being disappointed, he again joined the Belleisle, in which he served as mate for some months. In March 1806 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and soon after was appointed to the Grasshopper, Capt. Searle, and sailed in her to the Mediterranean, where the very active service he was employed in during the year 1807, perpetually commanding the boats in cutting out the enemy's vessels, conducting prizes into port, &c. &c. frequently caused honourable mention of his name in the Gazette of that time, and procured him his captain's commission in May 1808, at that time about the 21st year of his age. On his return home in 1809 he volunteered his services to the commander-in-chief of the naval part of the Walcheren expedition, and was appointed by him to command all the small hired craft employed; and at the close of that expedition brought home the dispatches to Government from Sir Richard Strachan. He continued on half pay till June 1814, when he was appointed to command the Woodlark sloop of war, which he immediately joined at Plymouth, and was employed on some active services between that port and Passages till the beginning of 1815, when he was ordered up the Mediterranean with dispatches for Sir C. V. Penrose. In 1816 he returned and payed off his ship at Chatham: from that time till Oct. 1821, he remained on half pay. In Jan. 1822, being appointed to the Barracouta, he sailed from Spithead in company with Capt. Owen, of the Leven frigate, his commodore, on a voyage to survey and explore the harbours and rivers on the eastern coast of Africa. On his return from the survey of one of the rivers in Delagoa Bay, after an absence of 14 days' arduous service in the open boats, the fever, so dreadful in those parts, appeared among the crew, and to that cruel disorder this worthy young officer, eight others, and 60 of the crew, unfortunately fell victims. They penetrated 80 miles up the river, having to encounter the dreadful beast called the hippopotamus, who bit out five planks from one of their boats, and to disperse large parties of the natives who endeavoured to surprize them during their bivouac on shore.

The death of this brave and enterprising young officer is a great loss to the Naval service of his country, and must ever be severely felt by his much afflicted relatives, to whom his exemplary conduct as a good son, an affectionate brother, and a generous friend, justly endeared him.

Mr. J. Mitan.

Aug. 16, 1822. At his house in Warren-st. Fitzroy-square, London, James Mitan, a line engraver of considerable celebrity. He was born in London, Feb. 13, 1776, and the rudiments of education were taught him by his father, until his tenth year, when he was placed at Mr. King's Academy, Soho. Here he continued two years, and then received farther instructions at home. In 1790 he was articled

articled to Mr. Vincent, a writing-engraver; but soon becoming tired of the monotony of A, B, C, and stimulated by the excellence of the productions of Mr. Sharp, who was a contemporary apprentice with Mr. Vincent to an heraldic engraver, he resolved to direct his efforts to the attainment of historical engraving, and was much indebted for instruction in drawing to Mr. Agar, then a pupil of Mr. Cheeseman's. Having entered himself as a student of the Royal Academy, Somerset House, he commenced copying the tickets of Bartolozzi, &c. which became a source of improvement to him as well as of emolument. His articles expiring June 7, 1797, his time became principally devoted to the assistance of those who possessed either established reputation or extensive connexions: hence the prints that are known to be of his engraving are but few in comparison with the works of some modern engravers. In the year 1818 he cultivated architectural design. His first production was a design for a chain bridge over the Mersey at Runcorn, eighteen feet in length, and drawn with elaborate minuteness. He next made a design for a Monument to commemorate the victory of Waterloo, four feet five by five, that nearly employed his time for three months, during which he rose at three or four o'clock every morning: this drawing was exhibited at the Royal Academy. He also engraved many plates, after his own designs, for the Admiralty, the Freemason's Society, &c. These exertions evidently endangered his health, which was much renovated by riding on horseback; but applying afterwards with his usual intensity, it brought on, ultimately, a paralytic affection, that terminated his career, leaving a wife and family to regret his irreparable loss, and robbing the arts of an excellent and modest professor. He was never heard to speak of his own works but with great humility; but he was amply repaid for this diffidence by the unextorted praises of the professors of art, all of whom were anxious to possess his works for the embellishment of their portfolios. His manners were mild and polite, and he was ever anxious to encourage genius wherever he found it.

His principal productions are engravings for Mrs. Inchbald's Theatre; some of Stothard's Vignettes to the Irish Melodies; of Smirke's Designs for Don Quixote; Gerard Dow's Musician; Leslie's Anne Page; Interior of Worcester Cathedral; many plates to Mr. Dibdin's Bibliographical Tour; and lastly, a delightful gem, after Palemberg, of the Masqued Ball for Dibin's "Ædes Althorpianæ"—works which will immortalize him, and place his fame with the Wollets, the Byrnes, and the celebrated engravers of the English school, whose talents are equal to those of any foreign professor. Among the pupils who owe some share of their celebrity to Mr. Mitan, may be mentioned his brother, the engraver of Mr. Batty's Views in France, &c.; the two Findens; a son of Mr. Freebairn's, the late landscape-painter; and other artists distinguished in this branch of the profession.

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MRS. RADCLIFFE.

Feb. 7, 1823. In Stafford-row, Pimlico, in her 62d year, Mrs. Anne Radcliffe, wife of Wm. R. esq. barrister-at-law, and late proprietor and editor of the English Chronicle. This lady was known and admired by the world, as the able and ingenious authoress of some of the best romances that have ever appeared in the English language; and which, to the honour of the country, have been translated into every European tongue, and read every where with enthusiasm. Her first work was "Athlin and Dumblaine;" her second, "The Romance of the Forest;" and her third, "The Sicilian Romance," which established her fame as an elegant and original writer. Her next production was the famous "Mysteries of Udolpho," for which the Mess. Robinsons gave her 1000*l.* and were well repaid for their speculation, the work being universally sought for, and many large editions rapidly sold. Mrs. Radcliffe published in 1795, "A Journey made in the Summer of 1794, through Holland and the Western Frontier of Germany, with a return down the Rhine; to which are added, Observations during a Tour to the Lakes of Westmorland and Cumberland," 4to. afterwards reprinted in 2 vols. 8vo.; but, in describing matters-of-fact, her writings were not equally favoured. Some years after, Mess. Cadell and Davies gave her 1500*l.* for her "Italians," which, though generally read, did not increase her reputation.

She had been indisposed for about a month with a violent cold, which terminated in inflammation. Among the female ornaments of English literature she will long hold one of the highest places, and be remembered as near the head of a school which has been the source of very general sympathy and delight. Her powers of pleasing were singularly great, and the happy combination of various talents which her pieces display, entitled her to the rank of one of the first novel-writers of her age; while the

the beautiful verses interspersed among her tales, must raise her highly in the estimation of every poetical genius. In person, Mrs. Radcliffe was of diminutive size; and, during the prime of her life, when she mixed in company, her conversation was vivacious, and unalloyed by the pedantic formality which too often characterizes the manners of literary ladies.

JOHN SHEPHARD, ESQ.

July 9. At Brighton, after a lingering illness, in the 68th year of his age, John Shephard, of Kensington-square, and of Doctors' Commons, esq. Deputy Registrar of the Diocese of London. He was buried on the 18th in his family vault in Kensington church-yard. During his long and well-spent life he maintained an uniform and dignified deportment, tempered by the politeness and urbanity of a gentleman. He was never so much absorbed in the graver duties of his public and professional concerns, as either to preclude the facilities of access, or to deprive his friends of the comforts of his advice and experience; and while he adhered correctly to the requisite precisions of his profession, he was ever mindful of the interests which they were intended to protect: he filled the office of Deputy Registrar for 18 years past, with the entire approbation of his Superiors, and with the general satisfaction of his professional brethren, and of the public.

In the domestic circle of his family and friends, no man more happily blended correctness of principle, sentiment, and example, with the liberalities and affections of social life; or better understood and practised those amenities which shine with increased lustre in such minds of higher attainments: he entertained the purest sentiments of religious sanctions, freed alike from gloom or doubt; at the same time no one was ever more divested of their outward display: his morality was founded on the basis of divine truth, and his final hope on the consolation of eternal peace! his regards were neither shaken by any vicissitudes of fortune or of temper, nor by the frailties of caprice:—and these more intimate affections, the best gift of our nature, were largely exemplified in his heart and disposition, which deeply cherished the blessings of conjugal and parental love! In the hours of his retirement from business, he found ample resources in the advantages of a liberal education, and of the subsequent pursuits of deeper studies, he cultivated a love of learning and literature for their own sakes; and his conversation, always animated, cheerful, and interesting to his hearers, was replete with information, delivered with classical accuracy, and seasoned by the happiest references to the best writers of modern times. As his integrity was unshaken, so his judgment and self-possession were mature and invariable; and these estimable qualities were his constant companions to his last moments: and even when his body was gradually sinking out of life, they helped to support his soul in tranquillity, and enabled him, with a pious and calm joy, to breathe the peace of his departing spirit over those who received the tender signals of his last affections! Truly may his sorrowing relatives and friends declare, "that he lived beloved and died lamented"—the remembrance of his virtues will assuredly be recorded in the beams of everlasting peace! A Correspondent, who will carry with him to the grave the recollection of these faint outlines of his departed friend, well knows that there are none so well able to fill up these traces of his character, as those who have had the best cause to appreciate them, namely, the affectionate heart of his mourning widow, and the steady virtues of his children. Whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, it was his daily pleasure to think on these things! Oh, let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his! A. H.

MR. A. RIDDOCH.

Lately. At Dundee, Mr. Alexander Riddoch, according to medical report, of an ossified heart,—or, in common language, of old age; for he was on the borders of 80. Mr. Riddoch long stood foremost in the municipal history of Dundee, and but recently ceased to exert an unbounded influence over the borough councils. He entered into office in the year 1776, and never again quitted the council till after his examination before the Committee of the House of Commons in 1819. In private life, Mr. Riddoch was kind, friendly, a liberal landlord, a generous benefactor to those to whom he took a fancy for, and who went all lengths with him. His ample fortune, with the exception of a large legacy to the Lunatic Asylum, and a moderate one to the Kirk-session, is very properly divided among his relations.

MR. ROWLAND ROUSE.

June 20. At Market Harborough, in his 84th year, Rowland Rouse, gent. son of Mr. Samuel Rouse, draper, of Market Harborough, by Susannah, daughter of William

William Rowland, of Pillerton Hersey, co. Warwick, gent.

The worthy but unfortunate father of the late Mr. Rouse was a good Mathematician and Astronomer, as well as an ingenious Mechanic. Mr. Samuel Rouse was honoured with the friendship and correspondence of Mr. Whiston, Dr. Long, the Rev. Wm. Ludlam, and Dr. Mason, Woodwardian Professor; as also with that of Mr. Richard Dunthorne, butler of Pembroke Hall, who was a good astronomer. Mr. R. and Mr. D. became acquainted, by their engaging, at the same period (unknown to each other) in constructing Tables of the Moon's Motions, from Sir Isaac Newton's Theory. These Tables were published at Cambridge by Mr. Dunthorne in 1739. The great engineer, Mr. Smeaton, noticed Mr. S. Rouse, who is respectfully mentioned in papers read at the Royal Society in 1759, on the Natural Powers of Water and Wind. He also was the first person who attempted to bring the bent-leaver balance into use, which will appear from a paper read at the Royal Society, June 6, 1765, as published by Mr. Ludlam. For this very balance, Val. Anschaitz and F. Schlaffs had the modesty to apply for, and did obtain, a patent.

From his father, the late Mr. Rowland Rouse inherited little but his good name, for the father, like many other ingenious Projectors, descended to his grave, Jan. 14, 1775, a bankrupt, with a broken heart.

Mr. Rowland Rouse possessed a very strong natural understanding, almost wholly uncultivated, except in his professional habits as draper and auctioneer, in which latter capacity he had opportunities of collecting occasionally some curious articles of antiquity or *vertù*, and he possessed the character in his neighbourhood of *a great antiquary*. He had also a strong taste for the study of Heraldry, in which under many disadvantages, he made some progress, and actually compiled an immense volume on that subject, for which he expected a large remuneration from some adventurous Bookseller, but (unfortunately for Mr. R.) such Adventurer was never found. There is a portrait of this worthy and respectable man, *W. Wright pinxit—Woodthorpe sculp.* Mr. Rouse was many years ago* an occasional contributor to this Magazine, on subjects of Heraldry.

* See a view and account of Market Harborough Chapel, in 1765, vol. XXXV. p. 284.

12

MRS. DAVIES.

April 6. At Pentre, co. Pembroke, after only an hour's illness, in her 66th year, Susanna, wife of David Davies, esq. M. D. of that place. She was descended from a very ancient Welch family, being the only surviving heiress of Erasmus Saunders, esq. of Pentre, by Jane, also the surviving heiress of Richard Philipps, esq. of Dolhaidd, co. Caermarthen, and of Moel-Ivor, co. Cardigan. The Sheriff for that county in 1553 was of this house, and from whom she was lineally descended; which estates are still inherited by her family. The Saunders's, her paternal family, came over with William the Conqueror, and originally settled in Surrey, having had grants of the manor of Sanderstead in that county, and held other considerable possessions in England; they however subsequently settled in Pembrokeshire, and were at different periods connected by marriage with the first families in South Wales.

The manners of this lady were at once gentle, conciliating, and dignified. In her own family, she was perfect in the duties of a wife and mother, blending towards her children the authority of a parent, with the confidence of a friend. She was interred April 15th, at Manardivy, near the remains of her ancestors, followed by her disconsolate family and many of her relations, and accompanied by the surrounding families, together with numbers of the poor, who had long partaken of her bounty.

MR. ROBERT BOWMAN.

June 13. At Irthington, near Carlisle, in his 118th year, Mr. Robert Bowman. This Cumberland Patriarch was born at Bridgewood Foot, a hamlet about two miles from Irthington, in the month of October 1705, in the house where his grandfather had resided, and where his father also was born, both of whom were brought up to husbandry. His ancestors were Roman Catholics, and in the early part of his life he professed that religion; but many years ago he became a member of the Church of England, and was a constant and orderly attendant upon Divine Worship until prevented by age and infirmity. From early youth he had been a laborious worker, and was at all times healthy and strong, having never taken medicine nor been visited with any kind of illness, except the measles when a child, and the hooping cough when he was above one hundred years of age. During the course of his long life he was only once intoxicated, which was at a wedding, and he never used tea or coffee, his principal food

food having been bread, potatoes, hasty-pudding, broth, and occasionally a little flesh meat. He scarcely ever tasted ale or spirits, his chief beverage being water, or milk and water mixed; this abstemiousness arose partly from a dislike to strong liquors, but more from a saving disposition. With these views his habits of industry and disregard of personal fatigue were extraordinary; having often been up for two or three nights in a week, particularly when bringing home coals or lime. In his younger days he was rather robust, excellent in bodily strength, and was considered a master in the art of wrestling—an exercise to which he was particularly attached. He was of a low stature, being not above 5 feet 5 inches inches in height, with a large chest, well proportioned limbs, and weighing about 12 stone. His vigor never forsook him till far advanced in life, for in his 108th year he walked to and from Carlisle (16 miles) without the help of a staff, to see the workmen lay the foundation of Eden bridge. In the same year he actually reaped corn, made hay, worked at hedging, and assisted in all the labours of the field, with apparently as much energy as the stoutest of his sons. As might be expected, his education was very limited; but he possessed a considerable share of natural sense, with much self-denial, and passed a life of great regularity and prudence, without troubling himself by much thought or reflection. His memory was very tenacious. He remembered the rebellion in 1715, when he was ten years of age, and witnessed a number of men running away from the danger. In the second rebellion, in the year 1745, he was employed in cutting trenches round Carlisle; but fled from his disagreeable situation as soon as an opportunity afforded for escaping. He did not marry till he was 50 years of age, and his wife lived with him 52 years, dying in 1807, aged 81. In 1810 one of his brothers died at the age of 99, and in 1818 a cousin died aged 95; another cousin is now living, 87 years old. He has left six sons, the youngest of whom is 50 years of age, and the eldest 62; his grandchildren are 20 in number, and his great grandchildren only 11. He never had any daughters. About the year 1779 he lost all his teeth, but no mark of debility appeared about his person before 1813, when he took to his bed, and never was able to use his limbs afterwards. During the first nine years of his confinement his health and spirits continued good, and he was free from corporeal pain; but for the last twelve months his intellects became rather impaired. On the 12th inst. he was seized with illness, which in fourteen hours put a period to his protracted existence. He grew weaker and weaker as the day declined, but experienced no sickness.

Mr. Bowman resided during the latter part of his life with one of his sons upon his own estate, and has died possessed of considerable property, the fruit of unwearied perseverance and active industry through a longer portion of time than usually falls to the lot of man.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

May 15. At Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, the Rev. *Jonathan Morgan*, D. D. He was of Jesus College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1773; B. and D. D. 1779.

May 27. At Sherborne, in his 58th year, the Rev. *James Weston*, who was 23 years the highly respected pastor of the Independent church and congregation in that town.

May 30. At Hampton, of an inflammation in the bowels, aged 24, the Rev. *Charles Jepson*, A. B. Curate of Heighington, near Lincoln, to which he was appointed by the Rector of Washingborough. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Geo. Jepson, Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral, and one of the Senior Vicars; and received his classical education at Trinity College, Cambridge; was admitted to Priest's orders by the Bishop of Lincoln the preceding Sunday, after which he went on a visit to his brother, Henry Jepson, esq. at his house at Hampton, where he sickened and died.

May 30. At Chadacre Hall, in Shimpling, Suffolk, aged 68, the Rev. *John Plampin*. This respectable divine received his academical education at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1776; and being classed the 12th Wrangler on the Tripos, was in consequence thereof, elected Fellow. In 1779, he proceeded M. A.; in 1794, he was presented by his Society to the Rectory of Whatfield; and in 1800, to the Rectory of Stanstead. The Rev. John Clubbe, the witty and ingenious author of "the History of Wheatfield," was once Rector of Whatfield, and to his memory, Mr. Plampin erected the following elegant and classical inscription. It is on a small mural tablet, in a rural temple in the rectorial garden; and the beauty of the inscription is much heightened by the bower having been formed of the very trees and shrubs which Mr. Clubbe had planted. It is as follows:

JOHANNI CLUBBE,
sale et facetiis ante omnes
primo,
cui olim hæ pinus
et ipsa hæc arbusta,

appr[illegible]

apprimè fuerunt in deliciis,
sedem hanc dicat
J. P.
MDCCXCVIII.

May 31. Aged 63, the Rev. *William Tyson*, Curate of Rumburgh, with St. Michael.

June 4. In London, after a very short illness, Rev. *Wm. Hopkins*, of Tisbury, Wilts. He had been the active Pastor of the Independent church in that village for many years.

June 27. At Whichford, in the county of Warwick, aged 67, the Rev *John Yeomans*, D. D. upwards of 30 years Rector of that parish, Vicar of Hornton and Horley, in the county of Oxford, and Chaplain to the Life Guards. He was of Wadham College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1781; B. and D. D. 1792. He was presented to the Rectory of Whichford in 1792, by Mr. Horne, and in 1811 to the united livings of Hornton and Horley.

Lately. At St. John's Horsleydown Rectory, Southwark, aged 67, universally respected and deeply lamented, the Rev. *William Jarvis Abdy*, M.A. more than 40 years the resident Minister of that parish. He was of King's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1794; was presented to the above rectory, Dec. 6, 1805, by his late Majesty. He was evening lecturer of St. Mary-le-bow, Cheapside. He published "The British Christian's duty to make prayers and supplications for the King," a sermon, 8vo. 1812. He is succeeded in his rectory at St. John's, Southwark, by his son.

Rev. *William Buller*, second son of the late W. Buller, Esq. of Maidwell-hall, Northamptonshire.

At his mother's house, in Marlborough-buildings, Bath, aged 37, the Rev. *Henry William Coble*, Rector of Moydon, co. Longford, Ireland.

Aged 74, the Rev. *John Cooper*, Curate of Ellesmere and Hordley, Shropshire.

Aged 82, the Rev. *Edward Dana*, Vicar of Wroxeter cum Eyton, Shropshire, to which he was appointed in 1805.

At the Parsonage-house, immediately after his return from church, in the afternoon, aged 36, the Rev. *William Delves*, Rector of Catsfield, Sussex, to which he was presented in 1813, by the Earl of Ashburnham.

At Ellesmere, aged 89, the Rev. *E. Evans*, B.A. formerly of Jesus College, Oxford, and Minister of Welsh Hampton and Dudleston, Salop.

Rev. *Allen Fielding*, of St. Stephen's, Canterbury. He was the second son of Henry Fielding, esq. the most celebrated Novel Writer of this country; and younger brother of the late Wm. Fielding, esq. the eminent special pleader and police magistrate, who died in 1819. Mr. A. Fielding was of Christ Church, Oxford, M. A. 1800; Vicar of Shepherd's Well, Kent, 1783; of Hadington, 1787; and Rector of St. Cosmas and Damien in the Blean, 1803.

Rev. *James Fletcher*, Vicar of Penrith, Cumberland, and Barton, Westmorland. He was presented to the Vicarage of Barton in 1790, by the Earl of Lonsdale, and in the same year to that of Penrith, by the Bishop of Peterborough. He was of St. John's College, Oxford; M.A. April 29, 1790.

At the Deanery-house, Gort, the very Rev. *William Forster*, LL.D. Dean of Kilmacduagh.

At Bishop's Hull, the Rev. *Samuel Greatheed*, F.S. A. a Dissenting Minister, and author of "the regard which we owe to the concerns of others, a sermon, addressed to the members of the Devon Union," 8vo. 1808.

The Rev. *John Hemus*, D.D. Rector of Padworth, Berks, and of Puttenham, Surrey, and formerly of All Souls' College, Oxford, where he took his degrees of M. A. 1778; B. and D. D. 1789. He was presented to the living of Padworth in 1801, by the King; and to that of Puttenham in 180[illegible], by the same.

At his seat, Bowringsleigh, Devon, Rev. *Roope Ilbert*, Rector of Stockleigh Pomeroy, and Cheriton, in the same county. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1798; was presented to the Rectory of Stockleigh Pomeroy, by Dr. Courtenay, Bp. of Exeter, who likewise in 1798 presented him to Cheriton Bishop Rectory.

Rev. *Francis Marston*, Vicar of Stokesay, co. Salop, to which he was presented in 1811, by William Smith, Esq.

At Bombay, the Rev. *[illegible]*, M. A. one of the Chaplains to the Hon. East India Company, and Vicar of Nesscliff, Shropshire. He was presented to the living of Nesscliff in 1800 by his late Majesty.

At Cowbridge, the Rev. *J. [illegible]*, D.D.

At the Manse of Uig, Island of [illegible], the Rev. *Hugh Munro*.

Rev. *Moses Neilson*, D.D. [illegible] 56 years Minister of K[illegible], [illegible]

In the Close, Norwich, aged 2[illegible], the Rev. *Robert Partridge*.

At Netherhouse, Lesmahagow, the Rev. *Sam. Peat*, Chaplain in his Majesty's service.

Aged 61, the Rev. *Mathew Sh[illegible]er*, M.A. of St. John's, Dublin.

At Galston, aged [illegible]4, the Rev. *George Smith*, D. D.

Aged 89, [illegible] *Thomas Sp[illegible]*, Vicar of Over, Cambridgeshire, and senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 17[illegible], M. A. 1758; and was presented in 17[illegible] to the Vicarage of Over by his College.

At Stockton-upon Tees, aged [illegible], the Rev. *John Starkey*.

Rev

Rev. *G. Tattersall*, Curate of Westbourne.

At Stoke-Charity, Hants, the Rev. *G. Willis*, grandson of the Right Rev. R. Willis, formerly Bishop of Winchester. He was, we believe, of Merton College, Oxford, M. A. June 21, 1796.

Rev. *Watkin Price*, of Killybebill, Perpetual Curate of Llangwick, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Glamorgan. He was presented to the Curacy of Llangwick in 1808, by J. H. Lloyd, esq.

Rev. *William White*, Rector of Teffont Ewias, Wilts. He was of Merton College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. May 20, 1790; and was presented to the living of Teffont in 1799, by Thos. Mayne, esq.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. In Winchester-row, New-road, Paddington, aged 63, John-Geo. Parkhurst, esq. of Catesby Abbey, Northamptonshire.

May 30. Harriet, wife of C. Piesse, of Lisson-grove North, and mother of six children, who are left to deplore their loss.

June 9. In Montagu-place, Russell-sq. aged 58, Arch. Armstrong, esq. late of the Island of Grenada.

June 15. Eleanor, youngest dau. of Francis-William Sanders, esq. of Upper Montagu-st.

June 16. In Welbeck-st. John Colby, esq. of Ffynonau, co. Pembroke, in the Commission of the Peace for the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan.

June 20. The wife of Robert Hillier, esq. Union-place, Lambeth.

June 24. At Upper Tooting, aged 67, Mr. James Theobald.

Aged 21, John, only son of John Mann, esq. of Harleyford-place, Kennington.

June 26. Aged 79, James Moss, esq. of York-street, Gloucester-place.

Aged 76, Geo. Jackson, esq. Kentish-town.

June 27. In Halfmoon-street, John Alex. Ireland, esq.

In Bryanston-sq. aged 21, Frances-Charlotte, dau. of C. N. and Lady S. Bayly.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Philip-Anglin Scarlett, esq.

June 28. Aged 82, Mr. Thos. Whitford, of Smithfield-bars.

At Paddington-green, aged 81, the widow of John Wright, esq.

At Kensington, aged [illegible], Stephen Day, esq.

June 29. Sarah [illegible] of James Arbouin, esq. Brunswick-s[illegible].

In Pall Mall-co[illegible] wife of R. Scott, esq.

June 30. At [illegible], aged 82, William Townsend, esq.

In Somerset-street, Portman-sq. aged 11, Henry-Edward, son of Hon. and Rev. E. I. Turnour.

July 2. Aged 87, Mary, wife of James Timbey, esq. of Watling-st. and of Lewisham.

Geo. James Miller, R. N. eldest son of late Walter Miller, esq. of Highgate.

July 5. In Crispin-street, Spital-sq. aged 60, James Pratt, esq.

T. H. Cutbush, esq. 45 years of his Majesty's Ordnance.

In Devonshire-st. Maria-Emilia, wife of H. Nassau, esq. of Oporto.

July 6. Aged 66, William Lane, esq. of Ironmonger-lane.

In Lower Brook-st. C. Freeman, esq. late of Hon. E. I. Company's Service at Madras.

Mary, wife of R. Fisher, esq. of Aldersgate-street, and Mitcham.

At Peckham, aged 25, Jane, wife of Lieut. Tobias Young, R. N.

July 8. At Brompton, aged 86, Mrs. Marianne Lewis.

July 9. At Kentish-town, the wife of Mr. James Dancer, formerly of Furnival's-inn, Law Stationer.

July 10. At Hammersmith, aged 60, W. Boyce, esq. only son of late Dr. W. Boyce.

In Bryanston-sq. Anne-Elizabeth, wife of Ralph Bernal, esq. M.P.

July 14. In Queen Anne-street, the relict of the late Rev. T. Thoresby.

Elizabeth, wife of T. Archer, esq. of Upper Belgrave-place.

July 16. In New Burlington-street, aged 56, Andrew Mathias, esq.

July 20. In Curzon st. aged 64, Mary, sister to Sir J. Geers Cotterell, bart. M. P.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*June* 29. Aged 100, Mr. John Whitehouse, the oldest inhabitant in Bedford.

July 10. At Hockliffe, Eleanor, wife of Rev. John Robinson.

BERKS.—*July* 2. At Windsor Barracks, aged 46, Lieut.-Col. Beatty, C. B. 7th Royal Fusileers.

BUCKS.—*June* 25. At Amersham, aged 80, Mrs. Anne Moody.

July 18. At Langley Park, Louisa, dau. of Sir Robert-Bateson Harvey, bart.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*June* 17. At Cambridge, aged 25, Frances-Amelia, wife of Rev. Augustus B. Henniker, and dau. of J. Hen. Stewart, esq. of South Ockendon, Essex.

CORNWALL.—*June* 17. Wm. Dennis, esq. Penzance, banker.

June 28. Of apoplexy, on board his yacht, at Penzance, Chas. Ramus, esq. aged 85.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Lately*. At Plymouth, a most penurious character named Hill, formerly a labourer in his Majesty's Dock-yard, superannuated on 10*l.* per annum. In his chest were found 73 guineas, 40 half ditto, 106 sovereigns, 200*l.* in notes, and 2*l.* in silver, with a receipt of 200*l.* Bank Stock. To such an extreme had his avarice increased, that, but for the kind attention of the people in whose house he lodged, he would have starved himself to death.

June 10. Mr. Baskerville, Cashier and Chief Clerk to the Collector of Customs, Plymouth.

ESSEX.—James Houghton, esq. solicitor, Halstead.

July

July 16. At Walthamstow-house, Harriet, dau. of Sir Robert Wigram, bart.

July 2. At Rumford barracks, Lieut.-col. Hutchins, of the 3d Light Dragoons.

Gloucestershire. — At Frampton, Mr. Edw. Gardner. He was the schoolfellow and companion of Chatterton, and for more than 40 years possessed the confidence and friendship of the celebrated Dr. Jenner.

June 27. At Bristol, aged 100, Jane-Smyth, relict of late W. Julius, esq. of Mansion Estate, St. Christopher's.

Hampshire.—*June* 27. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 39, Edmund O'Leary, esq. M. D. Physician to the Forces, and principal Medical Officer, at Albany Barracks.

Hertfordshire. —*June* 11. At Royston, of apoplexy, aged 63, Richard Vitty, esq. formerly a solicitor at Cambridge.

Kent.—*June* 14. At Margate, aged 80, the widow of N. Bateman, esq. Capt. R. N.

Lancashire.—*July* 10. Aged 63, Jas. Hardman, esq. of Summerville, near Manchester.

Norfolk.—At Norwich, aged 65, Eleanor, relict of Rev. Marmaduke Ward, late of Trunch.

July 11. At his father's house, at Stiffkey, Col. Henry Loftus, Coldstream Guards.

Nottinghamshire.—*June* 10. At Nottingham, John Elliott, esq. aged 66, in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Nottingham.

Oxfordshire. —*May* 20. In his 18th year, Cary-Charles Elwes, esq. of Brasenose College, third son of Lieut.-Gen. Elwes, of Stoke College, Suffolk.

Somersetshire. —*July* 5. At a very advanced age, at Bath, whither he had been removed a short time since, by order of the Lord Chancellor, Estcourt Creswell, esq. of Pinckney-Park, Wilts. and Bilbury-house, Gloucestershire.

Staffordshire.—At Lichfield, aged 104, Margaret Sargant, the oldest inhabitant of that city.

Suffolk.—*June* 24. At Ipswich, aged 68, Robert Fitch, gent. surgeon and apothecary.

Surrey.—*June* 25. At Thames Ditton, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Wm. Ellis, Rector of that place and East Moulsey.

July 9. At her father's, the Rev. P. B. Beath, Rectory, Capel, aged 23, of a decline, Elizabeth-Ballingall, wife of Mr. Joseph-Carrington Ridgway.

Sussex.—*June* 25. At the house of his father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Gray, George-Isaac Mowbray, esq. of Yapton House.

June 28. At East Grinstead, Mrs. Adams, relict of late Major-General Adams.

July 11. At Brighton, at his daughter's, Mrs. Coote Martin, aged 80, Samuel Rolleston, esq.

Wiltshire.—At Winterbourne, aged 38, D. Skinner, esq.

Yorkshire.—At Doncaster, in his 92d year, John Gresham, esq. of Barnby Dunn.

Aged 80, Hannah, widow of the late Obadiah Lang, esq. of Wakefield.

April 15. At Pontefract, J. Haxby, M.D.

Aged 36, Mr. Wm. Whitwell, of York, silversmith.

At Sleningford Hall, near Ripon, Susanna, wife of John Dalton, esq.

April 16. In his 85th year, W. Topham, esq. of Middleham.

Aged 73, Mrs. Burnham, of Hedon.

April 24. At Bishop-hill, aged 53, Geo. Hotham, esq. formerly of the 3d Foot Guards, some time since Lieut.-Col. of the East York Militia, eldest son of the late General Hotham, and brother of Vice Admiral Sir William Hotham, K. C. B.

April 25. Aged 84, Mrs. Mary Cooper, aunt to Mrs. Blanchard, of Hull.

April 26. Mrs. Hayes, widow of the late —— Hayes, esq. of Aislaby Hall, near Pickering.

April 28. At Cottingham, aged 78, Mary, wife of William Lee, esq. merchant, of Hull.

April 29. Aged 70, Hannah, wife of John Nayler, esq. of Belle-Vue, near Wakefield.

May 1. The wife of Mr. Alderman Coulson, of Hull.

At Dale Mill House, near Staiths, aged 97, Elizabeth Pinder, widow. She was burnt to death by her clothes taking fire.

May 4. At Scarbro', aged 82, John Coulson, esq. many years Collector of the Customs, and one of the oldest members of that Corporation.

May 6. At Kirkella, aged 82, William Huntingdon, esq.

May 11. In her 80th year, Mrs. Sharp, relict of the late C. S. B. Sharp, esq. of Horton, near Bradford.

May 19. At Halifax, aged 44, Lieut. Col. P. Waterhouse, 81st regt. in which he had served 22 years.

May 28. At Leeds, the eldest daughter of late Obadiah Dawson, merchant, and niece of the late Rev. Benj. Dawson, LL.D. Rector of Burgh.

June 1. At Pontefract, John Leatham, esq. banker, aged 84; a Member of the Society of Friends.—Integrity and benevolence were his peculiar characteristics; at all times cheerful and hospitable; by the constant practice of many virtues he endeared himself to an extensive circle of friends.

June 6. At Gottenburgh, after a very short illness, Wm. S[illegible], esq. of Leeds.

June 12. A[illegible], in Sowerby, near Thirsk, the [illegible] late Lieut.-Col. Brooke, 3d Drago[illegible], and daughter of Rev. Samuel Drake, D. D. Rector of Treeton, co. York.

June 13. In the Minster Yard, aged 75, Miss Topham, daughter of F. Topham, esq. formerly of York, LL.D. and sister of the late Major Topham, of Wold Cottage.

June

June 17. Aged 68, the Hon. G. H. Monson, formerly of the 3d Reg. of Drag. Guards.

June 23. At Bridlington, Mr. William Holtby, draper, sub-distributor of stamps for upwards of 50 years, and partner in the firm of Holtby and Haggit, maltsters and brewers for forty years, and of the firm of Harding and Holtby, bankers.

July 11. Aged 22, Francis, second son of late Rev. R. Smith, Rector of Marston.

July 14. Aged 87, Rich. Wilsford, esq. of Pontefract.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately*. At Hamilton, of an injury from falling out of his gig, T. Paterson, esq. late Paymaster of 22d reg. Foot.

At Edinburgh, Susan, daughter of late Major Loyd Hill, of 1st reg. Guards.

March 13. At Edinburgh, aged 93, Robert Craig, esq. of Riccarton, the last male heir of Sir Thos. Craig, of Riccarton, the great feudal lawyer of Scotland.

Margaret, sister of the late A. Cockburn, esq. a Baron of Exchequer for Scotland.

The relict of Thos. Brisbane, esq. of Brisbane, and daughter of Sir Michael Bruce, bart. of Stenhouse.

WALES.—At Panteague Parsonage, near Pontypool, Monmouthshire, Hannah, wife of the Rev. J. Probert, and eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Roberts, late Rector of Kentchurch, Herefordshire.

Suddenly, at Gorton, near Dungannon, aged 84, John Whiteside, esq. Five weeks have scarcely elapsed since his marriage to a young woman of twenty-six.

At Brownslade, near Pembroke, John Mirehouse, esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for that county, and one of the most extensive agriculturists in the Principality. He had the consolation of being surrounded, in his last moments, not only by his family, but by six of his servants, three of whom had lived with him upwards of forty, and the remainder above twenty years.

April 8. Owen Jones, esq. Solicitor, of Llandilo.

April 20. At Langharne, Wm. Skyrme, esq.

April 23. At Abergavenny, the relict of Rev. Wm. Morgan, Rector of Lanwenarth, Monmouthshire.

April 26. At Llandilo, aged 42, Thomas Price, esq. solicitor.

May 7. At Narberth, John-Henry Martin, esq. R. N.—He was, we believe, the last surviving companion of Captain Cook, in his voyage round the globe.

May 15. Henry Jackson, esq. of Lower Sketty, Swansea.

May 19. At Haverfordwest, in her 71st year, Maria-Eliza, dau. of late Rev. J. Harries, St. Ishmael's, Carmarthenshire.

May 28. At Brecon, in his 47th year, James Rathbone, esq. captain and adjutant in the Royal Brecon Militia, and formerly Lieutenant in the 19th reg. of Lancers.

June 6. After a lingering illness, Mr. Job Simmons, printer, Swansea.

June 7. At his seat near Holywell, in his 72d year, Thomas Thomas, esq. He was a kind husband, an indulgent parent, and a benevolent landlord.

July 9. Aged 32, much regretted, Mr. Joseph Jones, surgeon; and on July 11, Elizabeth, wife of John Murray, M.D. of Swansea.

IRELAND.—*Lately*. At Ballykaskers, parish of Donaghadee, in her 104th year, Jane Niblock. Though chiefly confined to her bed two years previous to her dissolution, her other faculties were not impaired in proportion to her protracted existence, as she could relate tales of "the olden times," with astonishing emphasis and perspicuity.

At Six-mile Bridge, county Clare, at the advanced age of 100 years, Mr. Edward Byrne, formerly an eminent clothier; he retained his faculties to the last: his wife still survives him, and she is in her 105th year, to whom he was married nearly 80 years; she possesses her faculties, with the exception of sight.

March 3. After a long and painful illness, Sir Thomas Bond, bart. of Coolamber, co. Longford.

March 26. In Dublin, aged 10 years, Luke-Wellington Lord Viscount Mountjoy, eldest son of the Earl of Blessington, by his 1st wife (who died at St. Germains, in France, Sept. 19, 1814), the relict of Major Wm. Brown. He was born Sept. 11, 1813.

March 30. At his seat, Leap Castle, King's County, Admiral Sir Henry D'Esterre Darby, K. C. B.

April 3. At Carrahoney, aged 107, Mr. Thomas Gavan. For the last 70 years he had never known illness of any kind.

April 9. In Dublin, General Latham, who, while in the act of undressing himself, suddenly expired.

April 16. At Londonderry, in his 77th year, Wm. Lecky, esq.

May 20. In Aungier-street, Dublin, at an advanced age, Mrs. C. I. Gore; in whom were united all the virtues of a sincere and pious Christian, with the social attributes of a cheerful and well-regulated mind. She had been on terms of intimate friendship with the celebrated Dean Kirwan, and, on his premature death, transferred her regards to his infant daughter, whom she has appointed her sole legatee.

May 31. At Tramore, Waterford, Major William Burke; he served with reputation for upwards of twenty years, with the Forces of the East India Company.

ABROAD.—*Lately*. At Paris, Mr. Nicholas Clary, formerly merchant in Marseilles, and who had acquired a large fortune by commercial speculations. Mr. Clary was brother to the present Queen of Sweden, and to Madame Joseph Buonaparte. He constantly refused the titles, honours, and appointments, that had been offered to him.

At Trichinopoly, Hindostan, Mungo Park, M. D. eldest son of the late Mungo Park, the celebrated African traveller.

Mr. Edward Codrington, Midshipman of H. M.'s ship *Cambrian*, and eldest son of Rear-Admiral Sir Edw. Codrington. Although only 19, from the confidence Capt. Hamilton placed in him, and from his speaking foreign languages, he was selected for a particular service; and was proceeding to the Island of Hydra in the ship's cutter, when a violent squall of wind overset the boat, and consigned him, with a merchant, the coxwain, and three of the crew, to a watery grave.

At Teschen, in Silesia, Matthew Bellew, esq. Major in the Austrian Service, and brother of Sir Edward Bellew, of Barmeath, co. Louth, bart.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 25, to July 22, 1823.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males - 801	1499	Males - 532	1084	2 and 5 92	50 and 60 80
Females - 698		Females - 502		5 and 10 44	60 and 70 76
Whereof have died under two years old			307	10 and 20 49	70 and 80 72
				20 and 30 99	80 and 90 23
				30 and 40 90	90 and 100 5
Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.				40 and 50 97	

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending July 19.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
50 6	32 11	24 8	37 9	32 3	37 10

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, July 21, 50*s.* to 55*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, July 23, 31*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, July 25.

Kent Bags	6*l.* 6*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*	Kent Pockets	6*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.*
Sussex Ditto	6*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 7*s.*	Sussex Ditto	6*l.* 2*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.*
Essex Ditto	6*l.* 6*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*	Essex Ditto	6*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*

Farnham, fine, 9*l.* 0*s.* to 12*l.* 0*s.* | Seconds, 5*l.* 0*s.* 9*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 26.

St. James's, Hay 5*l.* 5*s.* Straw 2*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Clover 6*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*—Whitechapel, Hay 5*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* Straw 2*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* Clover 6*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*—Smithfield, Hay 5*l.* 5*s.* Straw 2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* Clover 6*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

SMITHFIELD, July 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Lamb	3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market July 25:	
Veal	3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Beasts 489	Calves 400.
Pork	2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 10,970	Pigs 100.

COALS, July 23: Newcastle, 36*s.* 3*d.* to 42*s.* 9*d.*—Sunderland, 35*s.* 0*d.* to 43*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 39*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 37*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 68*s.* Mottled 78*s.* Curd 82*s.*—CANDLES, 8*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 10*s.* 0*d.*

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCKS, WATER WORKS, FIRE INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT SHARES, (to the 24th of July, 1823), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE, (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), 23, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 1999*l.* 19*s.* ex Div. due 25th July.—Coventry Canal, 1100*l.* Div. 44*l.* per annum.—Birmingham Canal, (divided Shares), 310*l.* 315*l.* Div. 12*l.* per annum.—Warwick and Birmingham, 230*l.* Div. for the half-year 5*l.* 10*s.*—Warwick and Napton, 215*l.* Div. for the half-year 5*l.*—Neath, 315*l.* with Div. 13*l.* payable 1st of August and 1st of November.—Swansea, 185*l.* with Div. 10*l.* due 1st of November.—Monmouth, 171*l.* ex half-year's Div. 4*l.* 10*s.*—Grand Junction, 250*l.* ex half-year's Div. 5*l.*—Old Union Canal, 74*l.* ex half-year's Div. 2*l.*—Rochdale, 84*l.* Div. 3*l.* per annum.—Ellesmere, 65*l.*—Regent's 41*l.* 10*s.*—Thames and Medway Canal, [illegible]—Portsmouth and Arundel, 25*l.*—Severn and Wye Railway and Canal, 32*l.* ex Div. [illegible] the last half-year, payable 1st of July.—Lancaster, 25*l.* Div. 1*l.* per annum.—[illegible] and Birmingham, 32*l.* Div. 1*l.* per annum.—Wilts and Berks, 6*l.* 5*s.*—Kennet and Avon, 20*l.*—West India Dock Stock, 183*l.* ex Div. 5*l.*—London Dock Stock, 1[illegible] ex Div. 2*l.* 5*s.*—Globe Assurance, 157*l.* ex half-year's Div. 3*l.* 10*s.*—Imperial Ditto, 121*l.* with Div. 5*l.*—Atlas Ditto, 5*l.* 5*s.*—Rock Life Assurance, 2*l.* 18*s.*—East London Water Works, 118*l.* ex half year's Div. [illegible]—Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, 71*l.* ex Div. 2*l.*—London Institution, Original Shares, 2[illegible]*l.*—Russell Ditto, 9*l.* 9*s.*

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 27, to July 26, 1823, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather
June	°	°	°			July	°	°	°		
27	57	66	57	29, 34	showery	12	61	70	66	29, 80	fair
28	60	66	58	, 40	showery	13	66	67	62	, 82	rain
29	60	66	57	, 76	showery	14	62	67	57	, 79	stormy
30	56	68	60	30, 00	fair	15	57	64	53	, 77	showery
Jy. 1	58	65	60	, 04	showery	16	55	65	52	, 68	showery
2	59	69	59	, 04	fair	17	55	64	57	, 95	fair
3	55	66	57	, 12	fair	18	53	65	60	, 84	rain
4	56	64	58	, 08	rain	19	60	60	62	30, 00	rain
5	58	73	63	, 61	fair	20	68	73	64	, 06	fair
6	63	70	57	29, 75	fair	21	66	67	59	29, 72	rain
7	60	67	55	, 75	showery	22	60	67	55	, 92	fair
8	54	60	52	, 71	showery	23	55	65	55	, 56	rain
9	55	66	60	30, 02	fair	24	56	66	57	, 78	fair
10	60	70	62	, 10	fair	25	56	59	52	29, 81	showery
11	66	71	58	29, 75	fair	26	57	63	55	, 70	showery

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 28, to July 26, 1823, both inclusive.

June & July.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
28	221	81 3/8 5/8	—	93 7/8	98 1/2 3/4	—	20 3/4	—	—	—	19 22 pm.	19 22 pm.
30	221 1/4	81 5/8 1/2	—	—	99 8 7/8	—	20 7/8	—	—	42 pm.	21 23 pm.	21 23 pm.
1	222	81 5/8 7/8	—	94 1/4	98 7/8 9 1/8	—	20 7/8	—	—	—	21 23 pm.	21 23 pm.
2	221 1/2	81 5/8 1/2	—	94	99 8 7/8	—	20 3/4	—	—	42 pm.	21 23 pm.	21 23 pm.
3	221	81 3/8 5/8	—	93 7/8	98 3/4 9	—	20 3/4	80 3/8	—	42 pm.	22 24 pm.	22 24 pm.
4	221 1/2	81 1/2 3/4	—	94	98 7/8 9	—	20 7/8	80 1/4	—	44 pm.	23 24 pm.	23 24 pm.
5	—	81 1/2 5/8	—	—	98 3/4 9	—	—	—	—	46 pm.	24 27 pm.	24 27 pm.
7	—	81 5/8 1/2	80 7/8 3/4	94	99 8 7/8	99 3/4	20 1/4	—	250 3/4	48 pm.	26 28 pm.	26 28 pm.
8	221 1/2	81 3/4 5/8	80 7/8 1	94 1/8	98 7/8 9	100 1/8	—	—	251 1/4	46 pm.	25 27 pm.	25 27 pm.
9	—	82 3/8	81 1/4 5/8	94 5/8	99 1/2 5/8	100 5/8	21	81 3/8	251 1/4	47 pm.	26 28 pm.	26 28 pm.
10	223 1/4	82 3/8 1/8	81 1/4 1/2	94 3/4	99 1/2 5/8	100 5/8	21	—	253 1/2	46 pm.	25 27 pm.	25 27 pm.
11	223	82 3/8 2	81 3/4 1/4	94 5/8	99 5/8 5/8	100 1/4	20 7/8	[illegible]	—	46 pm.	26 24 pm.	27 25 pm.
12	223	82 3/8 1/4	81 5/8 5/8	—	99 1/2 1/4	100 1/4	21	—	253	47 pm.	24 26 pm.	24 26 pm.
14	223 1/4	82 3/8 1/2	81 5/8 1/4	—	99 3/8 1/2	100 3/8	21	81 1/2	253 3/4	48 pm.	24 26 pm.	24 26 pm.
15	224	82 3/4 7/8	81 7/8 2 1/4	95 1/4	99 5/8 100	101	21 1/8	—	—	50 pm.	24 26 pm.	24 27 pm.
16	224 1/4	83 1/4 3	82 5/8 1/4	95 1/2	100 1/8 99	100 [illegible]	21	82	—	51 pm.	24 27 pm.	24 27 pm.
17	225 1/4	83 1/8 5/8	82 1/2 7/8	96	100 1/4	101 1/4	20 1/8	—	256 1/4	50 pm.	24 27 pm.	25 27 pm.
18	224 3/4	83 3/8 3	82 3/4 3/8	95 5/8	100 99	100 1/4	21 1/8	82 1/8	—	52 pm.	27 30 pm.	27 30 pm.
19	Hol.											
21	—	83 3/8 3/4	82 5/8 5/8	—	100 1/4 3/4	101 5/8	21 1/4	—	—	55 pm.	29 31 pm.	29 31 pm.
22	226 1/2	83 5/8 7/8	82 7/8 3 5/8	96 1/8	100 3/8 5/8	101 7/8	21 1/4	—	257	58 pm.	29 31 pm.	29 31 pm.
23	226 1/4	82 3/4 7/8	82 7/8 [illegible]	[illegible]	100 3/4 5/8	[illegible]	21 3/8	82 1/2	258	57 pm.	29 31 pm.	29 31 pm.
24	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	96 1/8	100 5/8 3/4	101 1/2	21 3/8	—	258	59 pm.	29 31 pm.	29 31 pm.
25	Hol.											
26	225 1/2	83 3/8 1/2	82 3/4 1/2	95 5/8	100 1/4	101 1/8	21 1/8	—	—	60 pm.	29 31 pm.	29 31 pm.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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M. Herald--Ledger
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Traveller--Statesm.
St. James's&Gen. Eve.
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Mercant. Chronicle
Lit. Gaz. - Lit. Chron.
Museum-- Lit. Reg.
Courier de Londres
11 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berwick
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Brighton 3--Bristol 5
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Cambrian
Cambridge-Carlisle2
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Cheltenham-Chest. 3
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry2 Cumberl
Derby-- Devon
Devizes - Doncaster
Dorchest.-Durham 2
Essex Exeter 4



Gloucester 2-Hants
Hereford--Hull 3
Hunts--Ipswich 2
Kent 3-Lancaster
Leeds 3 Leicester 2
Lichfield Liverpool 6
Macclesfi. Maidst 2
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk-Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2-Oxf. 2
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Plymouth 2-Preston
Reading- Rochester
Salisbury Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne.. Stafford
Stamford2 Stockport
Southampton
Suf. Surrey..Sussex
Taunton. Tyne
Wakefield Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven. Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2. York 4
Man 2.. Jersey 2
Guernsey 2
Scotland 31
Ireland 56

AUGUST, 1823.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.

Review of New Publications.

Historical Chronicle.

Embellished with Views of The Leasowes, in Shropshire; and some Ancient Houses in Islington, Middlesex.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by John Nichols and Son, at Cicero's Head, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, Post-paid.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In answer to Mr. Ingram's communication, respecting the Review of his new Edition of the "Saxon Chronicle," which appeared in p. 45; we assure him that we regret the manner in which the Reviewer commenced the article; and we trust that he will not have reason to complain of the continuation of it in our present Number, p. 148. Our object is conciliation; and, as a proof of our sincerity and impartiality, we shall insert in our next those parts of Mr. Ingram's Letter which have a reference to the points at issue.

We are much obliged to the Editor of the "Wolverhampton Chronicle;" who, in adopting that portion of the "Compendium of the History of Staffordshire" which appeared in our last, has carefully supplied both Corrections and Additions to the Seats, which shall not be overlooked. We invite similar remarks on other Counties, as it is intended hereafter to re-print them in a separate volume.

The Editor of the "Leeds Intelligencer" also has our best thanks.

A Minor Correspondent, p. 386, requests information about the pedigree of Robert de Eglesfeld, Founder of Queen's College, Oxford. He will find two or three previous generations at the beginning of Wood's History and Antiquities of that College; but how can any man ask questions about the descendants of a priest, when he knows that "Figlio d'un Sacerdote" is a name of reproach and ridicule?

J. I. says, "C. S. B. is respectfully informed, that the family of Fust, 'the same which produced the immortal printer of Mentz,' as he justly observes, is *not* extinct in this country. There are two granddaughters of Sir Francis Fust, residing at Hill-Court, Gloucestershire. This fact may be interesting to the *Bibliophilist*."

H. G. observes, "mention is made in the Compendium of County History, Part i. p. 584, of ancient carved benches in South Brent Church, co. Somerset. I cannot help comparing them with those of the like antiquity, in the parish Church of Christchurch, Hants. Below a number of ancient stalls are as many armed seats. The benches turn up, and exhibit a strange series of satirical, grotesque, and indecent subjects—alluding to the inveteracy existing between the Friars and Monks: 'Monks also hated Friars at their hearts.' In the one a *Friar* is represented, under the emblem of a fox, with a cock for his clerk, preaching to a set of geese, who, unconscious of the fallacy, are greedily listening to his deceitful words. In the other, a Zany, which is intended to represent the people at large, whilst he turns his back upon a dish of porridge, has it licked up from him by a rat (under which form is recognized the *Friar*), who takes the opportunity of committing the theft. In another, on the North side of the Chancel, is a baboon with a cowl on his head, reposing on a pillow, and exhibiting an enormous swollen paunch."

In vol. xciii. i. p. 588, under the head of "Compendium of County History," it was not Bishop Ken, but Dr. Richard Kidder, then Bishop of Bath and Wells, who with his Lady was crushed to death in bed by the fall of a stack of chimneys, during the dreadful gale of wind in the month of November 1703. Dr. Kidder was an eminent and pious divine, formerly well known by his learned commentary on the five Books of Moses. This mistake appears in Capper's Topographical Dictionary, which evidently misled the compiler.

W. P. says, "in p. 94 is recorded the death, at Narberth, of J. H. Martin, Esq. R. N. That gentleman was most certainly not on board the Endeavour, which Captain Cook (then only Lieutenant in the Navy) commanded in the first of his three voyages. Vice-Admiral Isaac-George Manly began his naval career then as a Royal Midshipman, and the now superannuated Admiral Isaac Smith was another more efficient Midshipman, and a little older, for he had sailed in the Grenville Brig, employed in a survey in North America, for a summer or two before, under the same Commander's able conduct. Those two gentlemen have not quitted life, and I suspect that a much valued servant of the late President of the Royal Society is still in being: we called him James. He proved an admirable assistant in the dangerous hours of Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. in Batavia-road, and any subsequent kindness or rewards could hardly be too much from his extricated master. Well then, three or four of the Endeavour's voyagers are yet afloat, and it is more than probable that there are in existence at least as many from the two crews of the Resolution, Captain Cook's own ship; and Adventure, Captain Tobias Furneaux's; and Discovery, Capt. Charles Clerke's."

B. will feel extremely obliged if any Correspondent can favour him with an account of the *five* famous Dogs of Antiquity, mentioned in the Magazine of Feb. p. 141.

Errata.

Vol. xciii. p. 424, l. 26, read *leaders* of the fashion.—P. 594, b. line 33, *for* Indies, *read* Indus.—P. 617, l. 8, from bottom, *read* Bellum internecinum.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Demolition of the Royal Palace at Westminster.

Mr. Urban, Aug. 14.

YOUR Magazine has often been the register of Architectural Innovation—but never did your late spirited correspondent, The Architect, record a more lamentable act of destruction, than the one just committed on an edifice connected with the history of our English Kings, from the time of Edward the Confessor to the present day; I allude to the Royal Palace of Westminster. How would he have grieved had he lived to witness the present proceedings[1]!

The parts of the Palace now demolishing, are the two buildings known by the names of the Prince's Chamber, and the Old House of Lords.

The Prince's Chamber extended East and West (about 45 feet long by 20 feet wide), parallel to the Painted Chamber[2]; and these two Chambers were connected by the Old House of Lords, which formed a centre[3], extending North and South about 72 feet long by 26 wide. These three magnificent rooms were all of the same age; but they present, however, two interesting coeval varieties of windows. The Prince's Chamber had originally five beautiful windows on the South side, three on the eastern, and probably as many on the western side. The windows of this Chamber were formed of segments of circles obtusely pointed, and converging towards the outer wall, so as to form regular lancet openings; whilst those in the Old House of Lords and Painted Chamber consisted of a double lancet opening, over which was inscribed a larger arch, the interval between the points being pierced with a circular opening. The windows of the Prince's Chamber had been partially walled up, the openings curtailed, and the external mouldings much defaced. On taking down the walls, however, the original beauty of this room appeared conspicuous. The mouldings of the windows had been superbly gilt, shaded by a line of black, or painted in red, green, or blue; and the reveals ornamented with figures. Terminating the mouldings of the centre eastern window were busts of a King and Queen, with antient gilt coronets. From these specimens there is no doubt that this Chamber was once as splendidly gilt and painted as its companion, emphatically denominated, from that circumstance, the Painted Chamber. At the North-west angle of the Prince's Chamber was a very fine pointed doorway, enriched with mouldings similar to the windows. This doorway led to what had originally been an open passage by the western wall of the Old House of Lords. The Prince's Chamber was formerly hung with curious tapestry, which is minutely described by Mr. Carter, in your vol. LXX. p. 267. Exterior views of the South and East sides of this Chamber are engraved in Carter's "Antient Architecture," vol. I. pl. 55, and an outside view of the East end, and about half of the South side, are given in Smith's "Westminster," p. 79.

[1] See Mr. Carter's survey of the Palace of Westminster, as it appeared in 1800, in your vol. LXX. where the fine Tapestry which covered these Chambers is minutely described. Mr. Carter made 31 drawings of these curious specimens of Costume, which drawings, with a MS description, were bought at his sale, for 12*l.* by Sir Gregory Page Turner, bart. The palace is again surveyed by Mr. Carter, in vols. LXXVII. and LXXXIV. p. 10.

[2] The discoveries in the Painted Chamber, about four years ago, were amply and scientifically detailed in your vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 389-392.

[3] The exact situation of these Chambers is shown in the plan of parts of the Old Palace, in Carter's Ancient Architecture, vol. I. pl. 66.

On

On the basement story of the South side, were three narrow windows and a double entrance to the vaults, all of which have been visited by the hand of the innovator. The three windows were evidently filled up at a more distant period than the double entrance, which is rather of a modern date; one of the windows is filled with rubble, resembling the other parts of the building, and the two other windows are filled with antient brick work. At the western angle of the South wall, on removing the buttress, a very antient blocked-up doorway was discovered, part probably of an earlier building.

On the basement of the East end of this chamber were three windows, all filled up, and a square-headed doorway. The vault under this chamber was recently used as a wine-cellar.

The building known by the name of the Old House of Lords, will ever be celebrated in English History, as the scene where the notorious

"Guy Fawkes and his Companions did contrive
To blow the King and Parliament up alive."

This noble room had long been the subject of many mutilations in its architecture, particularly by the introduction of two immense chimneys and chimney-pieces in the middle of the East and West walls; but from the appearance of the original windows[1] in the walls of the eastern and western side, it was coeval with the Painted and Prince's Chambers[2], to which it nearly adjoined at right angles, being only divided from the former by a small room about 9 feet wide, which space had originally been, probably, an open Court, as a very fine window in the South wall of the Painted Chamber opens into it. Half way up on the East wall of this small room, is a fine pointed doorway, with elegant mouldings, opening, I believe, into the stair-case turret at the East corner of the Painted Chamber.

The erection of this Chamber is (I think erroneously) ascribed, by Mr. Carter (vol. LXXXIV. i. p. 10), to the time of Henry the Second, 1172; but it is more probably of the age of Henry the Third, at the beginning of the 13th century. The architecture is of the earliest pointed form. The windows I have before described. On the eastern wall appears originally to have been a door, at the North end, and three windows, looking towards the Thames; the southernmost of which had at an early period been blocked up, and a pointed door formed very nearly under it. On taking down this window, the remains of a male figure, the size of life, painted in red and blue, were distinctly visible on the North reveal; proving that all the reveals of the windows had been painted with figures, as was the case with the Painted Chamber. The western wall of this room was evidently also an *outer* wall, as it had remaining towards the South two very fine windows, and marks of one other, towards the North, which had been stopped up at an early period, and an antient pointed doorway made under it; there was another old pointed doorway at the southern end of this wall, near to the door at the North-west corner of the Prince's Chamber, before spoken of.

The beautiful Tapestry representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada, which once ornamented these walls, was, at the time of the Union with Ireland, removed to the Old Court of Requests, now the present House of Lords[3].

The timber roof, which was of a curious construction, was discovered at the sale of the materials, to be of chesnut, and not of oak as generally supposed. It was still sound, and would no doubt have stood for centuries.

Views of the four sides of the vaultings under this room are given in Smith's "Westminster," p. 39; but the arches have been altered within these few years, when the cellar was paved and modernized, to form a store-room for the Lords' Journals.

Yours, &c. N. R. S.

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[1] The form of the windows is given by Carter in "Antient Architecture," vol. I. pl. 66.

[2] Mr. Hawkins, in Smith's "Westminster," says, "The Painted Chamber is known to be as old as the time of Edward the Confessor." This, however, is clearly disproved by Mr. Carter, in your vol. LXXXIV. i. p. 10. Mr. Hawkins notices from Howel, that "Edward the Confessor died in it." But though Edward died in the palace at Westminster, it was doubtless in a former building, on the same scite. In a MS. Itinerary of Simon Simeon, and Hugo the Illuminator, as old as 1322, the present Painted Chamber is evidently described (Smith's Westminster, p. 47); and Sir Edward Coke, in his fourth Institute, speaks of the "Chamber Depeint, or St. Edward's Chamber;" but after all, it probably was called St. Edward's Chamber, from the representation of the Coronation of Edward the Confessor, painted on its walls. This is accurately described in vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 391.

[3] See Gent. Mag. vol. LXX. 626; LXXVII 624.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 16.

THE rapid progress of what is denominated improvement, bids fair to annihilate the few remnants of antient architecture which the vicissitude of time, and the change of events, have hitherto spared in the Metropolis and its immediate vicinity. I could name many buildings in different parts of the country which lie in ruins, or have been utterly destroyed, under the false idea that a new face would render them more beautiful, or that they are too old to be repaired and preserved.

The Metropolis is not exempt from the vanity and folly of this charge; but I shall at present content myself with observing, that a venerable fragment of the house or palace, for by the dignity of this name it has been commonly recognized, of Bishop Bonner in Lambeth, which, within my own short memory, was used as a private dwelling, as a shop under various owners as various in their trades, and at length as a coal hovel, is now a shapeless mass of ruins.

This structure was built of brick, but by way of improvement it had been plastered, afterwards enlarged, and its square-mullioned windows clumsily altered, and so environed with sheds and other slovenly structures, that we might extend our pardon to the curious traveller for passing it unheeded.

But not so the rapid *improvements* now going forward at Westminster; the commonest passenger gazes as he proceeds on his errand, and indicates, by a lingering look, a an of regret at the extensive scene of havoc and desolation before him.

I can remember the time when relics of antient grandeur were defaced or levelled with the ground with as much unconcern as we should feel, were half a dozen school-boys to batter down the new porch in Old Palace Yard; but I have of late years observed that laudable curiosity, and I admit sometimes idle inclination, have congregated many persons at the scene of the demolition of a venerable pile; and on my entrance the other day into the uncovered area of the old House of Lords, I found a knot of decent looking people pronouncing encomiums on the "*Gothic*" windows and arches, and warmly debating, no doubt upon newspaper authority, the various purposes to which the antique room, within whose massy and venerable walls we were then enclosed, had been applied. Guy Fawkes was not permitted to escape without a blow; nor is it wonderful, for these speculatists stood on the floor of the very cellar on which we are told the hardy vagabond had assembled a vast heap of faggots and gunpowder.

But it is now time for me to scan and describe, and as I have freely remarked on the attempts of others, I as freely offer the following observations for the comments of better Antiquaries and more skilful critics.

The old House of Lords, as I informed you (vol. LXXXIX. ii. 389) in my description of the Painted Chamber, is attached at one extremity to the Painted Chamber (with the exception of a passage 9 feet wide), and at the opposite, or Southern, to the Prince's Chamber, the whole groupe being situated directly behind Mr. Wyatt's "*Gothic*" front of the present House of Lords. This magnificent apartment, (the old House of Lords) is, according to the rough measurement I was able to make, 70 feet long, and 25 feet wide. A thick coat of plaster on the upper part, and a wainscot lining on the lower inside, and various obstructions on the outside, had almost entirely concealed from observation the antiquity and beauty of the architecture, which is now completely exposed to view, and which in point of age and general character, is the same as the Painted Chamber; but its windows, of which there are two on the West, and three on the East side, display a greater and more elegant variety of mouldings, but the form of the tracery is exactly similar. Vestiges of painting are yet discoverable, but of their subjects or their merit nothing can now be said. Two capacious but not very ancient fire-places appear in the side walls; they have no ornaments, and are themselves very unornamental. The timber roof was lofty, and probably ancient, but it was destroyed before I visited the spot; the corbel table of the parapet on the East side remains, but it is very imperfect.

A passage, 9 feet wide, covered in ancient times, but originally open, intervenes between the Painted Chamber and the old House of Lords; here also part of the corbel cornice remains, and having been sheltered, its handsomely carved heads are in tolerable preservation.

In the vault towards the passage are two broad and plain pointed arches, and in the North-east angle, a doorway; and in the sides numerous windows, whose external arches are or once were of the lancet shape, and their internal ones very broad and obtuse.

The Prince's Chamber, which havock has rendered a picturesque object, has very much the appearance of having been a chapel. It has an elegant doorway, but no windows on the North side, but there is a row of single lofty windows on the South side, one at the West end, and three windows towards the East. Beneath is a vault, the walls of which it is evident, by a blank Norman window in the basement on the South side, and the striking difference in the masonry all round, are more ancient than the superstructure, but by how many years it is impossible to determine. The apartment was never groined, and if the vault was not altogether built in modern times, it has been entirely coated with brick work.

It should be observed, that in the solid walls of the room known as the old House of Lords, fragments of *torus* mouldings, the relics probably of a Norman building which had occupied the same site, are distinguishable; and, among heaps of rubbish on the floor, I saw an elegantly carved fragment of tracery enriched with painting and gilding, in tolerable preservation.

In conclusion, I cannot help remarking, that the extinction of such fine remains of pointed architecture as the Prince's Chamber and the old House of Lords, is to be deplored, on one account, because with every building the Antiquary loses an example which he cannot afford; and on another, because the successors are of a description ill calculated to supply the deficiency. I. C. B.

Visit to an Octogenarian.

Mr. Urban, *July* 17.

THERE are few pictures of human life more pleasing to contemplate, than that of Old Age gradually, but comfortably, declining towards the grave. This comfort, to be complete, must be two-fold: first, it must arise from the freedom from bodily pain, and, secondly, from the possession of good spirits and cheerful hopes, resulting from sound principles, and the respect of all those whom we have long known and reciprocally loved. Such is the case with my Octogenarian Friend Sylvanus.

This is the fifth anniversary visit, which, in concert with a few "long known" and highly-valued friends, I have just paid that excellent old man. He resides in a somewhat elevated spot—opposite Hampstead and Highgate hills—with a dozen acres of meadow land before his house—and a garden, well stocked with plants and fruits, behind; not quite one mile distant from Islington Church. Fortunately the day (in this dismal month of rain!) proved to be fine. The sky was dappled: the breeze blew gently from the South-west—and the united fragrance of strawberries and mignionette, greeted us as we got the first visto-view of his lawn and shrubs. I should, however, premise, that a party of us started at a given hour, from different points, in different vehicles, and reached the place of rendezvous—not quite with such celerity and precision as the Duke of Wellington put his forces in motion to march, by different routes, to the immortal plains of Vittoria. However, it was agreed that the dinner-hour should be somewhat procrastinated; in order that we might arrive in good time to have a promenade in the garden of the old gentleman, and in that of his son-in-law, who resides hard by.

We mustered to the number of seven guests. The family of Sylvanus made that number a round dozen. On alighting from my vehicle (in which my legal friend "the Mirror for Magistrates" shared the seat with me: note well, it was a *jarvy chariot*), I was ushered into the drawing-room, though I made rather a *bolt* for the Library; and after a most cordial interchange of salutations, it was proposed that we should enjoy our promised stroll in the garden. The younger part of the visitors were already in motion (the magisterial "Mirror" in the number) upon the lawn: among whom I quickly discerned the Modern Plutarch, and the great Traders in classical and theological lore. For myself, I quietly brought up the rear, with my Octagenarian Friend leaning on my arm, and discoursing cheerily on different topics—of times and of literature gone by, or as now existing.

We

We approached a gravel walk to the left, snugly lying under a wall, and exposed to a warm southern sun. "There (exclaimed my venerable comrade), do you see yon walk? I owe the last two or three years of my existence (speaking from temporal causes) to regular exercise upon that walk;" and, as we gained it, methought the Octogenarian paced it with an air of conscious gaiety and strength—like some old admiral, who enjoys his stroll upon the quarter-deck every evening, towards sun-set.

The mirthful discourse of our friends accelerated our pace, and urged us forward. We reached a green-house, canopied by the leaves of a young and flourishing vine. "Please God, my dear friend (remarked the Octagenarian, pointing with his tortoise-headed cane to the vine), we will have some grapes off yonder stem, next year. You remember that I mentioned this to you on your visit here last July." I owned that I recollected it—but, "*next year*" to a man of fourscore! Yes, "another and another," if it please Divine Providence—and why (said I to myself, checking the miserable fastidiousness of my meditations), why should it not be so? Or, if this worthy vine-cultivator be deprived of the fruits of his *own* vine, during that revolving period, sure I am that he will partake of *other* fruits not less delicious in flavour, and salutary in effects." There was comfort in that correcting thought; and so we strolled and gossipped on, till we joined the phalanx of our friends. On quitting the Octogenarian's garden, we entered that of his son-in-law. It was more spacious, and stocked with a greater variety of fruits. The strawberry, of various species, blushed here: the raspberry reddened there: gooseberries, larger than the largest pearls "in an Æthiop's ear," hung down in crimson or green globules, by the side of a well-trimmed path. Here, the ripening currants shewed their ruby or amber clusters: there, again, grew the stately artichoke, and the up-rising celery. Meanwhile, the full-flowered cauliflower, the Knight-pea, of Brobdignagian altitude, the Windsor-bean, begirt by the incipient kidney—each and all seemed clad in full luxuriance, and giving promise of plenteous fare. Nor be the daintier fruits of melon and cucumber omitted: for here they were—the former, bursting their rocky integuments;—the latter, thin, tapering, and reminding us of *turbot* enjoyments. Above, glistened the cherry—while the walls were concealed by trees of the apricot, peach, and fig-species:

> And dark,
> Beneath his ample leaf, the luscious fig.

So sings Thomson. But the shout of young voices was heard. The Octogenarian's grand-children were abroad. In fact, we noticed three or four of them, running, walking, or being drawn in a cart: accompanied by a due body-guard of nursery-maids. Thus we strolled, ate strawberries, patted the children's cheeks, now praised the weather, and now the garden, till THE DINNER was announced in due form. I made another effort for the Library; and we had actually got possession of it for five minutes—but the announce of dinner pursued us even into that peaceful haunt! To resist, or tarry longer, were fruitless: and so we marched, a procession of twelve, into a well-proportioned dining-room, and sat down to an excellently furnished dinner. I soon recognised my friend the cucumber, in the wake of the turbot. But it were equally rude and profitless to describe a dinner—supplied by the hand of hospitality, and demolished by hungry stomachs, and grateful hearts. The Rhenish wine, in two poplar-shaped bottles, did not fail to allay thirst and excite applause. 'Twas the savings of the last clear drippings from the Heidelberg Tun. Sempronius loved the Madeira, and the Modern Plutarch cleaved to the Sherry. There was variety for all tastes, and more than a sufficiency for all cravings.

The Daughters, and the Son, and the Son-in-law, and the Grandson, of the Octogenarian, all mingled in discourse; all quaffed the juice of the vine (but not of that in the garden); were all merry, and yet sober and wise. Such a day of joyance is not of ordinary occurrence. And how fared the OCTOGENARIAN? As gay as the gayest—as hearty as the heartiest—as happy as the happiest: complaining only that he could not *exactly* see when the juice of the grape had reached the brim of the glass. But what signifies this dimness of sight, when one thinks of that perfection of *intellectual* vision which all his friends acknowledge it is *his* happiness to enjoy?

The

The shades of night were now, however, falling apace:

(Majoresque cadunt altis de montibus umbræ.)

A string of Jarvies enfiladed the doorway. We had our coffee and tea: exchanged fair words with our fair companions: talked over the too swiftly-flown revelries: planned another ANNIVERSARY VISIT—and at half-past ten precisely took our departures—but *not*

"—— for fresh woods and pastures new."

No:—ere the clock struck twelve, we were all (with one exception) immured within the walls of London, about to repose on mattrass-mounted beds: for, in the month of July, I do contend that the bed should succumb to the mattrass. And how sinks to repose the Father and Son? I hear, in the prayers of the former, the language of Thomson:

"Father of light and life, thou good Supreme!
Oh teach me what is good, teach me THYSELF!"

and in those of the latter, something that reminds me of the filial piety of Pope:

"Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the cradle of reposing age;
With lenient arts extend a FATHER'S breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death."

Yours, &c. CAPRICORNUS.

Ancient Anecdotes, &c.
from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,
by DR. CAREY, *West Square.*
(Continued from Part I. p. 504.)

THE following examples of Roman severity against females are worthy of notice.—About the year of Rome 567, the worship of Bacchus—a new religion, recently introduced into the city—being used as a cloak for the most abominable lewdness, and a dark confederacy of crime; the Senate ordered the consuls to inquire into the business; and these, having found several ladies guilty of the nefarious practices of the Bacchanalians *, caused them all to be privately put to death by their own relatives.—*Lib.* 6, 3, 7.

In the year of Rome 599, two married ladies, Publicia and Licinia, having poisoned their husbands, were privately strangled by order of their relatives, without any application to public justice.—*Lib.* 6, 3, 8.

With as little ceremony, Egnatius Metellus bastinaded his wife to death, for having too freely indulged in the use of wine: nor was any person found either to call him publicly to account for the deed, or individually to censure him for it.—*Lib.* 6, 3, 9.

Sulpicius Gallus divorced his wife, for having appeared in public with her head uncovered.—*Lib.* 6, 3, 10.

Antistius Vetus also repudiated his partner, because he had seen her in the street in private conversation with a woman of infamous character.—*Lib.* 6, 3, 11.

Sempronius Sophus likewise dissolved the conjugal tie, because his wife had gone to see the public games without his knowledge.—*Lib.* 6, 3, 12.

(To be continued.)

* See the detailed and shocking account, given by Livy, of the rise, progress, and detestable deeds of that maleficent and dangerous sect.—*Lib.* 39. *capp.* 8, 9, &c. to 19.

MR. URBAN, *Aug.* 5.

IN answer to "P. C." (in your Supplement, p. 601) I merely refer him to the humbler certainty of Ainsworth's Dictionary, and botanical truths; to which I refer him for "Narcissus," and the quotations there diffused; and to "Ainsworth" also, for the derivation of "Lupinus," there is *visible* "λυπη" itself. Mr. "P. C." is in fault in his censure, for had the word been derived from ΛΟΥπινος, the first syllable must have been spelt in the Latin "lou," or "leu," in diphthong; or at least must have been long in quantity; a false one Virgil never committed, or ever disregarded a true one; and in his first Georgic, (lin 75) we find "*tristisq' Lupini;*" also in Horace (Epist. L. 1. 7. l. 23") "quid distant æra *lupinis*" (alluding perhaps to a discrimination not unlike that of the Critic); and in another line (applicable perhaps in more senses than one) "bona tu perdasq' *lupinis*." Mr "P. C." no doubt ought to *have* some critical knowledge, for at all events he *makes* a great deal more than he quotes.

As to "amaranthus," I can refer him once more to "Ainsworth's Dictionary," and the quotation therein referred to from Ovid; and also to the attentive perusal of the former author, before he assumes the severity of the critic. R. TREVELYAN.

Mr.



Mr Urban, Shrewsbury, June 24.

THE inclosed drawing is a view of The Leasowes, as it appeared in the time of the late Mr. Shenstone, and as there is not any engraved view of it, in that state, I am induced to consign this to your care, not doubting but many will be much pleased with the representation. (See Plate I.)

Dr. Johnson insinuates that the Poet's House was *mean*, and much *neglected*, which was not by any means correct; for, as his friend Graves observes, "There was the same genius discovered in improving his house as in whatever else he undertook; for he often made his operators perform what they represented as impracticable." He gave his hall a considerable magnificence, by sinking the floor, and giving it an altitude of 12 feet, instead of nine. By his own good taste and mechanical skill, he acquired several very respectable, if not elegant rooms, from a mere farm house, of diminutive dimensions. Several of the rooms were fitted up in the Gothic style, in which he evinced great taste; and one was painted to imitate trellis-work, overhung with hazel-trees, &c. This room produced the following anecdote. Mr. Baskerville, who was intimate with Shenstone, one day took his friend Dr. S——ll to see the Leasowes. After admiring the tasteful disposition of the grounds, Mr Shenstone conducted them into the house to take some refreshment, which was prepared in the room alluded to. "How admirably this apartment is fitted up," exclaimed Dr. S—. "Those surely cannot be artificial (pointing to one of the painted walls.)—they must be real hazel-nuts."—"*Wall-nuts*, if you please," replied Mr. B. drily. For once the *sombre* countenance of Shenstone disappeared, and, after various efforts to suppress a smile, he at length left the room in a complete laugh; and was not less pleased, on his return, at Dr. S.'s elegantly concluding the conversation, by saying, "Whatever the nuts may be, this I am sure of, that I may here exclaim with Voltaire—'Il n'y est jamais une année sans printemps, un printemps sans fleurs'."

The house remained till 1766, when it was entirely demolished, and the present characteristic mansion erected by Edward Horne, Esq. the then possessor.

The *ruinated Priory*, on the left, was erected by Mr Shenstone, and one apartment fitted up with the arms of his friends, on Gothic shields, and decorated with various antique reliques.

Yours, &c. D. Parkes.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 27.)

"The Earl (Nevil Earl of Salisbury),
So hungry in revenge, there made a rav'nous spoil,
There Dutton, Dutton kills: a Done doth kill a Done:
A Booth, a Booth; and Leigh, by Leigh is overthrown:
A Venables against a Venables doth stand:
A Troutbeck fighteth with a Troutbeck hand to hand:
There Molineux doth make a Molineux to die;
And Egerton the strength of Egerton doth try."

Drayton's *description of the Battle of Blore Heath.*

HISTORY.

286. In a field called "Christian field," at Stichbrook, near Lichfield, is supposed to have occurred the dreadful massacre of several thousand Christians under Dioclesian.

705. A battle was fought near Maer, between Kenred King of Mercia, and Osrid King of Northumbria.

716. Ceolrid King of Mercia, invaded by Ina King of the West Saxons, at which time he erected Bonebury fortress.

826. Kenelm, King of Mercia murdered in a field, now called Cowbach, at Clent, by order of his elder sister Quendrida.

895. The Danes came up the Severn as far as Bridgnorth, and committed great ravages on the coast of this county.

910. A battle was fought at Tettenhall between the Danes and Edward the Elder, in which the Saxons were victorious. Henry of Huntingdon relates it as so horrible and sanguinary, as no language can sufficiently describe.—The Northumbrians were surprized into a fixed battle at Wednesfield by the Saxons, and were defeated with the slaughter of many thousand men. Two of their kings fell, Halfden, and Eowils, the brother of the celebrated Hinguar, and many earls and officers. The Saxons sung hymns on the victory.

924. The ceremony of the marriage between Sigtryg, the son of Ivar, to the sister of Athelstan, was celebrated with great magnificence at Tamworth.

941. Anlaf, the Northumbrian Prince, assaulted Tamworth.

1175. Dudley Castle demolished as a punishment for Paganel being in rebellion with Prince Henry.

1255. Burton nearly burnt to the ground.

1322. Tutbury castle seized by the Crown, on account of the rebellion of Thomas Earl of Lancaster against Edward II.—Thomas Earl of Lancaster defeated at Burton, pursued to Pontefract, taken prisoner and beheaded.

1397. Richard II. confined in Lichfield castle. The Christmas before he kept here

1459. At Blore Heath was fought a desperate battle between the houses of York and Lancaster; in which Lord Audley, the commander of Henry's forces, was slain; as were nearly most all of the Cheshiremen.

1575. Queen Elizabeth visited Lichfield, Chartley, Stafford, and Chillington.

1617, Gerard's Bromley, Tixall, and Hore-cross, visited by King James; who was at Tamworth in 1619, and at Whichnor in 1621 and 1624.

1640. Mr. Pitt of Wolverhampton endeavoured to bribe Capt. Tuthall, Governor of Rushall, to betray the Garrison for 2,000*l.* but the Captain discovered the treachery, for which Mr. Pitt suffered.

1643. Stafford Castle taken from the Royalists by Sir Wm. Brereton, the Parliamentarian General, and soon after demolished.—Keel House ordered to be demolished by Capt. Barbar's soldiers.—Upon St. Amon's Heath, under Beacon Hill (which is remarkable for a vast collection of stones on its summit) a sharp action was fought between a party of Royalists, under the Earl of Northampton, and the Parliamentarians, under Sir J. Gell and Sir W Brereton; in which the Earl's horse being shot under him, he was surrounded and slain.—Eccleshall Castle besieged by Brereton, who defeated Col. Hastings (who attempted to relieve it), killing and taking 200 horse.—Lichfield close was besiged by Lord Brook, who lost his life in the attempt; but it was immediately after given up to Sir J. Gell, who was soon obliged to give it up to Prince Rupert.

1644. Dudley Castle besieged by the Parliamentarians, when, after a resistance of three weeks, it was relieved (June 11) by some of the King's forces from Worcester. The rebels left 100 men dead in the field: and 2 Majors, 2 Capts. 3 Lieuts. and 50 privates, were taken prisoners.—Stourton Castle surrendered to the King.—Capt. Stone marched (Feb. 14) against Patteshull House, which had a Popish garrison, and was strongly fortified, taking advantage of the drawbridge being down, surprised the centinels, fell on the garrison, killed many, took Mr. Astle the Governor, 2 Jesuits, and 60 more prisoners.—Col. Bagot attacked by the Parliamentarians at Lord Paget's Manor-house, near Burton-upon-Trent, but without success, for Col. Bagot attacked them so bravely, that he made them fly. He pursued and killed of them enough to fill 16 carts.

1646. Dudley Castle surrendered to Sir Wm. Brereton by Col. Leveson the Governor, for the King.—Tutbury Castle reduced to ruins by the Parliamentarians.—When the King's affairs were totally ruined, Lichfield Close surrendered.

1651. By authority of the *Rump*, Lichfield Cathedral was resolved to be destroyed; which was commenced, but not finished.

1745. William Duke of Cumberland drew up his army on a large tract of ground called Stonefield, near Stone, in daily expectation of an engagement with the forces of the Pretender.

EMINENT NATIVES.

Allen, Thomas, celebrated mathematician, Uttoxeter, 1542.
Anson, Lord George, circumnavigator, Hugborough, 1697.

Asheburn, Thomas, zealous opponent of Wickcliffe, Stafford.
ASHMOLE, ELIAS, skilled in Chemistry, Antiquities, Heraldry, Mathematics, and what not? Lichfield, 1617.
——— Simeon, nonconformist divine (died 1662).
ASTLE, THOMAS, antiquary, Yoxall, 1735.
Audley, Edmund, Bishop of Rochester, Hereford, and Salisbury.
——— Lord James, distinguished warrior, Heleigh, 1314.
Basset, Wm. Justice of the Common Pleas, 12 Edw. III.
Blake, Thomas, Puritan and Parliamentarian, 1597.
BROWNE, ISAAC HAWKINS, elegant poet, Burton-upon-Trent, 1705-6.
BUCKERIDGE, THEOPHILUS, antiquary and learned writer, Lichfield, 1724.
Butt, George, dramatic writer, Lichfield, 1741.
Caldwall, Richard, celebrated physician, 1513.
Camden, Sampson, father of the learned author of "Magna Britannia."
COTTON, CHARLES, celebrated poet, Beresford, 1630.
Degge, Sir Simon, Kt. civilian and antiquary, Uttoxeter, 1612.
Dilke, Thomas, dramatic writer, Lichfield, about 1699.
Doody, Samuel, ingenious botanist (died 1706).
ERDESWICKE, SAMPSON, genealogist, and historian of his native County, Sandon (d. 1603).
Eidinton, Giles, "Justice in the Court at Westminster," temp. Henry III.
Fenner, William, theological writer (died 1640).
Fenton, Elijah, poet, contemporary with Pope and Shelton, near Newcastle, 1683.
Fitzherbert, Thos. learned writer and advocate of Mary Queen of Scots, Stafford (flourished 16th cent.)
Floyer, Sir John, eminent physician, Hinters, 1649.
Gardner, Lord, celebrated admiral, Uttoxeter, 1742.
Giffard, William, Archbishop of Rheims (died 1629).
Goodwin, John, the celebrated Arminian, Newcastle, 1593.
Guy, Thomas, founder of Guy's Hospital Southwark, Tamworth.
Hammersley, Sir Hugh, Lord Mayor of London in 1627, Stafford.
Harvey, Sir James, Lord Mayor of London in 1581, Cottwalton.
Hillary, Roger, Justice of Common Pleas.
HURD, RICHARD, eminent and accomplished Bishop of Worcester, Congreve, 1720.
James, Dr. Robert, inventor of the Fever Powders, bearing his name, Kinverton, 1703.
Jenyns, Sir Stephen, Lord Mayor of London in 1508, Wolverhampton.
JERVIS, EARL OF ST. VINCENT, most celebrated admiral, Meaford Hall, 1734.
Jesson, Thomas, a poor priest, Tettenhall.
JOHNSON, SAMUEL, Critic, Poet, Biographer, Moralist, and Lexicographer, Lichfield, 1709.
King, Gregory, herald, and political economist.
Lichfield, William de, Divine, Lichfield (died 1417).
LIGHTFOOT, Dr. JOHN, learned divine, one of the persons who completed the "Polyglott Bible," Stoke-upon-Trent, 1602.
——— Thomas, divine, and father of the learned Dr. J. Lightfoot, Shelton (died 1658).
Littleton, Thomas, celebrated judge, temp. Henry VI.
Meadowcroft, Rev. R. critic and annotator on Milton, 1697.
Minors, Wm. Seaman; he went eleven times to the East Indies and back, Uttoxeter.
Mountfort, Wm. dramatic writer and actor, 1659.
Newton, Thomas, Bishop of Bristol, and author of the "Dissertations on the Prophecies," Lichfield, 1703.
Noel, Martin, benefactor, Stafford.
Paget, William Lord, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Wednesbury (died 1561).
Parker, Lord Chief Baron, Parkhall.
Parsons, William, gigantic porter of James I. West Bromwich.
Patteshull, Hugh de, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry from 1240 to 1243, Patteshull.
——— Martin de, Justice in the Courts at Westminster, 2 Henry III.
Pipe, Sir Richard, Lord Mayor of London in 1578, Wolverhampton.
Pole, Reginald, Cardinal, Abp. of Canterbury, Stourton castle, 1500.
Rider, Sir William, Lord Mayor of London in 1600, Mucclestone.
Robins, John, mathematician (died 1558).
Salt, Henry, esq. Consul-general in Egypt, Lichfield.
Shareshull, William de, Justice of the Common Pleas, 12 Edw. III.
SHAW, REV. STEBBING, historian of his native County, Stone, 1762.
Sheldon, Gilbert, Abp. of Canterbury, Stanton, 1598.
Sherebourne, Robert, Bishop of Chichester, Rolleston.
Slaney, Sir Stephen, Lord Mayor of London in 1595, Mitton.
Smallridge, George, Bishop of Bristol, Lichfield, 1666.
Somerville, Mr. poet, Wolseley, 1675.

Stafford, Edmund, Abp. of York, and Chancellor of England, Stafford (died 1419).
——— John, historian and Franciscan frier, Stafford (flourished 14th cent.)
Stonywell, John, a man of learning, Abbot of Pershore, Stonywell (died 1553).
——————— S. T. P. Stonywell (died 1518).
Taylor, John, builder of Barton Church, Barton.
WALTON, ISAAC, celebrated angler, Stafford, 1593.
WEDGWOOD, JOSIAH, the ingenious potter, 1731.
Whittington, Robert, grammarian, Lichfield (flourished 1530).
Wilkes, Richard, M.D. ingenious and industrious antiquary (died 1760).
Wittenhall, Edward, Bishop of Cork, Tixall (died 1713).
Wolferstan, Samuel Pipe, eminent antiquary, Statfold, 18....
Wollaston, William, a distinguished philosophical writer, Coton Clamford, 1659.
WYATT, JAMES, eminent architect, Burton, 1743.
WYRLEY, WILLIAM, author of "The True Use of Armory," &c. 1674.

(To be continued.) S. T.

OWEN'S ACCOUNT OF WALES IN 1602.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Hundreds, 10.—*Castles*, 46.—*Parish Churches*, 118.—*Fairs in the year*, 25.
Chief Lordships, 10.—Sainghenith, Miskin Ognor, Glyn, Bolkny, Gower, Kilsay, Tallyvaw, Lantwy, Lantrisaint, Neath.
Market Towns, 4.—Cardiff, Cowbridge, Neath, Swansea.
Forests and Chases, 2.—Coedaelh, Coedphranih.
Parks, 9.—Margan, Weny, 2, 3, St. Donats, Coed, Marthan, Lanvabor, Radir, the Pille, Lanvenio.
Ports and Havens, 10.—Cogan Pille, Silly, Barry, Swansea, Newton, Nottage, Aberavon, Neath, Mumbles-Potreynon, Burrey.
Chief Rivers, 10.—Loughor, Tawey, Neath, Avon, Tafn, Agmor, Ewenny, Thawan, Lay, Romney.
Bishop's See, 1; Landaff.—*Abbeys*, 2; Neath, Margam.—*Priories*, 1; Ewenny.—*Friery*, 1; Caerdiff.—*Wardenship*, 1; Swansey.—*Nunnery*, 0.

Generosi.	*Mansiones.*	*Uxores.*
Edward Stradling, Miles.	St. Donats.	Fil. Edwardi Gage, Militis.
William Herbert, Miles.	Caerdiff, Swansea.	Griffith, 1st.; Mary Barkley, 2d.; Aubrey, 3d.
Thomas Mansell, Miles.	Margam, Oxwich.	Fil. Dom. Mordaunt. Fil. Dom. Powle.
Edward Lewis.	Van Caerdiff.	Fil. Thomas Morgan de Machan.
Henry Matthew.	Radir Caerdiff.	
Thomas Carn.	Wenny.	
Richard Basset.	Bewper.	Fil. et Hæres Tho. Bowyer.
Anthony Mansel.	Lantrilhed.	F. and H. Jo. Tho. Bassett.
Leyson Evans.	Neath.	Margaret Herbert.
William Matthew.	Landafle.	
Edward Kemes.	Keven, Mabley.	
Robert Thomas.	Lanvihangel.	Fil. —— Fleming.
Robert Thomas.	Brigan.	
William Price.	Lansaivel.	Kath. Hopkins.
Henry Matthew.		
Jenkin Furbill.	Penlynn.	Cecilia Herbert.
Walter Williams.	Gelligaer.	
Henry Mansell.	Landewey.	Dorothy Newton.
Edward Pritchard.	Blaencayeth.	
Edward Matthew.		
——— Fleming.	Flymstone.	
——— Van.		
——— Beaudrip.		
G. Giles.	Crofton.	
——— Bolton.		

PATRIA.—*Soil.* Most of it very fertile.—*Gentlemen.* Many Gentlemen of great livings.—*People.* Very tall and populous; impatient of injuries, and therefore often

often quarrel, with great outrages. Thefts on some parts too common. Great troops of retainers follow every gentleman.

Towns.—Cardiff, the fairest town in Wales, but not the richest. Cambridge, and Pontvaine, little towns in the midst of the shire, good for their bigness. Swansea, pretty town, and good; much frequented by shipping. The rest of the towns poor, and much decayed.

Glamorganshire, long, from Wormshead to Rumney juxta Kevenmabley, 39 miles. Broad, from Newton Nottage to Aberpurgum, 14 miles.

Containeth square miles, 448.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Hundreds, 6.—*Castles,* 16.—*Fairs in the year,* 10.

Parks, 2, Henoyd, Porthamal.

Market Towns, 4.—Brecon, Hay, Buelht, Crayhowell.

Chief Lordships, 8.—Brecon, S. Membries, Buelht, Hay Tretower, Penkelby, Landewey, Cantricelly, Creighowell.

Chief Rivers, 8.—Wye, Usk, Llyfni, Irvon, Groyney, Hadhney, Uskirbran.

Chief Mountains, 3.—Banny, Manochdony, Crowney.

Forests and Great Woods, 2.—Forest y Brennin, Devinnog.

Priory, 1; Brecon.—*Monasteries,* 0.—*Collegiate Church,* 1; Brecon.—*Friery.*

Generosi.	*Mansiones.*	*Uxores.*
Do. David Williams, Miles.	Gwernwett.	Margaret, fil. John Games.
Dom. John Games, Miles.	Newton.	Fil. —— Gwinn, Trecastle. Fil. Meredith Games.
Dom. Edw. Aubrey, Miles.	Abercundrig, Aberbn	Fil. et coheir, Wm. Havard, of Brecon.
William Vaughan.	Fretower.	1st. Fil. Thomas de Lowes, 2d.; Francisca, fil. Thomas Somerset, militis.
John Price.	Brecknock.	Elizabeth Games, of Aberbrane.
Howell Gwinn.	Trecastle.	F. et cohær. —— Boyle.
William Watkins.	Langorse.	F. et hærs. Lud. Howard.
Roger Williams.	Park.	Fil. John Games, of Aberbrane.
Charles Walcot.	Buelht.	Eliz. Games of Newton.
Roger Vaughan.	Merthyr.	Sybilla Games, of Aberbrane.
John Games.	Aberbrane, Penderrin	Fil. Do. Edward Aubrey, Militis.
Richard Herbert.	Penkelly.	Fil. Edward Games.
William Walbeif.	Lanhamlach.	Katherine Games, of Aberbrane.
Riseus ap Ridd'rch.		
John Games, Coronator.	Bughlin.	Fil. D'ni. Evans de Neath.
William Vaughan.	Trevecca.	1. a Northern Woman. 2. Fil. Mered. Thomas, of Brecon. 3. Fil. Roger Vaughan.
William Powell.	Castlemaddock.	Fil. Gr. Gefferies, of Glynn.
Roger Havard.	Pentywall.	Fil. et coh. Wm. Vaughan de Chase.
Thomas Gunter.	Gillstone.	Elenor fil. Wm. Lewis.
William Herbert.	Crickhowell.	Fil. —— Aubrey.
William Solers.	Porthamal.	Fil. Edw. Games.

PATRIA.—*Soil,* partly good land.—*People,* in general not tall, or personable, unruly. Thefts abounding, too many retainers.

Towns.—Brecknock, a big town, fair built, but evil for entertainment and not very rich. Other towns poor.

Brecknockshire, long from Claerwen to Langroyne, 34 miles. Broad, from Ysbrudgunlass to Wye juxta Crickadern, 24 miles.

Containeth square miles 563.

FLY LEAVES.—No. XIV.

Geoffery Chaucer.

THE Fly Leaf of an imperfect copy of Chaucer's Works, that belonged to the late antiquary Richard Gough, Esq. had the following quaint inscription, with the imposing effect of being written in the black letter character.

Knowe ye all wightes y[t] on my leeves doe looke
Of Maister William Shenstone whylome was I y[e] boke

Bu.

But syns to Dan Orcus nows he is ygone
Ryzard of Englefield doeth me owne.
Thus goe I through all Regiouns:
Eft chaunge I my Mansiouns:
Ah me yt I have loste
Some Leeves to my coste:
Yet of me enoughe remayneth
To delyghte him yt complayneth,
For Love or for Despyte,
By day or by nyghte.
In ye yeere of ye Incarnacyon MCCDLXIV.—R. G[OUGH].

Thomas Churchyard.

At what particular period these verses of our Court poet were written, is not certain. They might have been addressed to the Earl of Leicester immediately after the receival of Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth, as by describing the people desirous to "mark what end would come" thereof, we may conclude it was an expected public interview, and when that nobleman moved in the zenith of favouritism. From an old MS. *penès me.*

Vpon the Receaving the Quene, made to the Erle of Leycester.

I sawe the strayning hande receave the welcoomde geast,
Whose trembling blood in frindly face, his inward joy exprest:
Yea, sure the shamefast smiles, that mantle redd did shrowde,
Made sundry thinke ther sate by happ, a Goddesse in a clowde.
And therwith all me thought the yelding lookes did speake,
As thoughe som flames of fixed faith shuld out of furnas breake;
To showe the hidden heat, that parte did harbor still,
For lack of calmy quiet thoughts, and want of wishes will.
The people stoode and markte, what ende wold com of this,
And commen bruite said: *these good signes will breed a further blisse.*
But envy thought not so: His bristles vppe he caste,
As doth the angry chased boare, when hunters blowe the blaste
That makes the begles bite. Oh blessed Lord, q. I,
Though foes do frowne and thinke a chainge, may turn the clowds in sky,
Yet God is where he was, and frends shall never faile,
To pray and wishe the tossed shipp, may safely hoise vpp saile.
Let malice worke his worst, like monster muse he shall
With skowling browes and wrinkled checks, and haply misse the ball:
When true deserts shall shine among the godds above
And labor longe as reason is, shall reape the fruit of Love.

Churchyarde.

Samuel Daniel.

This poet, like others that flourished of the same age, has not yet obtained the attention necessary to form a standard edition of his works. Not only some of his pieces are unknown to modern editors, but, although he announced that he had

Repair'd some parts defective here and there,
And passages new added to the same:

the variations remain unnoticed. Compare the following Sonnet from edition 1595, with No. XXII. of recent editions.

Come, Death, the anchor-hold of all my thoughts,
My last resort whereto my soule appeales,
For all too long on earth my fancy dotes,
Whilst age vpon my wasted body steales.

That hart being made the prospectiue of horror,
That honored hath the cruelst faire that liues,
The cruelst fair that sees I languish for her,
Yet never mercy to my merrite giues:

Thys is her lawrell and her triumphes prize,
To treade me downe with foote of her disgrace
Whilst I did build my fortune in her eyes,
And layd my liue's rest on so faire a face:
Which rest I lost, my love, my life and all,
So high attempts to low disgraces fall.

Robert

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex.

Lines, from a volume in manuscript, containing the trial of this unfortunate nobleman.

Happye were he could fenish forth his fate,
  In some enchanted desart most obscure;
From all societye, from loue, from hate
  Of worldlye folke, then should he sleepe secure:

Then wake againe, and yeeld God euer prayse,
  Content with hipps and hawes, and bramble berrye;
In contemplation passing still his dayes,
  And chang of holye thoughts to make him merrye:
Whoe when he dyes his tombe may be a bush,
Where harmles robin dwells with gentle thrush.

Comes Essexis.

Michael Drayton.

Another neglected poet. Odes 4 and 8, in an early edition, are not found in the modern ones. We give the first.

To my worthy frend, Master John Sauage, of the Inner Temple.

ODE 4.

Vppon this sinfull earth
  If man can happy be,
And higher then his birth,
  Frend, take him thus of me.

Whom promise not deceives,
  That he the breach should rue:
Nor constant reason leaves
  Opinion to pursue.

To rayse his meane estate,
  That sooths no wanton's sinne,
Doth that preferment hate,
  That virtue doth not winne,

Nor bravery doth admire,
  Nor doth more love professe,
To that he doth desire,
  Then that he doth possesse.

Loose humor nor to please,
  That neither spares nor spends,
That by discretion weyes,
  What is to needfull ends.

To him deserving not
  Not yeelding, nor doth hould
What is not his, doing what
  He ought, not what he could.

Whome the base tyrant's will
  So much could never awe,
As him for good or ill
  From honesty to drawe.

Whose constancy doth rise,
  'Bove vndeserved spight,
Whose valew'rs to despise,
  That most doth him delight.

That early leave doth take
  Of th' world, though to his paine,
For vertue's onely sake,
  And not till need constrayne.

Noe man can be so free,
  Though in imperiall seate,
Nor eminent as hee
  That deemeth nothing greate

The following is one of the ungathered complimentary Sonnets, by the same author, prefixed to the *Politeuphia.*

The curious eye that over-rashly lookes,
  And gives no taste nor feeling to the minde,
Robs its owne selfe, and wrongs those laboured bookes,
  Wherein the soule might greater comfort finde.
But when that sense doth play the busie bee,
  And for the honie not the poison reads,
Then for the labour it receives the fee
  When, as the mind on heavenly sweetnesse feeds
This doe thine eye: and if it find not heere
  Such precious comforts as may give content,
And shall confesse the travaile not to deere,
  Nor idle houres that in this worke were spente
Never hereafter will I ever looke
For thing of worth in any mortall booke.—M. D.

EU. HOOD.

Mr. URBAN, *Enfield, Feb. 20.*

I SEND a few remarks on your Second Supplementary Number of last year.

The opinion of "G. W." p. 580, respecting the increase of Suicide, is at least novel and far-fetched. To use his own words, "first and foremost," I would advise him, when he introduces a Latin quotation (if it be a quotation), to give a faithful one, and as

as much of it as is necessary for the purpose intended, which on re-perusal he will find he has not done in this instance. He seems to think that lying in bed all day, and sitting up all night, good eating and drinking, &c. are the principal causes for the commission of this crime. Few people, I believe (and I speak it respectfully) enjoy the blessing of good living in a greater degree than Sir William Curtis, and yet he is the last man I should suspect as being likely to deprive himself of his pleasant life, whatever "G. W." may think to the contrary. This is a happy age, in which every man is permitted to enjoy his own opinion; the above is the opinion of "G. W." respecting the cause of frequent suicide; mine is very different, but there is no necessity to state it. We may be both right or both wrong, "tot homines, quot sententiæ."

The remarks of "P. F." p. 589, on the insolence of Pew Openers, are, to the disgrace of Parish Officers, but too true, and what most of us unfortunately have to complain of, but his remarks should rather have been addressed to the Churchwardens of the Parish, than inserted in your Magazine.

"W. R." p. 592, regrets that Bowls and Cricket have given way to Card-playing, and that whole families should squander away the noon hours of a delightful summer's-day in devotion to Cards. There are certain things which in my opinion were made for each other, and among others I may name the following, brown ale for hazlenuts, music for dancing, capers-sauce for boiled mutton, and to sum up the whole, Card-playing for a winter's evening, and consequently candle-light; that the devotees sometimes allow morning to creep in before they quit the pleasant rubber, I can readily believe, indeed I well know to be the case; but where Card-playing is carried on as a general thing at mid-day in the summer-time, I am at a loss to know.

In J. Lempriere, D. D. p. 604, I recognise the compiler of the learned Classical Dictionary under that title; his zeal as a classical man in the cause of the Greeks, as descendants (as he says) of those immortal heroes who bled on the fields of Marathon and Thermopylæ, in defence of their liberties, is praiseworthy; but the reverend gentleman must consider that honesty and roguery do not differ more widely in character than do the present race of Greeks from their ancestors, who so gloriously fell at Marathon. Experience has shewn us that in the disgraceful and diabolical attrocities and excesses which have been committed between the Greeks and the Turks, there is not on the score of humanity (to use a common phrase), "a pin to choose between them," or in other words,

"'Tis hard to know which are the worst,
Which are the best is quite a toss-up."

Yours, &c. Quiz.

Mr. Urban, July 10.

In answer to a query I sent to you some time ago, I have obtained the following particulars, but not sufficiently satisfactory to me.

Query. Whether a *Bastard* be entitled to bear either the arms of his or her father or mother?

In the first place, it is perfectly clear he cannot bear those of his father.

"A Bastard is that male or female that is begotten and born of any woman not married, so that *the child's father is* NOT *known* by order and judgment of Law, for which reason he is called Filius Populi*."

"In a conveyance by a father to a bastard son, natural affection is not a sufficient consideration; for that HE IS *a* STRANGER *in Law*, although he be a son in nature†."

"The rights of Bastards are very few, being only such as he can *acquire*; for he can *inherit* nothing, being looked upon as the son of nobody, and sometimes called Filius Nullius, sometimes Filius Populi. All other children have their primary settlement in their father's parish; but a Bastard in the parish where born, for he hath no FATHER‡."

Thus, I think it is clear, that a Bastard cannot take the armorial bearings of the reputed father, inasmuch as he appears to be recognized only as such by the law of nature.

With respect to the right from the mother's side:—in 2 Rollin's Abridg. it is, "if a Bastard die without issue, though the land cannot descend to any heir on the part of the father, yet to the heir on the part of the mother (being no bastard) it may; because *he is* OF THE BLOOD OF THE MOTHER."

And in Godolp. 483, a "bastard in respect of his mother, is said to be a son;"

* Godolphin's Repertorium Canonicum, 478. † Godolp. p. 483.
‡ Coke's Lyttleton, 3.



THE THREE HATS PUBLIC HOUSE AND OTHER OLD HOUSES, AT ISLINGTON, MIDDLESEX

son;" thus being recognized by Law of the blood of the mother, it might be supposed that he might claim those privileges pertaining to the mother; but the above remarks, that he has only such rights as he can *acquire*, not being in a capacity to inherit any thing, appear directly opposed to such a supposition; and Blackstone, vol. I. p. 459, clearly states,

"A Bastard cannot be heir to any one, neither can he have heirs but of his own body; for being Nullius Filius, he is therefore of kin to nobody, and has no ancestor from whom any inheritable blood can be derived."

Again, vol. II. p. 249,

"As a Bastard has no legal ancestors, he can have no collateral kindred."

Again, vol. I. p. 459,

"A Bastard was also incapable of Holy Orders, and though that were dispensed with, yet he was utterly disqualified from holding any dignity in the Church; but this doctrine seems now obsolete, and in all other respects *there is* NO *distinction* between a Bastard and ANOTHER MAN. And really any other distinction but that of NOT *inheriting*, which civil policy renders necessary, would, with regard to the innocent offspring of his parent's crimes, be odious, unjust, and cruel, to the last degree."

There might be some doubt upon this latter query, if we stopped here; but I find, in Godolph. p. 480, "that bastardy so stains the blood, that the Bastard can challenge neither honour nor arms; and so disable him, that he cannot pretend to any succession to inheritance." This completely closes all doubt, so far as the common law authorities, which I have cited go; but points of heraldry are very nice, and require generally to be decided by persons well acquainted with the laws and customs connected with it.

An answer to the above will most particularly oblige,

Yours, &c. GLOUCESTRIAN.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 3.

I SEND you a view of some houses, in the parish of Islington, near the Turnpike. (*See the Frontispiece to our present Volume.*) One of them is curious, as being the representation of *The Three Hats* public-house, which has been repaired since this view was taken.

In Bickerstaffe's comedy of "The Hypocrite," Mawworm says:

"'Till I went after him [Dr. Cantwell] I was little better than the devil; my conscience was tanned with sin, like a piece of neat's leather, and had no more feeling than the sole of my shoe; always a roving after fantastical delights: I used to go, every Sunday evening, to the *Three Hats at Islington!* it's a public-house! mayhap your Ladyship may know it: I was a great lover of skittles too, but now I can't bear them."

I believe Mr. Nelson, in his "History of Islington," does not mention this house. N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 4.

THE enclosed is from a book of very small size, on the cover of which is written, by the hand of a man of no slight authority in his day, "supposed to be by Archbishop Sheldon." If you think it will be acceptable to your Readers, this and more of it shall be at your service.

Yours, &c. AN OLD READER.

MODERN POLICIES,

Taken from Machiavel, Borgia, and other choice Authors, by an Eye-witness.

Hom. Αλλα τα μεν νοεω, και φραξομαι.—*Sallust. Fragm.* Libidinem dominandi, causam belli habent, et maximam Gloriam in maximo imperio putant.—*Plautus in Captivis.* Nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, sed malum maximum si id palam provenit.—*Trinummus.* Ambitio jam more sancta 'st. Libera 'st a legibus: petere honorem pro flagitio, more fit. Mores leges perduxerunt jam in potestatem suam. The Seventh Edition. London: printed by J. Streater, for Tho. Dring, at the signe of the George, in Fleet-street, near Clifford's Inne. 1657.

To my very good Lord, my Lord R. B. E.

MY LORD,

I was never so proud as to think I could write any thing that might abide the test of your judicious eye: what I now send, appeales to your candor, entreating you to lay aside the person of a judge for that of a friend. It is at best but a pamphlet, whether you consider its bulk, or worth. The [illegible] of a few pensive houres spent in recollecting what the memory had registered from publique observance, or private reading, in a theme so sadly copious as this is. If it be not impertinent to tell you what hinted to this trifle, it was this: Having had opportunity to look abroad into the world, I took some

some notice of the contrastós of the Italian Princes, I remarked the Spaniards griping Portugall, his grounds for the challenge of that kingdom, and his way of managing those grounds. I looked upon his method of propagating Christianity in the West (where, one says, the Indian is bound to be religious and poor, upon pain of death). Moreover, I observed with what artifice the Pope moderated in the European quarrels, and with what devices he twisted the Gospel and the advantage of the chair together; and in all the struglings and disputes that have of late years befallen this corner of the world, I found that although the pretence was fine and spiritual, yet the ultimate end and true scope was gold, and greatness, and secular glory. But, my Lord, to come near; when I saw kingdoms tottering, one nation reeling against another; yea, one piece of a nation justling the other, and split into so many parties and petty communities; and each of these quoting Bible to palliate his mad and exorbitant opinions: I sighed, and it grieved me to see popular easiness and well-meaning abused by ambitious self-seeking men; for there is a generation, that is born to be the plague, and disquiet, and scourge of the age it lives in; that gladly sacrifice the publick peace to private interest; and when they see all fired, with joy warm their hands at those unhappy flames which themselves kindle; tuning their merry harps, when others are weeping over a kingdom's funeral. But above all, it pierces my heart to see the Clergy in such an high degree accessory to the civil distempers and contentions that have every where shaken the foundations of Church and State; so that (as the Catholick noted) there hath been no flood of misery, but did spring from, or at least was much swelled by their holy-water. I searched the Evangelical records; and there was nothing but mild and soft doctrines; I enquired into the breathings of the spirit, and they were pacificatory: I wondered from what precedents and Scripture-encouragements these men deduced their practises, and at last was forced to conclude that they were only pretended Chaplains to the Prince of Peace; those torches that should have been for saving light, were degenerated into firebrands; those trumpets, that should have sounded retreats to popular furies, knew no other musick but Martiall arms.

I have endeavoured, in the sequel, to represent to you the arts of ambition, by giving the picture of a person over-covetous of glory. The piece is course, but yet like; drawn only in water-colours, which some of greater leisure and abilities may possibly hereafter lay in oyle. You know that the desires of man are vast as his thoughts, boundless as the ocean, *Πιθος τετριμμενος, ἀπεραντος ἐπιθυμιας**; a tub bored is not more insatiate. 'Tis pity that greatness should ever be out of the way of goodness; and I would sometimes, if I durst, with Socrates curse him that first separated profitable and honest. It does to me a little relish of paradox, that wherever I come, Machiavel is verbally cursed and damn'd, and yet practically embraced and asserted; for there is no kingdom but hath a race of men, that are ingenious at the peril of the publick; so that as one said of Galba, in respect of his crooked body, "Ingenium Galbæ male habitat;" so may I say of these, in regard of their crooked use; that wit could not have chosen a worse mansion than where it is viciated and made a pandar of wickedness.

If you ask me what I mean, to trouble the world, that is already under such a glut of books: you may easily perceive that I consulted not at all with advantaging my name, or wooing publick esteem by what I now write; I knew there was much of naked truth in it, and thought it possibly might be of some caution to prevent the insinuation of pious frauds and religious fallacies into my native country. If any plain-hearted honest man shall caste away an hour in perusing it, he may perhaps find something in it resembling his own thoughts, and not altogether strange to his own experience. It is not the least of our misfortunes, that sins and vices are oft times endeared to us by false titles and compliments; being couzened by a specious name, though much incoherent to the thing we ascribe it; or else omitting the vice, which is the main, it intimates only the vertue, which is the by: as for example, we call an ambitious man, *μεγαλεπίβολος*, a person of noble aim, and high enterprize; whereas in truth it signifies an indirect

* Iamblichus.

affecter

affecter of grandeur; and I find, that by incautelous entertainment of these phrases, our judgments are often bribed to misapprehensions, and we seduced to bad actions. I have endeavoured, in the ensuing discourse, to wipe off the paint and fucus; that so things may appear in their true complexion, unadulterated with the slights and subtleties of deluders.

My Lord, that your Lordship may be one of those whom the dark Poet calls δις ἡ6ησαντα, that the youth of your honours may be renewed to you, that your happiness may know no other season but a Spring, is the vote of your bounden servant.

To the Reader.

Reader, that nothing in this might deter a common eye, the quotations are translated, not κατα ποδας, but as might best serve the sense and scope of the author; yet I believe thou wilt find little in the English, which is not warranted by the original, or, which is more, by the truth. I invite none to it, but such as desire to be just valuers, and loyal observers of a good conscience. Now, if thou beest not banished by the verdict of thine own breast, thou art welcome; otherwise read it, not as directed to thee, but meant of thee. This book is like a garment in a broker's shop, not designed for any one person, but made for [illegible] that it fits. My intent was, to represent to you in the general, not mentioning particulars, a cursed, wicked, but yet a fortunate politician. 'Twas a good caution that Cassius gave the Senate concerning Pompey. "Nos illum irridemus, sed timeo ne ille nos gladio ἀναμυκτηριστῃ." 'Tis foolish to laugh in the face of Dionysius, and dangerous to shrug before Andronicus; 'tis not good to tempt the displeasure of tyrants upon idle scores; a thin shield will serve to keep out the style of a satyrist, nor can I commend him who lost his bishoprick for a romance. Therefore I brand not persons but [th]ings; and if any man's guilt flashes in his face when he reads, let him mend the errour, and he is unconcerned. 'Tis to no purpose to tell that there is a second part, twin and coetaneous to this, that was once intended [illegible] the same fortune; but I have many reasons, besides mine own weakness, to publish a valediction to the press (especially as to discourses of this nature), and if ever, I fain would have it seen by a fairer light. The great God of Heaven, poure into us such inward props and comforts, as may help us to stem and bear up against the rugged traverses of degenerate times. And let it beget in us milder opinions of adversity, when we consider that the winter of affliction does the better fit us to bear the eternal verdure of glory. The time will come when all shadows and apparitions shall vanish. Glorious morn! when wilt thou dawn? Then these sullen clouds shall be scattered, Right restored, Worth prized, Virtue honoured, Vice degraded, and Honesty rewarded. Farewell!

On the Mountains of Switzerland.

(Continued from p. 5.)

THE *Avalanches of Snow* are the most common, and yet the most formidable phenomena of the Alps. Happy those who contemplate at a distance, and freed from danger enjoy without fear so magnificent a spectacle, especially during the spring, in which they are the most frequent and considerable; they behold the snow detached by the winds, or by other causes, from their elevated abodes, precipitated at first in small quantities upon the points of the Mountains; then enlarging by degrees as they advance, uniting to their masses the fresh snows, and soon forming gigantic masses; which draw down with an awful crash, ices, stones, and rocks, breaking and overturning extensive forests, houses, and all other obstacles which they meet in their passage; precipitating themselves into the vallies, which they render desolate, with the rapidity of lightning, and frequently overwhelm whole villages with ruin and death! not a year passes without the recital of such dreadful visitations, with which the history of Switzerland is replete.

In the high Alps, and in the vallies exposed to Avalanches, the inhabitants take care to place their cottages upon the borders of the forests, whose fir trees may preserve them in case of danger, and stop their first impetuosity.

The inhabitants of the Mountains of Switzerland are exposed to the falling of the earth, of stones, and of

rocks,

rocks, which are not less formidable than those of snow, and which are accompanied with circumstances still more terrific: the annals of the Valais, the Grisons, the Tessin, and many other Mountainous Cantons, have preserved their history by tradition; and have left the traces of past desolation and ruin.

Hurricanes, mingled with whirlwinds of snow, are likewise very dangerous for travellers passing the high Alps; they obstruct in a short time the roads and passes; they heap together immense quantities of snow; sometimes they envelope men and animals; at other times, they instantaneously blind them, and do not permit them to discern their route; so that they are in the utmost danger of mistaking their way, and falling into the precipices that surround them.

The *fissures* which inclose the ice, are often found to be of a prodigious depth, and covered, especially in the spring and beginning of the summer, by beds of snow, which hide them from view, and sink on a sudden, when surcharged with any foreign weight. Accidents arising from these fissures, are numerous, and form one of the ordinary subjects of caution and conversation among the Mountain-guides. Hunters often meet death in these fissures, or in other precipices near which they daily hazard their venturous steps: the story of John Heitz in the annals of Glaris, of David Zwicki, and especially of Gaspard Stoeri, are still recited and heard with renewed interest and astonishment!

From what has been already said, it will be readily comprehended that Switzerland has not a climate so temperate as her geographic position and station in Europe would assign to her; she owes to the high Alps, which separate her from Italy, a severe temperature; the warm winds of noon are considerably cooled by traversing the atmosphere which surrounds the Alps, carpeted with glaciers and perpetual snows;—on the other side, the North winds freely penetrate into Switzerland, and often produce a rigorous climate. In this country we may observe very great variations of heat and cold, especially in the straight vallies, where the heats of summer and the colds of winter attain an excessive intensity: it is not rare to see vines exposed to the sun of noon, flourishing at a short distance from the foot of the glaciers. Many learned and other persons, have remarked that the temperature of the mountains of Switzerland has abated during some past centuries, and has become reducible to a scale of computation, affording the following curious results:

1. That historical testimonies shew that many places in the Alps, which formerly produced pasturage, are now sterile.

2. That historical testimonies, and even vestiges still subsisting, demonstrate that there formerly existed forests at an elevation far beyond the actual line of the vegetation of trees.

3. That the line of perpetual snow has progressively abated.

4. That the glaciers are making progress in many places of Switzerland. This opinion, which has generally spread, has engaged the Helvetic Society of Natural Sciences, in its session at Zurich in 1817, to propose a prize of 600 livres for the best memoir on the following question: Is it true that the high Alps of Switzerland are become more and more cold within a series of years? The subject well demands historical research into facts and observations.

It is more than a century since Schenchzer remarked in his original style—that in this corrupted age, wherein the love of God, and of our neighbour has grown cold, the seasons of the year have grown cold also, the winters longer—the summer shorter, and the vine furnishes a wine sharper and more bitter than heretofore; in fine, that the masses of snow, which always remain upon the mountains, increase every year.

Picot ascertained the height in French feet above the sea of the following, amongst many other places, stated in a table at the close of his work: viz.

The Aar of Berne and City	1708
The Monastery of St. Gothard	6422
The Lake of Zurich	1279
The Village of Simplon	4548

The foregoing remarks apply to Switzerland in general, as affected by the mountains, which cross it—but in each of the Cantons, these effects are more or less felt, according as situation has fixed their stations, capital cities, and suburbs; and many of them being sheltered from the disasters above described, enjoy abundance from cultivation,

tivation, a delightful variety of picturesque scenery not to be equalled elsewhere, and a temperate atmosphere which gives joy and peace, and to every residence of industry beauty and plenty!

. Many of the mountains are themselves remarkable either for productions of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, for the passes, which have been cultivated, or the beautiful views which all may enjoy who are capable of climbing to the summits; but none of these belong to the highest mountains, where the excessive cold excludes every kind of vegetation. In less than an hour the *Notre Dame des Neiges*, at the summit of Rigi, in the Canton of Schwitz, presents the most beautiful view in all Switzerland, and surpassing every other view in Europe; the most favourable time is about half an hour preceding sun-rise, before the clouds and vapours of the morning have ascended into the air: the temperature is then serene, and an immense picture, infinitely diversified, is unfolded to the astonished spectator!—Rossberg, which is separated from Rigi by the little valley of Lowertz, well deserves the attention of every lover of the beauties of Nature: the falling of earths and rocks, which happened on Sept. 6, 1806, after a continual rain of 24 hours, and which covered a space of two leagues in length, and spread 100 feet in thickness over a league in breadth, of desolation, covering and overwhelming the most beautiful and fertile vales of this Canton, destroyed 484 persons, 325 cattle, 2 churches, 111 houses, and 20 stables, in one terrible and awful moment! the compassion and charity of the nation manifested their characteristic merit on this dreadful visitation; for, in a few months, a contribution of 120,000 livres of Switzerland were collected and distributed among the remaining victims of this disaster, in proportion to the losses which they had sustained!

The Canton of the *Grisons* affords ample and numerous examples of the descriptions already given—its highest mountains extend from St. Gothard to the sources of the Lower Rhine and the Inn, thence North-eastward to the Tyrol; from this principal chain it separates others which extend on all sides, many of which bear perpetual snows, and rise to 10 or 11,000 feet above the sea; but their altitudes have not been entirely ascertained. In the interval which separates them, there are vallies, whose number and intricacy form the Canton into a labyrinth. The whole country presents mountains so pointed, and so many precipices, that in some commons, it is said, the mothers, when they are obliged to leave their little children to attend their labour in the field, tie them by a long cord, lest by running away too far, during their absence, they should fall from the height of the rocks.

The country of the *Grisons* is less visited, but is more worthy of the notice of travellers. Nature there presents the most striking contrasts of culture and desolation, of immense seas of ice separating the highest summits; and what is most admirable of all the glaciers of the Alps, that of *Bernina*, whose ice is several hundred toises in thickness, and which extends nine leagues between the Valteline, the valley of Bergell, and Engadine.

The highest mountains of this Canton, especially those which bound it to the North, to the East, and the South, and those which form the vast mass near the glacier of the Rhine, are all of primitive nature, and are composed of granite and original calcar.

In passing through the Canton of *Valais* we find two chains of mountains which encircle the great valley of the Rhone, and separate it from Italy and the Canton of *Berne*, forming a double wall of great magnitude, charged with enormous glaciers, and bounded by deep vallies; there is no entrance into Valais except by the pass of St. Maurice, and this is so narrow, that the Rhone scarcely finds its way between the rocky partition of the *Dent de Morcle* and the *Dent du Midi*, &c. Naturalists observe in the mountains of the Valais, a vast variety of beds, of forms, of inclinations, of rents, and fallings; they are all primitives, with the exception of a small portion of the Northern chain, which is composed of calcareous stones, bedded upon schistus. Gypsum shews itself the whole length of the valley of the Rhone on both banks of the river. The *Grimsel*, the *Gemmi*, and *Great St. Bernard*, stand foremost in this Canton, and never have failed to awaken the astonishment of scientific travellers.

The ridges of the *Simplon* are charged with six glaciers; the magnificent road

road which traverses this mountain, deserves notice as one of the most surprising monuments of modern art; its construction cost more than 25 millions of French francs—it affords very diversified prospects—and an easy passage over the Alps.

But it is time to close these remarks—every one who reflects with due acknowledgment upon these stupendous works of Nature, cannot but quit them with reluctance; they awaken every sense of the grandeur of their various combinations, the vast extent of their products, as well primitive as recent—magnificent as sublime! they bear the marks of what the world was, before chaos was commanded into order, and what was her condition after the deluge had subsided, and what she is capable of enduring for ages yet to come. A. H.

Mr. Urban, *July* 6.

VARIOUS engagements have withdrawn my mind from the pledge I made in a former communication (vol. xcii. ii. 121) of entering into the meaning of the Cherubic Emblems, and their association in prints with the four Evangelists. The promise made, I now redeem. E.

The first mention of the Cherubim is in Exodus xxv. v. 18, 19:

"And thou shalt make two Cherubims of gold, of beaten work shalt thou make them, in the two ends of the mercy-seat.

"And make one Cherub on the one end, and the other Cherub on the other end: even *of the* mercy seat shall ye make the Cherubims on the two ends thereof.

"And the Cherubims shall stretch forth their wings on high, covering the mercy-seat with their wings, and their faces shall look one to another; toward the mercy-seat shall the faces of the Cherubim be. And thou shalt put the mercy-seat above upon the ark."

"And there I will meet with thee, and I will commune with thee from above the mercy-seat, from between the two Cherubims."

The second passage is in the 6th chapter of the 1st book of Kings, 23d verse:

"And within the Oracle he (Solomon) made two Cherubims of olive tree, each 10 cubits high....And he set the Cherubims within the inner house: and they stretched forth the wings of the Cherubims, so that the wing of the one touched the one wall, and the wing of the other Cherub touched the other wall, and their wings touched one another in the midst of the house."

These therefore were different from the Cherubims constructed by Moses, which were of solid gold, rising out of each end of the mercy-seat—they were of a much larger size, and of olive wood. Thus, in the most holy place of Solomon, there were four Cherubims. The two constructed by Moses formed part of the mercy-seat, and were inseparable from it; those of Solomon spread their wings over it, and seem added for the greater glory and ornament of God's house.

The next passage is the prophet Ezekiel, 1st chap. wherein the four Cherubic figures are described as having each the face of a man and a lion on the right side, and the face of an ox and an eagle on the left side. Their wings are stretched upward, and they went every one straight forward, and they turned not when they went—their appearance were like burning coals of fire—and as a flash of lightning—and behold a wheel by the living creatures upon the earth—as for their rings they were so high that they were dreadful. Then follows the throne of God, his glory, and his covenant of grace, typified by the rainbow.

The exact parallel appearance is described in the 4th chapter of the Revelations, wherein the four beasts (improperly so translated) are the identical symbols of Cherubims, described by Ezekiel, having the parts of the lion, the calf, the man, and the eagle. The divine hymn they sing in the 8th verse is the same as the inspired Isaiah heard, when, wrapt in prophetic vision, he saw the glory of the Lord fill the temple, and heard the Seraphim declare his praise: and the seven ministering spirits, these Cherubic emblems, and the four and twenty elders and angels, are thus represented encircling the throne, which is magnificently and sublimely described, a splendid exhibition of the Deity, wherein his ineffable majesty is shadowed forth by sensible and earthly images: by carefully examining these passages, as the angels, the ministering spirits, are distinctly classed, it is impossible to view the Cherubic emblems as partaking of either of those existences. What part they bore in this heavenly scene we will now proceed to inquire.

The only comment in the edition of the Bible by Mant and Doyley is ascribing

cribing these symbols to the angelic body—their six wings, denoting their zeal and readiness to propagate the Gospel, while the number of their eyes denote their wisdom and foresight. Thus also Dr. Doddridge, in his Expository on this passage, considers them as hieroglyphics of the angelic nature. The courage of the lion, signifying the courage and vigour with which they execute the commands of God; the ox, their firmness and patience; the man, the image of clearness, of intelligence, and strength of reason; the eagle, the activity and incomparable velocity with which these celestial spirits execute the commands of God.

There is also another illustration in an old Commentator so pleasingly drawn out upon these manifestations, that I conceive it will be deserving of insertion. These animals turned not when they went, signifying that nothing diverted them from fulfilling God's commandments. Their wings were stretched upward, to shew their readiness to execute his will. The wheel in the ldle of a wheel, as two circles in a sphere, cutting each other at right angles, to signify the stability and uniformity of their motion, and the subserviency of one part of Providence to another. "They returned not when they went," to signify that Providence does nothing in vain, but always accomplishes its end. The height of their wings, signifies the vast compass of Providence. Their rings being full of eyes, that all the motions of Providence are directed by a consummate wisdom and foresight.

"While they stood they let down their wings," or put themselves in a posture of hearkening to God's voice, and waiting to receive his commands. "The appearance of the bow in the cloud," becomes an evident representation of the Word that was to be made flesh, whose incarnation is the foundation of God's covenant of mercy with mankind. Another illustration is the following, and few expositions can more happily enter into the spiritual part, whereby the subject also is opened to our apprehension. From the account in the Revelation we learn what these Cherubic symbols were; they were hieroglyphics, or emblems of the true *believers in Christ* in common, of both dispensations, legal and evangelical—being made of gold, may denote their excellency, worth, and value—they were not cast in a mould, but were made of the same mass of gold with the mercy-seat, and wrought up into this form, which may denote the union of believers to Christ; being in the same mass may signify their dependance on him, their partaking of the same gifts and graces in the measure vouchsafed by him.—Such are the various applications made by the most esteemed Commentators, of these mystic holy figures in a spiritual sense. And having in his last passage opened the idea that these Cherubic figures were emblems of "the true believers in Christ in common," I will bring the passages together from the elaborate pages of Faber and Dr. Hale's Chronology, which deduce this manifestation from the first existence of our representation in Paradise, and continue it to the consummation of earthly things, as shewn forth in the visions of St. John. We are told by the Sacred Historian, that when the first pair were expelled from Paradise, God placed on the Eastern side of the garden, Cherubim, to preserve the way to the tree of life: Moses specifies not the form of these beings; but it appears that the Israelites were well acquainted with them; for, when ordered to make the Cherubim of the Tabernacle, they apparently were executed without any directions being sought for or delivered, and this, no doubt, from their shapes being well known: and Ezekiel describes minutely their figure, as having wings, and being compounded of a man, a bull, a lion, and an eagle. The form of the ox predominated, from his description of their form and feet, and hence some have inferred that the word Cherub does properly denote an ox. Under the Levitical economy, which embodied the leading features of ancient Patriarchism, adapting them to the peculiar circumstances of the Israelites, the Cherubic symbols were placed in the adytum of the Tabernacle, and afterwards in the corresponding sanctuary of the Temple; they were clearly *ligious hieroglyphics*, and whatever was their import under the Law, unq tionably they were the same in primitive Patriarchism; and this will the stronger appear if we attend to the remarkable language employed by Moses in describing the Paradisaical Cherubim Our translation imperfectly says, that God placed the Cherubim *East-a n l*

ward of the garden; but the force of the original Hebrew is, that he placed them *in a Tabernacle.* Moses also tells us, that with these "Cherubim placed in a Tabernacle," there appeared likewise, what our translators render, "a flaming sword," which turned every way," but which is apprehended to mean, "*a bright blaze of bickering flame.*" Now an exactly similar manifestation of glory was visible between the Cherubim of the Mosaic Tabernacle; it was *the Sheckinah*, and intimated the presence of Jehovah; and its name Sheckinah is a word of the same origin as that by which Moses described the tabernacling of the Paradisaical Cherubim.

Thus, then, as the Hebrew Church in the Wilderness had the Cherubic symbols placed in a tabernacle, and surmounted by a blaze of glory; so the patriarchal Church at its first commencement had the very same symbols, placed in the very same manner, and manifested in the same glory; and we are irresistibly led to conclude that their use and import exactly accorded under both dispensations: and in this view the Levitical ordinance will explain what is meant by "the Cherubim and glory placed to keep the way of the tree of Life;" for the Cherubim, under the Law, were in the Holy of Holies, and no one was permitted to enter that peculiarly sacred place but the High Priest, and he only once in the year. We are further told by the Great Apostle of the Gentiles, that the High Priest was a type of the Messiah, and that his annual entrance into the Holy of Holies, at all other times interdicted, represented the entrance of Christ into Heaven. The language of Scripture infers, that Paradise itself was a type of Heaven; and consequently since the Sacred Adytum was also a type of Heaven, we may be assured that the exclusion of the whole people at large from the Holy of Holies, shadowed out the exclusion of our first parents and their posterity from that paradise of which it was a symbol; that the same blaze of glory interdicted the same approach in both cases: and Moses elucidates the Paradisaical Cherubim by the Levitical Ordinance, and is himself explained by St. Paul: namely, that mankind can have no access to the forfeited tree of life, but must for ever remain excluded from the spiritual paradise, unless a divine Redeemer recovers for them their privileges, and opens the way to happiness and immortality. Thus, as the first book of Scripture represents the children of Adam shut out from the tree of life, so the last book in the triumphant visions of St. John exhibits them as having free access to the same mystic plant through the merits and intercession of their great high priest. But although it thus appears, the Cherubim of Paradise and of the Tabernacle are the same in import and use, it may be necessary to connect these symbols with the more particularized forms of the prophet Ezekiel, and he furnishes the proof; for, after accurately delineating them, he says, "I knew that they were Cherubim." He was not told in his vision what they were, but as Grotius and Spencer observe, "he knew them," because he perceived that their form was precisely that of the Cherubim over the Ark of the Covenant, the figure of whose symbols were perfectly well known by oral communication. These Mystic Symbols and the Ark are connected also with the types offered by Noah and his family, as is plainly inferred in our Baptismal service. Also, in the appearance of the Lord above the Cherubim; for he is described both in Ezekiel and the Revelations, in the Law and the Gospel, as clad in a brilliant rainbow, the very sign of peace and favour which he vouchsafed to Noah; and as the Ark after the Deluge rested on the brink of the *retiring ocean*, so a *brazen sea* constituted part of the furniture of the temple: and in plain allusion to it, a *sea of glass*, resembling crystal, is described in the Apocalypse, as flowing right before the Throne of God, in the midst of which are placed the cherubic animals and the Ark. The compound figures of the Cherubim then are plainly symbols; what they represented, if we view the Noetic family preserved in the ark, as a type of the whole body of the faithful, is most strongly corroborated by Scripture; by St. John they are said, in conjunction with the twenty-four Elders, to fall down before the Lamb, and to acknowledge themselves redeemed to God by his blood, out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation; and who are the persons thus literally redeemed by the blood of the Lamb

Lamb out of all the tribes of the earth? Clearly *the whole family of the faithful*; and as the cherubic animals, and the twenty-four elders profess *themselves* to have been thus redeemed· *therefore they must be types of the great body of the faithful.* And as that great body is also typified by the eight members of Noah's family, floating upon the waves of the deluge in the ark; so also the eight faces of the Cherubim surmounting the ark of the covenant, are a type of the very same import, and each alike represent the whole body of the faithful, floating safely, under the care of their Divine Pilot, in the figurative ark of the Church.

With this conclusion respecting the Cherubim, agrees a very remarkable passage in the Apocalypse, the proper force of which is lost in our translation. It is said of the Saints, according to our translation, that they are before the throne of God, and that he who sitteth on the throne shall dwell among them: but in the original Greek it is said, that he who sitteth on the throne shall *dwell as in a tabernacle above them.* Thus the very same place before God's throne is ascribed to the cherubic animals upon the ark, which is here ascribed to the saints, and Jehovah is said to tabernacle above *each of them.* Whence the plain inference is, agreeably to the acknowledgment of the Cherubic Symbols, that they are redeemed out of all nations by the blood of the Lamb, that the Cherubim are to be viewed as hieroglyphics of the whole body of the faithful, secure within the ark of the Church: thus further Dr. Hales, in his valuable Chronology, vol. II. p. 1300, says, "the four living creatures are supposed by the Hutchinsonian mysties to denote the Godhead, by other Commentators Archangels, or the principal powers of heaven; both incorrectly, for why should the Deity praise himself? and they are distinguished from angels afterwards in verse 11.— and further are said, to be redeemed themselves by the blood of the Lamb, —they rather indeed represent the whole congregation of the faithful in the four quarters of the world, or the Catholic Church, who daily offer up thanksgiving and praise to God: the four-and-twenty elders represented the priesthood corresponding to the chief priests, or heads of the four-and-twenty courses *in the Jewish Church.*

The quotations thus collected together from our late Church Bible, by Mant and D'Oyley, from Doddridge, Faber, and Hales, carry this consideration onward to a considerable length; but the subject is not one of slight importance; if the results of their arguments are correct, it devolves a continuity of symbol and type, from the paradise of our first parents, to the last concluding scene of the divine economy; it demonstrates a patriarchal dispensation, and a divine appearance among them; it shews how, in the very earliest ages, "God did not leave himself without witness;" here was the tabernacle and shakinah, from which Cain for murder was driven out; and as Paganism by almost all conclusive writers on the subject, has been considered to have drawn most of its rites and ceremonies from the divine ordinances, and subtilely copied much of its external forms, thus we might draw out to great length the *conformity* of the leading *hieroglyphic symbols* of *animal worship* throughout the Pagan world, to *those mystic primitive representations:* we trace in the Levitical law, in the prophetic vision of Ezekiel, as well as of the Christian Church vouchsafed to St. John, the same course of mysterious personifications; leading from the very beginning of times, to the Great Redeemer, who alone by his intercession and grace could make the desired access free to all who come to eternal life through him. These compound emblems of the Ox, the Lion, the Man, and the Eagle, being then the chosen types under the patriarchal dispensation, also in the Mosaic Law, and in the Christian Church, of "the whole body of the faithful;" and the Gospel itself, whereby the body of the faithful is formed, being the written testimony of the Evangelists Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; it appears most reasonable and natural to conclude, that these spiritual symbols, answering in number and character to their high and important office, should have been early appropriated to them, to denote their intimate association and coincidence together. In what period of the Church this may have arisen, it does not appear easy to trace, but assuredly few subjects would appear more accordant to the feelings and

and taste of the Fathers of the first ages of Christianity of the Alexandrian school, and few results of their acute and allegorizing turn would be received more cordially and universally among their disciples. Clemens Alexandrinus, and Origen, are both writers extremely probable to have adopted these symbols, and in doing so, they will merely have referred to the four great Evangelists, those chosen emblems, which the Spirit of Truth has deigned to point out as fit types of all, who, coming unto his Gospel, are made parts of his universal Church.

THE CENSOR.—No. XVI.

Memoirs of Sir Samuel Luke, Knt.

(Concluded from p. 28.)

FROM various notices in the Diurnals, we learn that remittances to the garrison were irregular, in proportion to the demand. Complaints were made in July that the establishment was in great want of men and money, through the neglect of the associated counties; supplies were granted, and several vigorous movements undertaken in consequence, under Lydcot and Ennis. Ennis broke into Oxfordshire, and routed various parties at Islip, Bicester, and Kidlington: Andrewes distinguished himself at Frinkford, in Oxfordshire, and at Shirburne, near Warwick: but Lydcot was defeated and slain at Abthorp, by the young Earl of Northampton and his three brothers, who fought with great courage. During these transactions we hear nothing of Sir Samuel, who was preparing to resign his post, pursuant to the *Self-denying Ordinance*. The townsmen petitioned that Cockayne, of Hatley, might succeed him, but, on the King's advance, requested his continuance, and his term was accordingly prolonged. The following letters, written on this occasion, are preserved by Rushworth, without noticing, however, to whom they were addressed:

1. "GENTLEMEN,

"The enemy lies this night at *Harborough*, and all intelligence being they intend for this town, how ill we are provided you cannot but know; our horse and men being commanded away, and we, not six hundred foot left in the town, I desire you as you tender either your own, or our good, to haste hither what men you can, for we have need of two thousand men to man these works; they are so large, and at this time so indefensible. This is all at present can be assured you from

"*June* 5, 1645. Your's to serve you,
"5 o'clock in the morning. SAM. LUKE."

2. "SIR,

"This Messenger will assure you that his Majesty is at *Harborough*, and his march is intended either for *Northampton*, or this place, as the report goeth therefore I beseech you let the foot belonging to this garrison be sent home with all speed, and if you can spare us any more, they will be most acceptable, for we shall want above a thousand men to man our works in any reasonable manner. We want all provisions, and if we escape a storm, we cannot hold out long, therefore desire you to consider him who is

"Your's in all serviceable respects commandable, SAM. LUKE

"This 5th of *June*, 1645, 4 o'clock in the morning.

"I beseech you, Sir, let the General be acquainted with our condition."

On June 7 Fairfax arrived at Newport, and rested at Sherington, whence he dispatched letters to both Houses, requesting the assistance of Cromwell. The battle of Naseby followed, and Sir Samuel, with his usual vigilance, scoured the country in search of fugitives, whom he forwarded to London on the 16th. [1] His prolonged commission expired on the 30th, and after some discussion D'Oyley, Life-guard to Fairfax, a native of Turville in the county, was appointed, and an act passed for re-modelling the garrison.

Having retired from active service, Luke applied for his arrears, which after some delay were granted, January 12, 1647-8, amounting to 4000*l*. to be paid out of such forfeited estates as he should name [2]: and although his party was declining, he had still interest enough to be appointed, with his father, a Commissioner of the Standing-Army-Ordinance. He is supposed to have led a retired life at Cople, where he was suddenly arrested, in August,

[1] Conf Hudibras, I. ii. 985.

"You are, great Sir,
"A self-denying Conqueror."

[2] Perfect Occurrences, Jan. 15. He would of course select those in his own neighbourhood, and probably was not unmindful of Sir Lewis Dives.

'upon

'upon some information,' and carried before Fairfax at Colnbrook, but speedily dismissed[3]. In the following June, it was under consideration to re-instate him at Newport, that he might defend or awe the associated counties, on the seizure of Pontefract by the gallant Morris, but without any thing being done[4]. Cautious as his behaviour appears to have been, he was considered dangerous by the new ascendancy, and *secluded* with several other members, December 6, but obtained his liberty on the 19th by an order of Parliament, and was thenceforth unnoticed, his name not even occurring (in 1650) in the list of County Magistrates. An Address was presented by the County (Oct. 28, 1658) to the Protector Richard, of which we have only an abridged report by Powell[5], as follows:

"The Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the County of Bedford, address to Richard Cromwell, wherein they say,—They are very sensible of the great breach the Lord had made upon these nations, in the death of his (and his Countrey's) renowned Father; yet they cannot but much acknowledge the goodness of God, who hath in a great measure scattered their fears, and turned their mourning into joy, by his Highness' happy and peaceful entrance into the Government of these nations, to the astonishment of their enemies, and satisfaction of the goodness thereof, which they hope is an earnest of future mercy, and that God will use him to carry on his work in this generation, and make his mountain to stand strong: and they pray him to continue to imitate his religious father in being an example of piety and true holiness to these nations, and that he would prefer to places of truth and authority, able men, fearing God, and of known integrity, and that so judgment and righteousness may run down among us like a mighty river; and say they have thought it their duty to give a publick testimony of their hearty affections and readiness in their several capacities to the utmost of their powers, chearfully and faithfully to assist and serve him, in the maintenance of the laws and liberties of these nations."

The signatures appended to this precious document are not preserved, but we may hope that Sir Samuel was more consistent. That he did not coincide with the *Rota* is evident from the political canto, where no mention is made of Hudibras.

When the Militia was re-modelled, previous to the Restoration, his merit was too conspicuous to be overlooked by the Council, who gave him a colonelcy of foot, with a captaincy of horse, and inserted the name of his son, Oliver, in the commission of assessment[6]. On the summoning a new Parliament he was again returned for Bedford, and his name occurs in several committees[7]. At its close he retired from public life, but his last years must have been embittered by the satire in which he makes so conspicuous a figure. An obscure poet suddenly came upon the stage, like a reinforcement at the end of a battle, with victory at his disposal: in his immortal production, the Opposition were described in two characters, each the representative of a party, under the names of Hudibras and Ralpho, similar to the *univocal* portraits of Swift and Aristophanes[8]. To complete the resemblance, it was necessary to introduce some noted individual, as the songs in the *Beggars' Opera* have derived their attraction from being set to favourite tunes; he selected therefore some peculiarities in the person, and incidents in the life, of Sir Samuel Luke, at the same time removing every doubt by marking his name unequivocally[9]. Of the other

[3] None of the Chroniclers have ventured to assign a reason for this treatment, and conjecture may be allowed in their silence. On July 20, the King arrived at Woburn; still retaining the shadow of a court, and from thence was successively removed to Latimers, Ashridge, and Stoke-Poges. Insurrections seem to have been apprehended, and Sir Samuel's moderation may have subjected him to the jealousy of the Army, to whose views he was notoriously averse.

[4] Merc. Pragmaticus, No. 47.

[5] List of places were Richard was proclaimed, &c. 4to.

[6] Merc. Publicus, p. 237. Public Intelligencer, p. 1155.

[7] Journals of the H. of C. ad annum.

[8] Mitford, Hist. of Greece, c. xvi. s. vi.

[9] Hudibras, I. 1. 903.

"'Tis sung, there is a valiant Mameluke,
In foreign land, y'clep'd [*Sir Samuel Luke*].

The chasm is thus supplied by the writers of the General Historical Dictionary, vol. vi. p. 291. Conf. Dr. Grey. An unauthenticated story prevails, that Butler once lived in the

service

characters there is no information that can be relied on, and the unimportance of the majority almost amounts to a proof, that they were fictitious. The Hero of 'Hudibras' lived to see the second canto, and dying in August, 1670, was buried at Cople on the 30th. The family became extinct in his grandson George, who is commemorated on the pavement of the Parish Church, as 'THE LAST LUKE of WOOD-END.'

Such are the principal features in the history of Sir Samuel: the pamphlets of his time contain many particulars omitted in these memorials, but which will neither please nor inform. The Diurnals, copious in notice, and barren in detail, are often too trifling to engage attention, or too inconsistent to deserve it. A few words may be added on the character of the Knight:—During the war, before his opprobrious title was contemplated, we find him alternately praised and abused: Birkenhead calls him '*horrible Sir Samuel*, and elsewhere describes him as one who *abhorred any thing comely*'[10]; Cleveland is merry on his diminutive stature[11], and Needham designates him as a scare-crow[12]. Yet this writer could use different language, and even gloze his defects, when engaged on another side! 'I cannot let this noble commander passe (he says), without a just ceremony to his valour and activity, who watches the enemy so industriously, that they eat, sleep, drink not, whisper not, but he can give us an account of their darkest proceedings': and in another place he terms him 'one that is as *tall* in activity, courage, and resolution, as any commander in all our armies[13].' Fortunately we can appeal to better authority,—before the Restoration, the royalist writers, in several tracts[14], exposed the dishonesty of many of the rebels, and imputed an undue acquisition of wealth to all. Sir Samuel is not omitted, but no sum is specified, and nothing appears against him, but the military appointments he held in the war, and resigned as already said. Walker observes that the estate of the family was decayed, and thus unintentionally confirms their integrity.

We deem the evidence incorporated with the text and notes sufficient for our hypothesis, that Sir Samuel resembled Hudibras, as one of the five Crotoniat virgins the Venus of Zeuxis. This being allowed, we learn from Butler's description, that he was a theologian, a linguist, and a logician; in short, that he was versed in the fashionable literature of the day. The publisher of Butler's 'Spurious Remains' ascribes to him a political tract[15]; specimens of his correspondence are preserved in various cabinets, and exclusive of his connection with poetry, he seems entitled to a corner in British Biography.

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service of Sir Samuel Luke, and has increased with a succession of writers, like a rolling ball of snow. Wood and Aubrey, who both had access to credible information, say nothing about it, and it first occurs in an anonymous life prefixed to his Poem. Towneley, in his Memoir, insinuates that he behaved with ingratitude: 'il me semble qu'il doit épargner le chevalier Luke, son bienfateur, que la gratitude et la reconnaissance auraient dû mettre à couvert contre les traits de la Satire de notre auteur.' But for the climax of misrepresentation we are indebted to the Edinburgh Review (Art. Hogg's Jacobite Relics), in which the critic roundly asserts that Butler 'lived in the family, supported by the bounty of Sir Samuel Luke, one of Cromwell's captains, at the very time he planned his *Hudibras*, of which he was pleased to make his kind friend and hospitable patron the hero. Now (he continues) we defy the history of Whiggism to match this anecdote, or to produce so choice a specimen of the human nettle.' One of that accurate body lately accused the Tories of falsifying English History in the case of Ικων Βασιλικη, not aware that his friends were equally scrupulous with regard to Biography. Conf. Retrosp. Rev. ii. 269.

10 Merc. Aul. passim.

11 Conf. Dr. Grey, P. I. i. 411.

12 Merc. Prag. No. 4.

13 Merc. Brit. 218, 273.

14 The Mystery of the Good Old Cause, Tables in Walker's Hist. of Independency, &c. which may be paralleled by the "Peep at the Peers," 1821, an excellent specimen of such accusations.

15 This tract, entitled 'A Coffin for the Good Old Cause,' may have been the production of some cashiered Presbyterian. Addressing the House of Commons, he says, "that your Army is unsettled, is most certain; neither can the course you take settle it, but discompose it every minute, for you fill it with strange faces, which will make as strange

effects

Mr. URBAN,

IF we were "to strike a balance" (to use a phrase appropriate to this place) between Europe and Africa, after stating the account fairly between them, the former would appear a dreadful debtor to the latter; and when the mind reflects on the mild and amiable principles of Christianity, it is astonishing that such a dreadful account exists.

The efforts that have been made to do away this branch of commerce, so diabolical in itself, seems not to have been accomplished, not even moderated; our country, as "acting partners" in the concern, seems, however, to have got rid of the odium and the crime; but we have every proof of the other partners carrying it on with increasing vigour and energy.

Africa, the humblest portion of the globe, remains a monument of punishment to itself, and of guilt to Europe and Asia, and it seems that the steps hitherto taken by the philanthropist, influenced by the mild spirit of our Religion, have as yet accomplished but little: the places chosen for the establishment of settlements seem to fall short of the high expectations which animated the first subscribers, and friends towards the amiable views they so ardently entertained, of accomplishing their feelings and desires.

Recent accounts from those settlements seem to prove, by the many deaths mentioned, that, to Europeans, its situation cannot be desirable or permanent; our men of war on the station along its Western shores have ever found it sickly, and I presume there cannot be a more disagreeable duty than to be ordered upon it, with the additional instructions respecting the Slave Trade.

The central parts of Africa seem so inimical to European constitutions, that little hopes can be entertained of any thing like permanency or increase to such establishments within the tropicks.

We have repeatedly had to regret the loss of individuals in their attempts to investigate this part of Africa, although strength of constitution, fervour of mind, and a well-regulated animal system, have all met in the same persons, to forward their views, and to establish their endeavours.

Africa, even after all this, ought not to be given up; because it affords, as I have before stated*, the means of great advantages to our country. The Cape cannot be too attentively settled; it is "the half-way house to India." The Southern coast of the Mediterranean cannot be too scrupulously thought on; it opens a view for the Antiquary, the Historian, and the Merchant; and it must be by pursuing the object through these channels, that the amelioration and relief of its poor, injured, and insulted natives can be accomplished.

If, as I have before hinted*, well-digested plans were laid, hopes might be entertained of much being done, grounded not on the warm paroxysms of the present day, but on reason and prudence. From the present changes of time, and their effects on various countries, with respect to commerce, we ought not to be behind in consulting the good of our own country, which abounds in large capitalists, the employment of whose means, judiciously conducted, would perhaps be more for their own benefit, and that of their country, than becoming bankers to foreign States.

I have also before suggested* the probability of tracing with more ease the knowledge sought after, of the internal state and situation of this vast Continent; to know which perfectly would tend ultimately more to our benefit than that of a North-west passage, which at best is but scientific in its views; but a growing and an increasing knowledge of Africa is not only scientific, but in other points of view highly advantageous, and would tend

effects. It is true, the heads of regiments (yea, and Captains), that have been capital offenders, it is not your prudence to trust; but for the inferior fry (who ever yet have been the fastest friends to your power, and the publick) to be turned out by wholesale, without a fair and legal hearing, it is not for your own honour nor interest. You see how little a Colonel signifies, where his acquaintance is but green; soldiers love to be *lead* by those they have bled withal?" Spurious Remains, iii. 187. The writer occasionally blunders into exquisite irony.

* See Part i. 501.

to do away the dreadful balance (speaking as a commercial man) which is due from Europe to Africa.

Permit me, then, to keep up the language of this place, to presume to lay before your readers, as "arbitrators," "how the account stands," and the best way of closing it, and forming a new one.

Progressive journies into the interior can only be well and safely performed by short distances at a time, and an easy retreat when sickness or any other accident prevents its completion. It is not acting like a Monsieur Pages, about fifty years ago, who "*trotted* through the deserts of Arabia on a camel's back," that can give an improving and advantageous account to benefit by, any more than the accounts of the worthy travellers of our nation who have perished in the attempt; but the easy journies I now advocate, and their renewal by stations, occupied from the coast to the interior, through the medium of commerce, appears to be the only firm ground upon which to form our expectations. The climate inland within the tropics seems, by a late medical writer *, to have produced what has hitherto been unaccounted for, the Negro race. He observes, that "it appears probable, from the reliques of antient art, that the early inhabitants of Egypt were of the Negro race: if then, the Negroes of Africa were ever to be civilized, their woolly hair and deformed features would perhaps, in a long series of years, like those of the Egyptians, be changed. On the other hand, their present external appearance may possibly be regarded, not only as a sign, but a cause of their degraded condition, by preventing in some unknown way the proper developement of their mental faculties; for the African Negroes have in all ages been slaves."

The above quotation may be considered as militating against the idea of settlements being internally formed in the centre of Africa by Europeans; yet it by no means prevents the fulfilment of what I have suggested—the forming establishments on the Coast, in places best calculated to improve and increase our commerce and our shipping, and to enlarge by that means our knowledge in various respects, as already noticed.

It is by this enlarged system only, that Africa can afford us all the benefits of which she is capable, and we in return do her all the good we can, by ameliorating her condition, which the best feelings of our nature seem to dictate, as the only return we can make for the evils we have formerly been in the habit of inflicting.

Yours, &c. T. WALTERS.

* Dr. Wells, p. 438.

MR. URBAN, *Aug.* 7.

YOUR Correspondent, whose observations on County Courts were inserted in your last Number, p. 39, has mistaken their nature and constitution, or confounded them with those of the Courts of Requests or Conscience. The practice and proceedings of the County Courts are in every respect conformable to those of the higher Courts of Law in this Country. The Pleadings are in the same form and course, and the issue is determined by a Jury, in the same manner as Pleas, for any amount, or for any cause. There is no such thing as the admission of the Plaintiff's oath to be contradicted only by the production of the receipt for the payment of the debt. This anomaly to the Law of the Land, and to common sense and equity, exists only in the Courts of *Conscience*—the existence of which will, in all likelihood, depend upon the excellent Bill now before Parliament, on the introduction of Lord Althorp.

It is true, that the expense of the Proceedings in the County Court is disproportioned to the amount of the action *now* recoverable therein;—but in this respect your Correspondent shews his ignorance, or his confusion of one Jurisdiction for another—as the fees stated by him are precisely those of a Court of Conscience, whereas the costs of an action in the County Court of Yorkshire for one shilling, if the parties reside at the verge of the county, will not be *taxed* at less than 10*l*.

This, however, Lord Althorp's Act will effectually remedy, if the Legislature should not consider whether it be prudent or just to exclude altogether the benefit (and almost necessity) of legal assistance, at least in the trial of the cause.

My

My motive for addressing you is to correct a gross error, and a mischievous one, whilst a legislative enactment, promising so much public advantage, is in train. S.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 8.

A CORRESPONDENT in your last Number, p. 39, has made some observations upon proceedings in the County Court, which are calculated to make an erroneous impression with respect to that antient tribunal. I concur with him most fully as to the impropriety of a Plantiff's being allowed to give evidence in an action at his own suit. This is a dangerous innovation on the Common Law, and is *open* to the commission of great injustice. But the objection arising from this mode of proceeding is applicable only to the County Court of Middlesex, to which a power of examining the parties is given by a particular Act of Parliament. The practice of the County Courts in other places however remains as at the Common Law, and the Plaintiff must there substantiate his case altogether by the evidence of witnesses

With respect to the mode allowed by your Correspondent of recovering debts above 40*s*. by bringing successive actions for sums under that amount, that, if it is any where made a practice is clearly an illegal one; but though such a proceeding may have occasionally occurred, I feel assured that it would not be tolerated if known. Indeed there is no occasion to have recourse to such an awkward expedient, since the County Court may hold plea in personal actions to any amount by virtue of a Writ of Justicies. In the Southern Counties I believe this writ has for many years, perhaps centuries, fallen into disuse, as has the County Court itself, in a great measure. In the Northern Counties, however, where the Court still retains a share of its antient respectability, a great number of actions, to a considerable amount, are determined in this way, by which means the heavier expense attending proceedings in the superior Courts, as well as a great deal of time, is frequently saved. The Court is so venerable from its antiquity, and so well calculated to answer the end proposed by its Great Institutor in bringing justice to every man's door, that it is matter of regret to see it fallen into disuse in any part of the country. Perhaps in places where it has so long been out of use, the utility and existence of the Writ of Justicies is unknown, but when complaints are making as to the administration of justice, it is surely proper to try whether a revival of the remedies provided by our ancestors is not sufficient to remove at least some of the evils complained of, before recourse is had to innovation. A plan which has been projected of appointing standing Commissioners, with salaries to be paid by the County, would, I know, be looked upon in those parts of the country with which I am more particularly acquainted, as a measure quite uncalled for, and a most unnecessary addition to county rates, already sufficiently heavy, particularly in times like the present. Justice is there considered to be most impartially administered, and at a reasonable expense in the County Court, as at present constituted by the Free Suitors, Under Sheriff, and a respectable Jury. From the arbitrary mode of proceeding in Courts of Conscience, without the intervention of a Jury, the unnecessary institution of Courts of that description cannot be too strongly deprecated. As the subject is one of some importance, and is likely to engage the attention of Parliament in the ensuing Session, I trust you will excuse my requesting a place for these observations in a Magazine so distinguished for advocating the cause of the institutions of antient days. Mos.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 9.

INDULGE me by inserting the Journal of another excursion in 1798, by the same respectable Clergyman, whose former Tours in 1796 and 1797, you have already inserted in vols. LXXXVII. ii. p. 305; LXXXIX. ii. pp. 25, 111. N. R. S.

JOURNAL OF A TOUR IN 1798.

June 25. To Canterbury. In the afternoon played half an hour on the organ.

June 26. To London.

June 27, and 28. Business and St. Paul's.

June 29. To Peterborough.

June 30. Refreshed and well in the morning. To the Market, which is large.

large, and neat, with stalls for the market-people, as at Salisbury. To the Cathedral: the West front of it very magnificent: the inside neat, but small; three windows of painted glass at the East end. On return, called at a Bookseller's in the Market-place, and enquired of him after my old acquaintance Mr. Image; found that he had been dead about seven years. The man spoke of him in affectionate terms. Afternoon to the Cathedral, the Bishop, Dr. Madan, present: the chaunt here as at Norwich.

July 1. To Sleaford, dined, and went to Church. A neat Gotnic building without; within very plain, with an organ; the service began with the hundredth psalm. The Clergyman extremely fat, a very Falstaff in size.

'And if we may judge from the size of his calf, [and-a half."
He might weigh about twenty-three stone

He read well, and delivered a very florid sermon. Sat off for Lincoln; arrived there soon after six. The situation of the Cathedral on the hill and city below it, presented a grand view. Walked round the Cathedral, which is indeed a very magnificent building.

July 2. To the Cathedral: first saw the Roman pavement which has been discovered about five years, and is indeed a great curiosity, as the various coloured stones, cube formed, as disposed with great art and beauty, and regularity, in different yet corresponding shapes, are in excellent preservation. The inside of the Church is very fine, abounding with Gothic work, with little painted glass. Only two beautiful windows at the cross ailes, and one at the East end: there is an historical picture over the altar, which I could not make out, but was told it was the Angel releasing Peter out of prison. Staid service. Then to the parade. The Regiment, the 34th, lately returned from the West Indies, thinned by disease, &c. and now nearly full of boys, recruits. Then walked down the fatiguing hill, through wretched, narrow, broken, and ill-paved streets, to the bottom street, which is large, long, and well paved. After dinner walked to the Newport-gate, and the Mint-wall, both evidently of great antiquity, and Roman works; but the gate seems falling to ruin fast, though now perfect. To the Cathedral: a[illegible]rvice amused myself with playing on the organ. Examined the picture at the altar more closely, and confess I should not have discovered the history without being informed of it: the Angel has a very effeminate look, more like St. Cecilia than an Angel from heaven; the figure of Peter is indeed better, but not excellent. After tea, again to examine the old Roman wall, and Newport gate, the arch of which is indeed extraordinary, consisting of hewn stone of a very great size, unconnected and unsupported by any key-stone. The center of the arch is very low; but that is visibly occasioned by the earth being raised greatly under it, so that it originally was of a well-proportioned height. From thence to the parade for half an hour, and then home.

July 3. Left Lincoln (before ten), which, with all the advantage of its situation on a hill, descending to the river, is yet a dull and uninteresting place, with people passing the streets. The Cathedral, indeed, is an object of pleasing grandeur; but the Castle, which I visited this morning, has nothing in it worth notice, only the loftiness of its situation, overlooking the Swan-pool below, and the distant country round. Passed through Spittal, once a large Roman town, now consisting of only one farm-house, a good inn, and a low solitary Chapel. From thence to Glanford-bridge, and dined. This place, which they called Brigg, is a small, but neat and paved market town, with a good river for barges. From thence to Barton-new-Inn, on the shore of the Humber, and arrived about four o'clock. The road from Lincoln is perfectly straight, and raised for more than fourteen miles. I must not leave Lincolnshire without noticing the remarkable beauty of its towers and steeples; one is particularly straight in a little village called Willoughby, not far from Sleaford. It is impossible to behold the beauty of its tall spire, and the variety of its elegant workmanship, without admiration and astonishment how so fine a buildi[illegible] should be erected in so mean a village.

July 4. At eleven o'clock set sail in the Hull packet from Barton. The vessel large and commodious, with two cabins. The fare for each person only sixpence; and the company in number was about fifty. As the day was fine, with a light breeze, almost every body chose to be on deck, and the scene

was

was very delightful. The Thames is but a narrow rivulet, if compared to the Humber. The passage lasted about an hour, and was truly agreeable. As we approached the shore, two large ships fired several guns, which at our landing we found to be Americans, firing on the occasion of the anniversary of their Independence, and an immense number of American sailors, with hats bound with blue ribbon, returned the salute on shore, from the pier, with cheers and music. Landed at twelve; went to the Neptune. Walked on to the Quay, which is large, and crowded with vessels, exhibiting a scene very like that before the Tower of London. Many ships had American colours flying, and their sailors singing and dancing in the public-houses. After dinner walked the whole length of the noble Quay, and then turned down the large and numerous streets, which abound with very elegant shops of every kind, to the Market-place, in which is an equestrian statue of William the Third. On the Quay met a great number of the American sailors, two and two, with drums and fifes, and preceded by two persons, one bearing the British, the other the American colours, a sign of friendship, which gave me pleasure. They stopped at the Ship tavern, and saluted their officers with three cheers, who out of the windows answered them in the same manner. Each officer had the cuffs of his coat tied round also, with blue ribbon.

(To be continued.)

Mr Urban, *Liverpool, July 30.*

I WOULD sooner have replied to your correspondent Ap-R. ApH. (vol. xci. i. p. 590) who I am happy to find takes a lively interest in the welfare of the "Ancient Britons," if I had been in earlier possession of any facts not stated in my previous communication. I am now able to send you a view of the intended Welsh Church, in which your readers will observe that the object has been to combine with utility, as much neatness as prudence and economy would justify.

I understand the Committee have failed in their endeavour to obtain a sum of money from the Commissioners appointed to manage the Parliamentary grant for building Churches, on account of the peculiar parochial state of Liverpool, which, as a large town, is unique in possessing only *one* parish, consequently the *aggregate* number of persons unprovided with sittings, cannot be proved, in the mode defined by the Act of Parliament, although in particular districts abundant proof could be afforded. They have, however, some hope of receiving assistance from a private society instituted in London for the same commendable purpose, which has greater latitude in the disposal of its funds. They place full reliance that the Corporation of Liverpool, with their usual liberality, will grant them a plot of land free of charge, in an eligible situation, for the building, as soon as an adequate sum shall be collected for its erection, and as the amount of the subscription depends less upon a few handsome gifts (however gratefully acknowledged) than a *multitude* of small ones, the success of the measure rests mainly on *individual* exertion and support. The Church is calculated to contain 1200 persons, of which 700 are to be *free* sittings, and the estimate is 5000*l.*

The amount of the contributions already received is 1126*l.* 12*s.*

At a time like this, when the light of the Gospel is shining so gloriously, and diffusing the lustre of its beams to the remotest verge of earth,—when Nations, sunk in the abyss of barbarism, are warmed by its influence into the knowledge of everlasting life;—shall a multitude of our fellow-beings, associated with us by the hallowed ties of kindred and of country, be alone excluded from participation in its effulgence? Shall the blessings of instruction, the consolation of religion, the knowledge of the mercy and the power of God be alone denied to those who from their very situation have a double claim upon our assistance? Shall we pour out the streams of our bounty afar off, in the land of the stranger, whom, save in the spirit of Christian charity, we care not for, and shall not those around us taste thereof? Forbid it, every just and noble sentiment—forbid it, mercy and the love of God—forbid it, the liberality of British feeling! It is not a mere matter of *local* interest, where nearly 20,000 of our fellow-creatures are shut out from instruction in their native tongue, which alone they are able to comprehend; it is the common cause of Christianity, the

the cause of every lover of religion and of virtue, and doubly the cause of every true friend of the Church of England.

The mind of man, even in its rudest state, is so conscious of its own frailty, and the necessity of divine assistance and protection, that it will seek knowledge from whatever polluted source it may chance to flow, and these our helpless and unprotected countrymen, abandoned to the depth and darkness of their ignorance, if the Established Church, in whose bosom they were nurtured, will afford them no place of public worship, no means of hearing the exposition of the Book of Life—will flee to the Tabernacle, which, so zealous to increase its proselytes, is ever open and ready to receive them. How can we declaim against secession from our Church, when we ourselves, from our own carelessness and inactivity, compel them to desert it?

Yet do I not rest the merits of the case on the particular tenets of individual worship, but on the broad basis of universal religion. It is not now the question whether they shall hear this or that shape of instruction, but whether it shall be in any wise granted to them; nor do I appeal to any distinct Communion, but to every denomination of Christian people, to aid with the ability that God has given them, so noble and so divine a purpose—a purpose, which having the eternal as well as temporal happiness of man for its principle, cannot but in the event, ensure the blessing of Heaven.

Yours, &c. S. R.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 13.

On perusing your Magazine for June, p. 520, I was very much surprised to learn that it has been stated, that a Serjeant-at-Law has given it as his opinion, "*that the demand of Easter dues could not be supported.*" Your correspondent "Carthusianus," however, contends that "the Judges of the land have ever spoken a far different language," and with him I perfectly agree. The law respecting Easter dues, or Easter offerings, appears to me so plain, that any stripling whose scrip is furnished with a copy of Burn's Justice, would be sufficiently prepared to go forth and overthrow the champion of the Committee of Protestant Dissenters. There, under the head of "Tithes," we are referred to a statute which the Legislature enacted, as well for "the more easy and effectual recovery" of the offerings in question, as small tithes; in short, that the expence and delay of an action at law might be avoided. This statute is the 7th and 8th William III. c. 6. and as follows:

"For the more easy and effectual recovery of small tithes, and the value of them, where the same shall be unduly subtracted and detained; where the same do not amount to above the yearly value of forty shillings from any one person; be it enacted, &c. *That all and every person and persons shall henceforth* well and truly set out and *pay* all and singular the tithes, commonly called the small tithes, and compositions and agreements for the same, *with all offerings, oblations, and obventions, to the several rectors, vicars, and other persons to whom they are or shall be due in their several parishes, according to the* rights, *customs,* and prescriptions *commonly used within the said parishes respectively; and if any person or persons shall hereafter* subtract or withdraw, or *any ways fail in the true payment of such* small tithes, *offerings, oblations, obventions,* or compositions *as aforesaid,* by the space of twenty days at most, after demand thereof, then it shall or may be lawful for the person or persons to whom the same shall be due, to make his or their complaint in writing unto two or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, where the same shall grow due; neither of which Justices of Peace is patron of the Church or Chapel whence the said tithes do or shall arise."

The statute then goes on to state that two or more justices of the peace as aforesaid, may summons every such person against whom any complaint shall be made as aforesaid, and shall hear and adjudge the case, and give such reasonable allowance and compensation as they shall judge to be just and reasonable, and also such costs and charges not exceeding ten shillings, as upon the merits of the case shall appear just. It further states, that on refusal to pay after ten days' notice, the constables may distrain the goods and chattels of the party so refusing or neglecting, and after detaining them three days, sell the same, and satisfy the sum and charges, rendering the overplus.

This statute was amended in the reign of his late Majesty George III. as appears from c. 127, s. 4; by which one Justice of the peace is now qualified to receive the original complaint, and empowered to summon any party before

before two or more justices for a sum not exceeding ten pounds, having been limited by the aforementioned statute to forty shillings.

Now had the Clergyman in the Northern county, to whom "Carthusianus" alludes, acted according to this statute, instead of instituting against the radical recusant a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, he would, I think, have much sooner brought the matter to a termination. The worthy Vicar of the parish in which I reside, has been compelled to act under its directions: yet a great number of individuals, trusting in the infallibility of their leader, still stupidly resist, affirming that when Peter Watson has been compelled to pay his dues, then and then only will they pay theirs. Should this letter meet the eye of any of your Clerical friends similarly situated, I hope they will act in a similar manner: persuaded as I am that if they yield, the time will not be long distant, ere further encroachments on the property of the Church will be attempted, the downfall of which many contemplate with revolutionary and frantic joy.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 14.

SINCE the beginning of this present century, I have allowed myself to indulge very flattering hopes, that the literary world was on the eve of being astonished or delighted by two important discoveries; a key to the mysteries of Egyptian hieroglyphics, and a key to the inscriptions found on Babylonian bricks, and Persepolitan marbles. But year after year has elapsed, and, with respect to the hieroglyphics, all my pleasing hopes would be now changed into absolute despair, (notwithstanding the labours of Zoega, Akerblad, Silvestre de Sacy, Champollion, and others) did not the ingenuity and perseverance of our learned countryman, Dr. Young, still justify the most sanguine expectations. Meanwhile, respecting the Babylonian and Persepolitan writing in those letters which the French denominate "caractères à clous," or nail-headed, and we, generally, arrow-headed, or cuneiform, I much fear that, although Tychsen, the late venerable professor at Rostoch, Bishop Münter of Copenhagen, Lichtenstein, Grotefend, and other able philologers, have devoted considerable attention to the subject, not one line, not even one word, has yet been satisfactorily explained: in fact, the very language of those inscriptions, however numerous the conjectures offered concerning it, does not appear to be ascertained. While some assert that the writing runs, like Hebrew or Arabic, from right to left; another would read it in a perpendicular direction, like the Chinese: and others, (with whom I agree,) from left to right, like Latin or English. From Mr. Grotefend's system of deciphering the Babylonian inscriptions, some accomplished Orientalists of my acquaintance were, at first, inclined to anticipate the most successful results: but their hopes seem latterly to have subsided; and the contradictory opinions of those writers above mentioned, are still to be examined. Perhaps some learned Correspondent would have the goodness to inform me, whether any attempts more recent than Mr. Grotefend's have been made towards the deciphering of those arrow-headed characters.

Reverting to Egyptian antiquities, I would inquire, at what period may we suppose the art of hieroglyphic writing to have ceased. The celebrated Father Kircher (in Œdip. Ægypt. t. iii. p. 484.) declares his opinion, that the custom of embalming human bodies had been discontinued with the art of writing in sacred character, immediately after the conquest of Egypt by Cambyses. Yet, five centuries after this event, (or in the 30th year before Christ) the bodies of Antony and Cleopatra were embalmed according to the Egyptian manner (see Dio Cass. L. LI. §. 11 and 15. Malala, Chron. p. 284.); and so lately as the fourth century of our æra, Saint Antony requested that the monks might not send his body into lower Egypt, lest it should be preserved in houses: μη αφητε τινας το σωμα μου λαβειν εις Αιγυπτον μη πως εν τοις οικοις αποθωνται—a passage explained by Saint Athanasius, (for to him is attributed the life of Saint Antony) as signifying that the Egyptians would not conceal the body under ground, (μη κρυπτειν δε υπο γην: St. Athan. Op. T. ii. p. 502,) &c. Thus Kircher seems to have formed an erroneous opinion on the subject of embalming; and we must suppose him equally wrong concerning

cerning the period at which hieroglyphic writing ceased in Egypt. This, indeed, is sufficiently proved by the Rosetta stone, that gem of antiquity, the ornament of our great National Museum, which exhibits a long hieroglyphic inscription, executed in the time of Ptolemy Epiphanes, nearly three hundred years after the conquest of Egypt by Cambyses, as appears from a Greek inscription on the same precious monument. M. Y.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 15.

AT a late trial of the Pix, I was permitted to take a view of a curious Portion of the Remains of the Church, erected by Edward the Confessor, at Westminster; but the glance was so momentary, that I could make no observations. As this part of the venerable Abbey is never seen, but on occasions similar to the above, a description of these Transepts, from the pen of your late excellent Correspondent, J. Carter, will be perhaps gratifying to others who were present, besides myself, many of whom regretted not being able thoroughly to examine these curious Remains.—

"The Crypt in which the Pix is deposited, (now secured by means of many a curious lock and key) was originally part of the Southern transept of the Confessor's Church. Further South, other ailes are carried on, converted into a hall, cellars, &c. The style is consonant with the Saxon Architecture of the 10th century. This transept gives a double aile, divided by very massive columns, simple ornaments to some of the capitals, to others elaborate foliage; from column to column semicircular arches, with a plain band or architrave; ditto formed groins succeed, but without ribs. In that portion of the Transept where the Pix is deposited, is a stone altar table, attendant piscina *, &c. The altar, a plain pedestal form, raised on two steps, and capped with a cant and plat-band mouldings; the piscina is composed of a short column, with a base and capital of many mouldings. The windows are plain, with a circular head: not the least vestige of a Pointed Arch to be seen." N. R. S.

* In your Magazine for 1814, p. 9. fig. V. is a view of the double ailes of the Transept, looking East, with the altar and piscina, also two Capitals in ditto.

Mr. Urban, *East Bourn, Aug.* 20.

I TAKE the liberty of troubling you with an explanation, unquestionably as it will appear the true one, of some Greek words, which have excited much attention; from the circumstance of their being prefixed to most early Editions of the ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, and without any reference to the Author from whose works they are taken.

ΤΟ ΧΙ ΟΥΔΕΝ ΗΔΙΚΗΣΕ ΤΗΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ, ΟΥΔΕ ΤΟ ΚΑΠΠΑ,

involve an Enigma sufficiently obscure to have puzzled Œdipus himself.

When the passage first fell under my observation, a solution occurred to me, which, however, the grammatical construction does not support. If the article joined to an indeclinable noun, had partaken of that property, the words might have been rendered —He (the King) had not in any respect injured the State, either by his hand (το χι) χειρει; or by his head (το καππα) κεφιλη.

Fortunately I mentioned the subject to a Gentleman, eminently qualified by his abilities, learning, and extensive reading, to solve this or any other classical difficulty; to the Reverend Doctor Cardew, who for many years supported the credit and reputation of the school at Truro, in Cornwall, for sound and elegant literature on a level with our most extensive national establishments.

Doctor Cardew had the goodness to refer me, by a letter, to the works of the Emperor Julian, where, in the Misopogon this passage occurs:—Το χι (φησιν) ουδεν ηδικησε την πολιν, ουδε το καππα· τι μεν εστιν τουτο ὑμετερας σοφιας το Αινιγμα, συνειναι χαλεπον; τυχοντες δ' ἡμεις εξηγητων απο της ὑμετερας πολεως, εδιδαχθημεν αρχας ονοματων ειναι τα γραμματα, δηλουν δ' εθελειν το μεν Χριστον το δε Κωνσταντιον *.

And again:

Ὑμεις δε αυτοις αντιδεδωκατε . . . οτι πολεμω

* Chi et Kappa (inquit) nihil civitati nocuerunt. Hoc sapientiæ vestræ Ænigma, quale est, difficile est intelligere: nos tamen quosdam vestrum interpretes nacti, didicimus his literis nominum quorundam Initia significari, altera *Christum*, altera *Constantium* declarari.

πολεμω τῳ χι; ποθος δε υμας εισιδι του καππα*. (See *Spurhemius'* Edition of Julian, 2 vols. fol. printed at Leipsic in 1696, vol. I. pp. 357 and 360.)

The literal translation will therefore be, "Christ has not in any thing injured the State, nor has Constantine." But from the whole context it is evident, that by the words Christ and Constantine, are meant the Ecclesiastical Establishment, and the Regal Power; so that the passage may be freely given in English by our well known exclamation of "Church and King for ever."

The Misopogon and other select works of Julian are given in our own language by the Rev. John Duncombe (2 vols. 8vo. 1784), who jointly with his father, Mr. William Duncombe, published the well-known Translation and Imitations of Horace.

I am the more induced to trouble you with this statement, as the subject has been already noticed in your highly valuable Repository.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1752, p. 268, an explanation of the passage is requested; and in p. 611, of the same year, it is given by the proposer himself; but on such fanciful grounds, that I shall venture to subjoin a transcript of the question and answer, for the amusement of those among your numerous readers, who may not find an easy access to a Volume of seventy years standing.

It would seem strange that a sentence so very obscure had not been illustrated by a reference at least to the work in which it might be found: but the Editor of King Charles's Manuscript, while he borrowed successfully an apt quotation from another royal Author, felt unwilling perhaps to weaken its authority by adding the name, usually marked with opprobium, of an individual, who had pursued a course directly opposite from that of the King in their theological careers.

DAVIES GILBERT.

(Extracts from vol. XXII. p. 268.)

"MR. URBAN, *Minehead, May 22.*

"Under the portraiture of King Charles the First, which (together with some emblematical devices) is the frontispiece to the Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ, are the following words: Τὸ Χῖ οὐδὲν ἠδίκησε την πόλιν, οὐδὲ τὸ Κάππα.

I hope some of your learned Correspondents will oblige us with the meaning.

Yours, &c. A. B. C. D. &c."

(Extract from p. 611.)

"MR. URBAN, *Minehead, Dec. 10.*

"I wonder that nobody has given a true exposition of the motto in your Magazine sometime since, (see p. 268) which made me consult my Grammar, wherein I find a rule will discover a true construction, viz. Articulus neutrius generis præponitur quibuscunque dictionibus τεχνικῶς, id est, pro seipsis acceptis, ut το ἄνθρωπος non est homo. Το χῖ ου ηδικησεν την πολιν, ουδε το ΚΑΠΠΑ.

The initial letter for χαρολος is χ, and you find by the rule το shews it to be the picture of Charles, and K the initial letter for Cromwell. And as in the Rebellion K. Charles's party broke Cromwell's picture, so Cromwell's party broke King Charles's, which caused the man that drew them both to write the above motto under, that they might forbear breaking the pictures; for pictures did no harm. King Charles's picture did not hurt the City, neither did Cromwell's. As χ is the Greek letter for Carolus, so must K be the initial letter for Cromwell, which is a C; therefore the genuine sense and meaning is plainly seen.

Yours, &c. JOHN THOMAS."

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, Aug. 21.*

ON reading the review of "Egyptian Memoranda" (vol. XCII. i. 443.) I was induced to offer a few remarks on that work, not quite consonant to those of the Critic.

An attempt to illustrate the tomb of Psammis, or Amasis, after the failure of so many *Sçavans*, must be deemed the result of self-confidence on the part of its author. One new opinion, is broached, and with some reason:

"It should be here observed, that it cannot be decided whether this magnificent excavation is really the identical tomb of Psammis, the son of Necho; or of Pharaoh Necho, and formed by the affection of his son: many emblems would induce the latter opinion, particularly as the titles and honours of Psammis are those usually appropriated to the living monarch by the Egyptians; and those accompanying Necho, are usually referable to the dead.......Over the door is spread the most striking decoration of this staircase; the tutelary winged goddess *Rhea**, surmounted with emblems, which, explained by Dr. Young, expressively point out her office

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* Vos autem nunc his contraria retulistis ....me *Chi* bellum indixisse, et *Cappa* desideratis.—*Spurhemius.*

* RHEA, according to Lieut. Wilford, is derived from *Hriya-devi*, or the bashful or modest goddess. Dissert. on Semiramis.

office in this symbolic representation: 'Everlasting honour to the powerful goddess, the daughter of the good genius that attends on the commands of the greatest of deities; the *directress* of the son of him who dispensed comforts to the upper and lower countries.' The names of Psammis and Necho are on each side of the goddess, under which are two enlarged Phylacteries of the names of Psammis and Necho.......The inscription expressing this goddess as the directress of Psammis, would more strongly mark the erection of this tomb by him, in honour of his father, as it conveys a marked impulse by an act of filial reverence, which would scarcely have been called forth by the appropriation of the tomb to his own obsequies." pp. 16. 19.

A third supposition has elsewhere appeared, that the Tomb was built in honour of Amasis *, but without resting on strong evidence. Had this work been published as observations on the Tomb alone, without entering into the Isaic Mysteries, Mummies, and Embalming, on which last topics we have been informed *usque ad nauseam*, it would have made an elegant addition to the new Oxford translation of Herodotus. A new edition of that writer is announced in the same quarter, and while it is yet in the press, I may venture a hint on the subject. It would be a benefit to students, were the chapters distinguished in the same way as the Porteusian Bible: that is, were civil, local, and natural history, designated by different marks. From the confused system, or rather the total want of it, in that valuable work, much unnecessary trouble is occasioned, which might easily be removed by a little pains on the part of its able Editor. N.

* See vol. XCI. ii. 353.

Mr. Urban, *Southwark, Aug.* 22.

THE subject of a new Bridge, across the river Thames, near to the scite of the present London Bridge, and the approaches to it, have of late been much agitated; but I think, Sir, that the subject has not been contemplated with a view to that grandeur and convenience which the principal entrance in a commercial city so important as London demands. Various plans, it would appear, have been submitted to Parliament, and to the Bridge House Committee, relative to the construction of this bridge, and the scite on which it should be erected; and out of these I have no question, but one both convenient for the navigation of the river, and the accommodation of passengers, may be selected; but, I am free to confess, that every plan that has hitherto been submitted, with regard to the approaches to the bridge, are highly objectionable. I would take leave, therefore, to recommend that the approach on the City side should terminate in Cornhill in a kind of crescent, opposite to the Bank of England; this may be effected by cutting a street across Lombard-street, the old Post-office, continuing a line across Abchurch-lane, Cannon-street; the upper part and East angle of Laurence and Pountney-lane, across Martin's and Mill's-lane, to the East of Fishmonger's Hall, the scite now intended for the bridge. By this plan very little property would be disturbed, as the new street by crossing so many old ones in an oblique direction would find itself continually in the street, as it were; two or three houses in each street being the utmost that would be required to be removed, whilst the steep and dangerous entrance into the city, so much experienced in Fish-street Hill, would be obviated by the road winding across the side of the hill, instead of directly up it. Fish-street Hill would however remain as a convenient approach from the eastern part of the City.

As to the approach on the Borough side, I would submit that in addition to Tooley-street and the present Borough entrance, which should be turned westward to the entrance of the bridge, that the grand entrance should commence at St. Margaret's Hill, and continue through the Borough market on the West of St. Saviour's Church. By these means, trade in the old established streets would remain undisturbed, whilst commerce in general would be materially benefited by the removal of those obstructions which at present prevail.

One word as to defraying the expences, and I have done. Parliament, it appears, are willing to provide a portion of the money, and the enormous funds of the Bridge-house estates, we are told, are adequate to the remainder, and the yearly revenue of these, during the building of the bridge, will amply provide for contingencies; but taking it for granted that the improvements which I have suggested should be attended with some additional expence, how is this to be provided for? the answer is this: the Bridge-house estates within

within the last fourteen or fifteen years have been improved prodigiously by the granting of building leases in St. George's Fields, whereby many thousand houses have been erected on 61 years' leases. Now as part of this period is already run out by the effluxion of time, and before the completion of the bridge will be much more so, the Committee could readily raise a very large sum of money by way of fines for extension and renewal of leases,—a plan that is now adopted on the Portman estates, and various others. Should these ideas, hastily put together, meet with your approbation, I shall be much obliged by your inserting them in your Magazine, trusting it may be the means of calling the attention of the parties immediately interested to the subject.

Yours, &c. A Boroughman.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 23.

I HAVE been for some time engaged in the preparation, with other gentlemen, of a *supplementary volume* to the Pantologia of Drs. Good and Gregory, in which not only all the most recent improvements in the various arts and sciences will be detailed, but in which also sketches of the lives of the most eminent men who have died since 1808 will be given; together with a description of the various geographical discoveries, the political alterations in the different states both of Europe and America, besides numerous other important additions. As the Pantologia is professedly a word-book, it is intended that the Supplement shall contain not only all the additional words in Todd's Johnson, but also a variety of others, which, although employed by respectable writers, or are in well-known use, have escaped the researches of our Lexicographers. It is chiefly with a view to the last subject, that I trouble you, Sir, and the Readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, in order to say that any communications relative to our yet unnoticed words, or any thing which may tend to explain or define more correctly those already in our Dictionaries, or authentic biographical particulars of eminent men deceased, will be very acceptable to me for this supplementary volume. Such communications may be addressed to me at the Metropolitan Literary Institution, London.

Yours, &c. James Jennings.

Trinity College, Cambridge.

On Tuesday, 12th August, the birth-day of our most gracious Sovereign, being appointed for laying the first stone of the new quadrangle at Trinity College, to be called, by Royal permission, *The King's Court*, the ceremony took place, attended by all those circumstances of pomp and splendour which belong to so interesting an occasion. His Majesty had previously been graciously pleased to signify to the College, in his capacity of Visitor, his Royal sanction to this important undertaking; and to accompany that sanction by a munificent donation of one thousand pounds in aid of the funds for carrying on this grand design. As a further mark of his gracious approbation, he condescended to appoint a proxy to represent his Royal person in laying the first stone; and having nominated the Speaker of the House of Commons for this purpose, the arrival of the Right Hon. Gentleman at Trinity College, on Monday evening, was announced by a merry peal from St. Mary's tower.

Early on the morning of the appointed day the town presented an appearance of lively gaiety and bustle, unusual at this period of the year; and the fineness of the day drew out thousands of well-dressed persons, who, from every direction, rushed towards the avenues of the College, anxious to witness the pleasing spectacle.

The gracious and condescending kindness which his Majesty has been pleased to shew the University on this occasion, suggested the propriety of conferring an honorary degree on his distinguished Representative. A Convocation was accordingly held on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock, when the Right Hon. Gentleman was, in full Senate, admitted Doctor in Civil Law. In the absence of the Public Orator, the honour of presenting the Speaker devolved on the Rev. Dr. Chatfield, of Emmanuel College.

The preparations for laying the stone being complete, the Members of the University assembled in the Senate-house at half-past one o'clock, where a profusion of fruit and wine was provided for their refreshment. At two o'clock the academic body, in full costume, left the Senate-house.

The effect of the numerous procession, as it moved round the spacious area in front of the Public Library, and towards the College, was truly imposing; and the ringing of bells, the cheers of the multitude, and the admiration of the spectators, gave a lively character to the joyous scene. On arriving at the King's gate, the procession was received by the Master, Fellows, and all the resident Members of the College. A band of music, stationed within the gate, struck up *God save the King*, and the Collegiate procession having advanced, the Academic body joined the train.

The members of the procession having taken their respective stations on the ground, the

the Rev. James Scholefield, M.A. Fellow of the College, delivered a Latin oration, in which, after some appropriate remarks on the day of his Majesty's birth, so auspiciously chosen for this important ceremonial, he took occasion to pay some elegant compliments to his Majesty, the Royal Patron of the College, and to the Speaker of the House of Commons, both as the Representative of the King, and as an illustrious member of the society.

The Speaker, addressing the Master of Trinity, expressed himself nearly to the following effect:—"Although I have, for some years, been engaged in public duties, I can sincerely state, that in no situation have I ever felt greater embarrassment than at the present moment. Among the many disqualifications which belong to me, I am conscious that in replying to the eloquent and classical speech of the Rev. Orator, want of habit has too much impaired my knowledge of the language in which it was delivered, to permit me to address in a similar manner the learned assembly before whom I stand. Indeed, impressed as I am with the grandeur and the importance of this solemnity, I am but too sensible that even in my native tongue I shall but feebly and inadequately express my feelings on the present occasion. Having now the honour, by the gracious favour of His Majesty, to fill a situation so peculiarly flattering, I am proud to acknowledge my deep sense of the obligations conferred upon me; and I feel this obligation the more, from the cordial attachment which I have invariably cherished for the College wherein I had the happiness to receive my education. The splendid edifices of this magnificent foundation, great and spacious as they appear, are, however, inadequate and insufficient for the reception of the numerous students who come from every part of the kingdom with an anxious desire to be received within its walls. We have, therefore, now commenced a work which is in the highest degree worthy of that Royal and distinguished patronage and munificence which cannot fail to animate the College in the prosecution of their extensive and arduous undertaking. In no country are the benefits and blessings of education understood so well, and valued so high, as in our own; in no country are the means of a religious, learned, and liberal education so abundantly supplied; witness our renowned Universities, wherein a reverence for religion, and a fervent attachment to our institutions, are so strongly inculcated. They are open to all orders of society, and the advantages of them, in educating persons destined for all the learned professions, as well as for the situation of statesmen, is fully acknowledged, and proves that whatever adds permanency to their success must also add strength and utility to the best interests of our country, in Church and State. Allow me, before I conclude, to return my heartfelt thanks to the University at large for the distinguished honour which has just been conferred upon me; and fully aware of the imperfect manner in which I have expressed myself in reference to the grand object of this day, I have only to request that you will give me credit for the utmost sincerity; and to assure you that whilst engaged in laying the foundation of this noble undertaking, I feel the fullest confidence in its success and stability."

The upper part of the foundation-stone being then elevated, the Master presented the gold, silver, and copper coins of the present reign to the Speaker, who placed them in the cavity prepared for their reception, and covered it with a plate bearing the following inscription:—

QVOD . FELIX . FAVSTVMQVE . SIT
IN . HONOREM
SANCTÆ . ET . INDIVIDVÆ . TRINITATIS
ATQVE
AD . ECCLESIÆ . ET . REIPVBLICÆ
EMOLVMENTVM
EX . DECRETO . MAGISTRI . ET . SENIORVM
FAVENTE . ITEM . RELIQVO . SOCIORVM
ET . DISCIPVLORVM . CŒTV
HÆC . NOVARVM . ÆDIVM . FVNDAMENTA
JACIEBAT
VIR . HONORATISSIMVS
CAROLVS . MANNERS . SUTTON
JVSSV . REGIS . AVGVSTISSIMI
GEORGII IV
VICEM . IPSIVS . GERENS
PRIDIE . IDVS . SEXTILIS
M.DCCC.XXIII.

The two parts of the foundation stone being then fastened together, and the whole having been raised to a proper height, the architect (W. Wilkins, Esq.) handed a silver trowel to the Master, who presented it to the Speaker, when the Right Hon. Gentleman spread the mortar, and the stone was lowered, the band playing *Rule Britannia*. The Speaker then applied the level, the square, and the plumb-line, in the customary form, and having ascertained that the work was true, concluded the ceremony by striking the stone with the mallet.

The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Master of the College, then put up an appropriate prayer.

The Anthem, *Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem*, was sung by the Choir.

After which the Vice-Chancellor pronounced the benediction; and the ceremony concluded with the national Anthem of *God save the King*, in which the assembled multitude enthusiastically joined, following it by hearty cheers.

The procession then left the ground; and the many thousand spectators who had been admitted to witness the interesting ceremony departed, evidently gratified by the proceedings of the day.

The Masters and Fellows gave a sumptuous dinner on the occasion, in the College-hall, to about 150 gentlemen.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

26. *The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St.* Peter, Westminster; *including Notices and Biographical Memoirs of the Abbots and Deans of that Foundation. Illustrated by* John Preston Neale. *The whole of the Literary Department by* Edw. Wedlake Brayley. *4to. 2 vols. Variously paged.*

THIS is a very splendid book, with capital plates, got up in the manner of Mr. Britton's best works, and truly honourable to the authors.

Westminster Abbey, to say nothing of the grand but obvious combinations of ideas which it offers to the mind, is considered the finest church in England, with regard to its monumental appendages. We are, however, far from thinking that tombs in general are decorations in the best taste of fine Gothic buildings. They patch the walls, pillars, areas, and other parts, with discordant incongruities, injure the pattern, as a whole, and very often, with regard to country churches in particular, look like placards stuck upon walls, to the great disfigurement of the edifice. The antient burial chapel, with a rich table-tomb in the centre, had a solemn and imposing effect, and we think that one or more distinct buildings for mausolea, which should be entirely devoted to the exhibition of monumental memorials, with bas-reliefs of the Resurrection at the end opposite the entrance, would be more accordant with taste, effect, and intention. The miscellaneous manner in which tombs are scattered about church-yards is also unfavourable to appearance in the best form. No architectural objects look well in a jumble. If church-yards were divided into proper sections, and the grave-stones placed in orderly rows, with walks between, the effect would be better, especially if the exterior walls all round were lined with shrubs. Trees, unless the church-yard be very roomy, however pleasing the aspect in a picturesque view, are not eligible for the following reason: they have little or no effect till they grow large; and then the roots so spread themselves among the graves, and become so big and numerous, that to avoid the trouble and inconvenience of cutting or sawing them, the same graves are prematurely opened for successive interments, and sometimes bodies are indecently (not without risk of spreading contagion) crowded together. Nor do we like statues and busts in churches, which, in our opinion, are thus converted into picture-galleries or halls. Churches we would limit exclusively to devotional objects. These are our opinions, in which perhaps many of our readers will not coincide; and perhaps a fine table-tomb, with the effigies of a founder at the head of a choir, just below the steps to the altar (undisfigured by rails); perhaps a series of such tombs each side of the centre aile of the nave, and some particular arrangements, may not be unpleasing; but mural slabs, Grecian figures, and busts under niches, are, in our opinion, inharmonious incongruities and deformities. The antique shrine and the table tomb, however injudiciously placed, are, in our opinion, the best and most consistent forms of Christian sepulchres, and placed, as they often are at Westminster, in burial chapels, i. e. Christian mausolea, are then fine and becoming appendages. Upon the whole, in every thing connected with churches, we would have the Gothic form rigidly preserved; and in mausolea of our own plan, would admit no marble chimney-pieces on the wall, or urns, or genii, but have both the buildings and ornaments in strict Gothic style. Of course we would rather see the modern superb monuments placed, instead of Westminster Abbey, in a rich gallery annexed to the Heralds' College, and have them merely considered as memorials unconnected with religious ideas. We, however, stop in time, as we begin to be alarmed at the eccentricity of our opinions; though the foundation of them is sound; viz. that where there are many objects intended for exhibition, both manner and place

place should be adapted to the purpose. The monuments in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's are memorials, and nothing else. They are a proper finish to heraldic honours.

We shall now proceed to the Work itself; and we regret to see the following paragraph in the Preface:

"My hopes of increasing the interest of the work, by an examination of the historical archives belonging to the Church itself, have not been gratified."—*Preface.*

This observation confirms what we have before stated, that all Corporate Bodies should be obliged by law to *print* and *publish* their evidences. When a private individual *buys* an estate, there may be, as he has given a valuable consideration for it, a justifiable reason for *his* holding in privacy his title deeds; but there is not a Corporate Body in this kingdom, lay or ecclesiastical, the endowments of which are not pure matters of benefaction, or whose estates are not of more than 60 years undisturbed possession. Being, therefore, mere holders in trust for specific purposes, we cannot see why *their* evidences should not be printed. Good, and not mischief, has ensued from the publication of Dugdale's Monasticon.

The next point of consideration is the date of the foundation of the Abbey, and the pre-existence of a Temple of Apollo on the spot, both which affirmations are brought into dispute, because they are only mentioned in spurious charters. But why should a temple be mentioned, and particularly of Apollo, unless there had been a tradition to that effect? We wish such questions to be tried by history. Mr. Turner has proved by contemporary authority, that the Romanized Britons possessed and practised all the arts of their conquerors; nor can there be a doubt but that many villas and tesselated pavements ascribed to Roman military men in service, belonged to natives of this island; nor is it at all unlikely that the site being a waste, it was given for the foundation of an Abbey, such donations being the very commonest mode of benefaction. Traditions should not be arbitrarily rejected, unless they are improbabilities or absurdities proceeding from ignorance.

In page 33, we have a trifling mistake. Matilda, *the good* wife of Henry *the First*, called the Queen of Henry the *Second*, who was saddled with the shrew Eleanor.

Nothing is so tiresome and uniform as the private history of Abbies; for it simply consists in the following few unvarying things,—purchases of small estates, and privileges from the Pope for securing their own independence against Bishops, very reasonably, because otherwise they might pass their lives in the monastery, and have strangers put over their heads; and squabbles with their own superiors and neighbours, from collisions on questions of indulgence of the Monks, or pecuniary interests. Not twenty law-suits in a century have ensued among their ecclesiastical Protestant successors in the form of Deans and Prebendaries; so opposite are their characters.

With regard to Henry III. being called founder (see p. 41), though only a benefactor, we beg to observe, that it was the etiquette of the day to call the King of the time being, founder of any Abbey to which he made a donation. It appears from page 61, that Henry III. was in the habits of abstaining from meat upon Saturdays, though the usual fasting day of all ranks was Friday throughout the year. Boccacio (Day ii. Nov. 10) observes, that many people observed Saturday as a fast, in honour of the Virgin Mary. The Popular Antiquities add further explanations.

The following incident is ridiculous:

"In the last year of his life (1386) Abbot Litlington, though at that time *nearly seventy years of age*, prepared himself with two of his monks to go armed to the sea-coast, to assist in repelling a threatened invasion by the French. One of these monks named John Canterbury, is described as being so extremely large, that when his armour was carried into London to be sold, on the invasion not taking place, no person could be found of sufficient size to wear it." P. 83.

We have read of certain Bishops (Peter de Rupibus was, we think, one) who were excellent Generals; but we have not much opinion of the military knowledge of Abbot Litlington, in choosing for a soldier an immense fat fellow, who, as such, was of course ill qualified to bear the active fatigues of service.

The following account of Gothic architecture by Sir Christopher Wren, though printed before in the Parentalia,

lia, is very informing, and sufficiently unknown, we presume, to most of our readers, to vindicate our extraction of it —

"The Saracen mode of building seen in the East, soon spread over Europe, and particularly in France*, the fashions of which nation [Italy Sir Christopher should have added, as an equal archetype] we affected to imitate in all ages, even when we were at enmity with it. Nothing was thought magnificent that was not high beyond measure, with the flutter of arch-buttresses [flying buttresses] so we call the sloping arches, that poize the higher vaults of the nave); the Romans always concealed their butments, whereas the Normans thought them ornamental. These I have observed are the first things that occasion the ruin of cathedrals; from being exposed to the air and weather, the coping, which cannot defend them, first failing; and if they give way, the vault must spread. Pinnacles are of no use, and as little ornament; the pride of a very high roof, raised above reasonable pitch, is not for duration, for the lead is apt to slip; but we are tied to this form, and must be contented with original faults in the first design. But that which is most to be lamented, is the unhappy choice of the materials, the stone is decayed four inches deep, and falls off perpetually in great scales. I find, after the Conquest, all our artists were fetched from Normandy; they loved to work in their own Caen-stone, which is more beautiful than durable: this was found expensive to bring hither, so they thought Ryegate-stone in Surrey the nearest like their own, being a stone that would saw and work like wood; but it is not durable, as is manifest; and they used this for the ashler of the whole fabric, which is now disfigured in the highest degree this stone takes in water, which being frozen, scales off; whereas good stone gathers a crust, and defends itself, as many of our English free-stones do. And though we have also the best oak timber in the world, yet these senseless artificers would work (as in Westminster Hall and other places) their own chesnuts from Normandy; that timber is not natural to England; it works finely, but sooner decays than oak. The roof in the Abbey is oak, but mixed with chesnut, and wrought after a bad Norman manner, that does not secure it from stretching and damaging the walls; and the water of the gutters is ill carried off." P. 179.

"The angles of pyramids in the Gothic architecture were usually enriched with the flower the botanists called *Calceolus* [the 'Ladies' Slipper,'] or *Cypripedium Calceolus* of Linnæus, engraved in Sowerby's English Botany, pl. I. which is a proper form to help workmen to ascend on the outside to amend any defects, without raising large scaffolds upon every slight occasion." P. 182.

* Mr. Haggitt, in his excellent Letters on Gothic Architecture, has proved in a masterly manner these positions of Sir Christopher.

King Henry the Seventh's Chapel is the building described in Mr. Fosbroke's Monastic Poem (Brit. Monachism, new edit.) by the following lines, which have been often quoted, as an excellent poetical illustration of the florid Gothic.

"So fell the Monkish fane, and we might deem,
Were here and there not scatter'd ruins spread,
It ne'er had been; or but a first sleep's dream,
It fell, and doom'd to hide her banish'd head,
For ever Gothic Architecture fled,
Forewarn'd she left in one most beauteous place,
That much might of her antient fame be said,
Her pendant roof, her windows' branchy grace,
Pillars of cluster'd reeds, and tracery of lace."

The age of Edw. III. is justly deemed, on the whole, the finest æra of Gothic architecture, but "this chapel, the most florid example of the pointed style of architecture that exists in this country," well merits the following eulogium:

"Leland calls this chapel '*Orbis Miraculum*,' or the '*Miracle of the World*;' and though the justness of his encomium may reasonably be questioned, it cannot be denied, but that the architectural splendour of this edifice is of the highest order. The boldness and ingenuity of the design, and the scientific principles evinced in carrying it into execution, excite our admiration in a very extraordinary degree; nor is the interest at all decreased by its exuberancy of ornament, the Pointed style admitting of that extreme variety, which in classic architecture would be deemed a defect. In the construction of the vaulting, and in the airy elegance exhibited by its pendant drops and elaborate tracery, we discover the most profound geometrical skill, united to luxuriant invention and good taste; its sculptured figures, various in attitude, and correct in form, have been distinguished by the approbation of one of the most eminent artists of the present time [Mr. Flaxman], and its casts in metal, as displayed in the figures, and *alto-relievos* on Henry's tomb, have probably never been exceeded."

Both Mr. Neale and Mr. Brayley deserve the highest commendation for the manner in which the account of this celebrated Chapel is got up. The plates are numerous, of the first execution, and the best taste; and the letter-press is a most elaborate and judicious,

dissertation. We shall give a succinct summary of its leading points.

The first stone of the Chapel was laid Jan. 7, 1502-3, and completed in about twelve or fourteen years after that period (p. 5). The expence was about 14,000*l.* (p. 6.) Sir Reginald Bray, and Bishop Alcock, usually considered the architects, have no more pretensions to that honour, than the Prior of St. Bartholomew's, or even the King himself and Bishop Fox. (pp. 9, 10.) [Our own opinion is, that all these parties had a concern in it; and that plans were laid before the King of parts or the whole, at first or subsequently, for the Royal approbation. This we infer from the several parties being mentioned.] Henry died in 1509, when it may be assumed that the building was completed to the vaulting. Torregiano made the Royal tomb, the "closure" of which had been commenced before the King's death. Four years afterwards, in 1516, another indenture was made with Torregiano for erecting a rich canopy and altar, "within the new Chapel, which the foresaid late King caused to be made at Westminster by the 1st of November, 1519." It is therefore assumed, that the internal arrangements of this magnificent structure were entirely completed at that period. P. 17.

Here we shall give Mr. Brayley's interesting apostrophe:

'When the Chapel was thus finished, its storied windows 'richly dight,' and its various altars provided with the costly services of plate, crucifixes, images, mass-books, embroidered drapery, and other ornaments, bequeathed by the founder, its appearance must have been superb in the extreme; and the solemnization of the religious rites for which it had been built, must have been most impressive, when the glow of lamps and tapers, the glittering vestments of the priests, the harmony of music, and the many other circumstances of pomp and ceremony, interwoven with our antient worship, were superadded to the gorgeous effect of such a splendid scene. At the high altar, called 'our Lady Aultre,' independently of its other decorations, were a Cross of wood, covered with gold, and a large statue of the Virgin, resplendent with jewellery. The altar within the grating of the King's tomb, which every where shone with gold, was still more magnificent; and on all festival days, in addition to its coloured marbles, pillars of gilt copper, imperial crowns and arms, 'bakyn ymages of erthe,' of kneeling angels, bearing the emblems of the Crucifixion, a Christ, *dede*, coloured, and histories of the Nativity and Resurrection,—it was *garnished* with a 'grate pece* of the holie Crosse,' incased in gold, and adorned with pearls and precious stones, and also with the 'preciouse relique of oon of the leggs' of St. George set in silver, parcel gilt, which had been brought from Milan in Italy." pp. 17, 18.

The edifice has been restored at the expence of the nation, in its original perfection, by Mr. Gayfere, "the Abbey mason," to his eternal honour. The merit of Mr. Gayfere is beyond praise; it is only second to the plan of the original building. He has done in architecture, without the aid of Coade's manufactory, what every man in the kingdom would have deemed impossible, upon *à priori* aspect. For, let it be considered, that

"There is no other edifice in the kingdom, the *external* ornaments of which have been spread over its surface with such exuberant luxuriance, as those of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. It would seem, indeed, as though the architect had intended to give to stone the character of embroidery; and inclose his walls within the meshes of lace-work. With the exception of the plinth, every part is covered by sculptural decorations; the buttress towers are crested by ornamental domes, and enriched by niches and elegant tracery; the cross springers are perforated into airy forms, and the very cornices and parapets are charged even to profusion with armorial cognizances and knotted foliage." P. 27.

He is not an Englishman who does not glory in Westminster Abbey; and should there be any who do not, may their home-bred grandmothers cut them off with a shilling. We shall therefore make no apology for continuing the subject, in order to give a full view of one of the grand lions of old England; but of this in our next.

27. *Travels in various Countries of* Europe, Asia, *and* Africa. *By* Edward Daniel Clarke, *LL.D. Part the Third.* Scandinavia. *Section the Second.* 4*to.* *pp.* 555. T. Cadell.

IT was with a painful interest we saw announced the publication of these Remains of our most distinguished modern Traveller. The vo-

* We have had in our hands a Cross, with a *very small* piece of wood in the centre, called wood of the holy Cross. The words "*grete pece*" are therefore probably used in distinction.

lume was in preparation before his lamented death (see vol. xcii. ii. 274), and twelve chapters even printed under his directions: "the rest (says the Preface) have been composed from the observations contained in his manuscript journals, which have been strictly adhered to, with a few exceptions; and in the parts where they were deficient, some assistance has been derived from the remarks found also among his papers which had been communicated to him by friends who had visited the North of Europe."

The mantle of Dr. Clarke has not fallen on an unworthy successor, so far as relates to the authorship,—the facts are the Author's own, and, although the utmost discordance exists among travellers, even on points on which it is difficult to conceive there could be two opinions, yet the general fidelity and correctness of the travels of Dr. Clarke are universally acknowledged. Scandinavia is his theme,—how he has treated it, our extracts will show. Our author commences with an account of Christiana and of an amiable Norwegian, Mr. Anker, whose house, horses, carriage, and purse, were ever at the service of the Traveller. The Norwegians are fond of whist; the gentlemen play the game and smoke, even in the company of the ladies, and mark the points of the game with chalk on the table—even at the house of the Governor.

There is not in all Norway a bookseller's shop, the trade of bookselling being left to the grocers; the literature of Christiana may, therefore, be considered at a low ebb. Dr. Clarke visited the silver mines of Koningsberg, of which he observes, among a variety of curious geological or rather mineralogical observations, that—

"The silver, as it was before stated, occurs in lumps of native metal: but so unusual is this circumstance, that when the mine was first discovered, many refused to give credit to the fact of such masses being actually brought to light. We shall mention some of the most considerable. The first is that preserved in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen; its weight being five hundred and sixty Danish pounds, and its value five thousand rix-dollars. It is a mass of native silver, nearly six feet in length, and in one part above eighteen inches in diameter. Similar masses were discovered in the year 1630, and in 1719, and in 1727, which severally weighed from two hundred and fifty to two hundred and eighty, and three hundred pounds, each. In the shaft called St. Andrew, a piece of pure silver was found, in 1727, weighing two hundred and seventy-nine pounds; and, in the same year, another, weighing three hundred and four pounds, was found in God's Blessing shaft. These occasional masses, occurring casually in the rock, and being soon interrupted in their passage through it, or dwindling gradually to nothing, the miner must continue to dig through the barren stone until he has the good fortune to meet with more of the same nature, which, in one day, may reward the fruitless labour of months, and perhaps of years."

Dr. Clarke visited the iron mines of Presberg, of which he gives an interesting account. Though he had, during ten years, been much accustomed to viewing such works, yet, he says, he never saw any thing to equal these mines:—

"For grandeur of effect, filling the mind of the spectator with a degree of wonder which amounts to awe, there is no place where human labour is exhibited under circumstances more tremendously striking. As we drew near to the wide and open abyss, a vast and sudden prospect of yawning caverns and of prodigious machinery prepared us for the descent. We appr ched edge of the dreadful gulph whence the ore is raised; and ventured to look down; standing upon the verge of a sort of platform, constructed over it in such a manner as to command a view into the great opening as far as the eye could penetrate amidst its gloomy depths: for, to the sight, it is bottomless. Immense buckets, suspended by rattling chains, were passing up and down: and we could perceive ladders scaling all the inward precipices; upon which the work-people, reduced by their distance to pigmies in size, were ascending and descending. Far below the utmost of these figures, a deep and gaping gulph; the mouth of the lowermost pits was, by its darkness, rendered impervious to the view. From the spot where we stood, down to the place where the buckets are filled, the distance might be about seventy-five fathoms; and as soon as any of these buckets emerged from the gloomy cavity we have mentioned, or until they entered into it in their descent, they were visible; but below this point they were hid in darkness. The clanking of the chains, the groaning of the pumps, the hallooing of the miners, the creaking of the blocks and wheels, the trampling of horses, the beating of the hammers, and the loud and frequent subterraneous thunder from the blasting of the rocks by gunpowder, in the midst of all this scene of excavation and uproar, produced an effect which no stranger can behold unmoved. We descended with two of the miners and our interpreter,

terpreter, into this abyss. The ladders, instead of being placed like those in our Cornish mines, upon a series of platforms, as so many landing-places, are lashed together in one unbroken line, extending many fathoms; and being warped to suit the inclination or curvature of the sides of the precipices, they are not always perpendicular, but hang over in such a manner, that even if a person held fast by his hands, and if his feet should happen to slip, they would fly off from the rock, and leave him suspended over the gulph. Yet such ladders are the only means of access to the works below: and as the labourers are not accustomed to receive strangers, they neither use the precautions, nor offer the assistance, usually afforded in more frequented mines.

"After much fatigue, and no small share of apprehension, we at length reached the bottom of the mine. Here we had no sooner arrived, than our conductors, taking each of us by an arm, hurried us along, through regions of 'thick-ribbed ice' and darkness, into a vaulted level, through which we were to pass into the principal chamber of the mine. The noise of countless hammers, all in vehement action, increased as we crept along this level; until, at length, subduing every other sound, we could no longer hear each other speak, notwithstanding our utmost efforts. At this moment, we were ushered into a prodigious cavern, whence the sounds proceeded; and here, amidst falling waters, tumbling rocks, steam, ice, and gunpowder, about fifty miners were in the very height of their employment. The magnitude of the cavern, over all parts of which their labours were going on, was alone sufficient to prove that the iron ore is not deposited in veins, but in beds. Above, below, on every side, and in every nook of this fearful dungeon, glimmering tapers disclosed the grim and anxious countenances of the miners. They were now driving bolts of iron into the rocks, to bore cavities for the gunpowder, for blasting. Scarcely had we recovered from the stupefaction occasioned by our first introduction into this Pandæmonium, when we beheld, close to us, hags more horrible than perhaps it is possible for any other female figures to exhibit, holding their dim quivering tapers to our faces, and bellowing in our ears. One of the same sisterhood, snatching a lighted splinter of deal, darted to the spot where we stood, with eyes inflamed and distilling rheum, her hair clotted with mud, dugs naked and pendulous, and such a face, and such hideous yells, as it is impossible to describe:—

'Black it stood, as night—fierce as ten furies—
Terrible as hell'——

If we could have heard what she said, we should not have comprehended a syllable. But as several other *Parcæ*, equally Gorgonian in their aspect, passed swiftly by us, hastening tumultuously towards the entrance, we began to perceive, that if we remained longer in our present situation, Atropos might indeed cut short the threads of our existence; for the noise of the hammers had now ceased, and a tremendous blast was near the point of its explosion. We had scarcely retraced, with all speed, our steps along the level, and were beginning to ascend the ladders, when the full volume of the thunder reached us, as if roaring with greater vehemence because pent amongst the crashing rocks, whence, being reverberated over all the mine, it seemed to shake the earth itself with its terrible vibrations."

A still more famous mine is that of Fahlun, in Delecarlia, where a singular accident occurred a few months before Dr. Clarke visited it:—

"Some men, attempting to steal a quantity of the sulphate of iron, with which the mine abounds, on being disturbed, fled, leaving their torches burning; by which means combustion took place amongst the timber of the works, which communicated to the *pyrites;* and has continued ever since, in spite of all the endeavours made for its extinction. At this time it was thought that the progress of the fire had been checked; but the mine sent forth sulphureous fumes, like a volcano; and it was greatly to be feared that the conflagration might extend to the lower part of the works, when the mine would inevitably be destroyed. Mr. Gahn, however, surprised us, by stating, that, notwithstanding all the disadvantages consequent upon this fire, if they can succeed in arresting its progress, and keeping it, as it were, under some kind of dominion, very considerable profit would arise from it, in the quantity of the sulphate of iron (green vitriol), which may be collected from the roasted *pyrites*. The mode which they have adopted for checking the fire, is by stopping up all the passages where it is found spreading, by means of a double wall; leaving only as much air as may be necessary to support combustion, in those chambers where its continuance may prove advantageous."

Of the mine itself, our author says,

"The mine of Fahlun is an enormous crater, shaped like a sugar-loaf, with its point downwards; the same shape having been that of the natural deposit of the *pyritous copper* here found. The base of this enormous conical mass of ore, lying upwards towards the surface, was the first part worked. As the galleries for its excavation were necessarily extensive, and the props for supporting the roof, of the different chambers, consisting often of valuable ore, were, of course,

course, left as sparingly as possible, it happened, from the avidity and carelessness of the workmen, that there was not enough left to sustain the pressure of the superincumbent matter towards the surface; and, consequently, in the year 1666, the whole of the upper part of the mine, that is to say, of the base of the inverted cone, fell in, and gave rise to the open crater we are now describing. The sides of this crater being variously coloured by the exhalations from the mine and the action of the air upon its sides, added to the volumes of smoke and vapour rising from the bottom, give it the resemblance of the *Neapolitan solfaterra:* but the depth of the Fahlun crater is much more considerable; there is more of vastness in all that belongs to it; and the singular appearance caused by regular staircases, traversing its whole extent, from the lip of this immense bason to its lowermost point at the bottom, renders it altogether a sight in which we may vainly seek for points of similitude, in order to compare it with other works. At the bottom of this crater, at the depth of forty fathoms from the surface, various openings lead to the different levels and places of further descent into the mine; which, according to the notion prevalent among the miners, were originally opened in immemorial ages. It would be very curious, certainly, if it were possible, to ascertain in what period the works were begun; and with what nation the Swedes traded with their copper, after the mine became productive. Its original discovery is lost in obscurity and fable.

"The heat of the Fahlun mine is so great, that it becomes intolerable to a stranger who has not undergone the proper degree of seasoning which enables a miner to sustain it. But then there are causes which tend greatly to increase the natural temperature: prodigious fires are frequently kindled, and at a very considerable depth in the mine, for the purpose of softening the rocks previously to the application of gunpowder: add to this, the terrible combustion which has taken place in the mine, threatening its destruction. We saw the walls which they had constructed for opposing its progress; and the overseers, by opening some double doors placed in these walls, gave us a transient view of the fire itself, that was at this time menacing with its ravages the whole of these ancient and valuable works. The sight we had of it was short, because the fumes of sulphur were so powerful, that we found it impossible to remain many seconds within the apertures. By rushing in for an instant, we saw enough to convince us what the fate of the mine would be, if the devouring element were not thus pent, and held in subjection by the smothering nature of its own exhalations. The moment any air was admitted from the doors, and the vapours were thereby partially dispersed, whole beds of pyritous matter appeared in a state of ignition; the fire itself becoming visible: but our torches were extinguished almost instantaneously, and it was only by holding a piece of cloth before the mouth and nostrils that we could venture beyond the second door. If this conflagration should extend to a greater depth, the mine would be destroyed by the fumes alone; as it would become impossible to proceed with the works in the midst of its exhalations. A miner, lately, in advancing unguardedly, and with too much precipitation, towards the ignited matter, to ascertain the extent of it, fell dead; being suffocated, as was the elder Pliny, and in a similar way."

An old custom has ordained that every Swedish Monarch should, once at least during his reign, pay a visit to Fahlun, and descend into this mine; and hence their names appear inscribed on the sides of the chamber.

(To be continued.)

28. *Historical View of the Literature of the South of* Europe. *By* I. C. L. Simonde de Sismondi. *Translated from the original, with Notes, by* Thomas Roscoe, *Esq.* 2 *vols.* 8*vo.* Colburn *and Co.*

THE reputation of M. de Sismondi in this species of literature, excited our curiosity to examine this work, and our expectations have not been excited in vain. M. de Sismondi, himself a man of refined taste in literature and the arts, appears to be capable of appreciating excellence at its true rate, and estimates with due allowance those extravagant commendations with which, during the infancy of letters, authors were wont to encourage each other.

By a natural sympathy, the history of such periods of intellectual distinction becomes the favourite study of each succeeding age of refinement. Hence the predilection with which, in our own times, both on the Continent and in Great Britain, the literary annals of modern Italy have lately been perused. We are desirous of discovering in what career of excellence we yet lag behind the exertions of our predecessors, and in what untrodden paths of art and science we may yet hope to weave the wreaths of reputation. We feel that by rehearsing the deeds of the illustrious dead, we are in fact exciting the emulation of the living.

Such is the object of the work now before us, which exhibits an ample view of foreign literature; it comprehends the origin and formation of the

the Romance language,—the Literature of the Arabians, and its influence on the genius and taste of the Troubadours,—the various poetry of the Trouvères, their allegories, mysteries, and moralities,—and Italian literature during the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries.

In a short advertisement, the translator says his object has been "to adhere as closely as possible to the text of the original; no part of which he has taken upon himself to suppress or enlarge, with the exception of one or two peculiar instances, where the extent of the alteration is pointed out. With regard to the poetical extracts introduced by M. de Sismondi, and which are generally translated by him into French prose, the editor has adopted, where practicable, such established English translations as already existed. In other instances, he has either been indebted to the kindness of his friends, or has been compelled to insert his own metrical versions."

The first chapter treats of the revival of the European languages, in the course of which the author observes,

"I shall divide modern literature into two classes, which I shall make the subject of two courses; one on the Romance, the other on the Teutonic languages. In the first, after casting a glance over the brilliant period of Arabian literature, I shall successively take a review of the nations of the South, who formed their poetry in the Oriental schools; and, first of all, the Provençals, who first introduced the poetry of romance into Europe. I shall endeavour to render my readers acquainted with their Troubadours, so renowned, and yet so neglected, and to prove how much the poets of all modern ages owe to these, their earliest masters. At the same time I shall take the opportunity of speaking of the Trouvères, the poets of the country to the North of the Loire, from whom Europe derives her Fabliaux, her chivalric romances, and her earliest dramatic representations. From their language the French was afterwards formed. After these dead, though modern languages, I shall give some account of the Literature of Italy, which, amongst all the nations of the South, has exercised the greatest influence over the rest. I shall take it from its origin, about the time of Dante, and shall continue it down to our own times. In the same manner I shall treat of the Literature of Spain, of which the earliest remains are anterior by more than a century, to the first Italian poets, although in the reign of Charles V. the Castilians attempted to imitate the great models which they had learned to value in Italy. We ought, however, to rank the nations, not according to the antiquity of their first attempts, but by the influence which the cultivation of each has exercised over the others. The course will be concluded by the Literature of Portugal, with which, perhaps, the majority of my readers are only acquainted through the master-piece Camoens, but which in fact could not have produced so great a writer, without at the same time possessing many distinguish poets and historians worthy of partakin of his fame."

The ninth chapter is occupied with an elaborate analysis of the poem of Dante, who is perhaps over-rated; for his sublime metaphors will not atone for the tediousness of his conversations—the nauseous infusion of burlesque absurdities, and the incongruous paganism of his mythology: such fine passages as the majestic interview with Cavalcante's shade, and the pathetic story of Ugolino, seldom occur.

The tenth chapter treats "on the influence of Dante over his age," in which the author energetically displays the genius of this celebrated Bard:

"The power of the human mind was never more forcibly demonstrated, in its most exquisite master-pieces, than in the poem of Dante. Without a prototype in any existing language, equally novel in its various parts, and in the combination of the whole, it stands alone, as the first monument of modern genius, the first great work which appeared in the reviving Literature of Europe. In its composition, it is strictly conformable to the essential and invariable principles of the poetic art. It possesses unity of design and of execution, and bears the visible impress of a mighty genius, capable of embracing at once the parts and the whole of its scheme; of employing with facility the most stupendous materials, and of observing all the required niceties of proportion, without experiencing any difficulty from the constraint."

Towards the conclusion of the first volume, we notice a short account of the life of Petrarch, who was the son of a Florentine, and who, like Dante, had been exiled from his native city He was born at Arezzo, on the 19th of July, 1304, and died at Argua i Padua, on the 18th of July, 1374. During the century of which his life occupied the greater portion, he was the

the centre of Italian Literature. It is difficult to say, whether the extended reputation which Petrarch enjoyed, during the course of a long life, is more glorious to himself or to his age. M. de Sismondi enters into a minute examination of his poems, and evinces on this occasion a rich fund of erudition, combined with a complete knowledge of his subject.

The eleventh chapter pursues the topic of literary history,—"Boccacio, Italian Literature at the close of the fourteenth century." Of Boccacio too much is said; his Decameron is licentious indeed, but dull as his Theseide. He avoided, from moral awe, communicating to his friend Petrarch that book of impurities which he was not ashamed of bequeathing to the rest of the world. On the subject of the Decameron, the author truly observes that

"The style is in reality dull, but this was a necessary consequence of the education and pedantry in repute at the time of its composition. Another and a more singular defect in this romance arises from the incongruous mixture of the antient mythology with the Christian religion. We regret this incongruity in the romances and fabliaux of the middle ages, on all occasions, when the Trouvères have attempted the manners of antiquity. As these ignorant authors could not form an idea of any other mode of manners than that of their own age, they have given an air of Christianity to all which they have borrowed from antient mythology."

In the following chapters, Politiano, Pulci, Bocardo, Ariosto, Alamani, and Tasso, successively pass under review. Of Ariosto it is said,

"The Orlando Furioso is a poem universally known. It has been translated into all the modern languages, and by the sole charm of its adventures, independently of its poetry, has long been the delight of the youth of all countries. It may therefore be taken for granted, that all the world is aware that Ariosto undertook to sing the Paladins and their amours at the court of Charlemagne during the fabulous wars of this Monarch against the Moors."

In the progress of our epitome of the subject matter of these volumes, it has been our wish rather to excite than to satiate curiosity; but as we have not been able to obtain the original work, we dare not bestow on the translator all the praise which we *believe* to be his due. At any rate, however, it is no small service to his country, that he has so well naturalized a work which is so extensive and instructive. One observation deserves to be made, and to be maintained, that few are the authors who yet retain any influence over our opinions. An historian or two, a poet or two, of the Medicean age, are still classics with the reading world; but the swarm that buzzed in the sunshine of patronage, are with difficulty to be rescued from the pool of oblivion. So just is the remark of Hume, that reputation founded on philosophy and science passes away with the revolutions of human opinion; but that to record or select the phenomena of human nature, creates an interest with the species itself.

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29. *Memoirs of the Marchioness de Bonchamps, on La Vendée, edited by the Countess de Genlis. Translated from the French.* 12*mo. pp.* 173. Knight.

THE French Revolution forms one of the most important æras of modern history; and these interesting but heart-rending details are illustrative of the sanguinary results of that great political convulsion. La Vendée, it is well known, was the seat of loyalty and religion, and consequently the theatre of the most ruthless and exterminating contests. The fell demons of the revolutionary storm spared neither age nor sex. The National Convention poured forth the blood-hounds of war against the unfortunate adherents of fallen Royalty; and resistance to military despotism excited deeds of heroism worthy of a better fate than the unhappy Vendeans experienced. The achievements of the brave M. de la Rochejaquelin shine conspicuously in the pages of the historian; and in this little volume under review, the Marchioness de Bonchamps has recorded the heroic deeds of her illustrious husband. She was a witness and a participator of his fortunes; and endured, in the fullest extent, all the miseries resulting from his reverses—

"Quorum pars magna fuit."

Although these Memoirs have been produced under the direction of Madame de Genlis, they bear internal evidence that they have chiefly, if not altogether, been composed by the unfortunate lady whose sufferings they

so pathetically relate. They present the lively picture of a pure and elevated mind, expressing the recollections of misery, such as no other female scarcely ever bore against with equal fortitude. We find detailed, with exquisite simplicity, the virtues of her noble husband; the calamities which the desolation of his country brought on herself and children; their flights from the habitations of men to lonely woods and wilds; and their endurance of famine and disease under the most appalling circumstances that the imagination can conceive.

The Marquis de Bonchamps was descended from one of the most antient and illustrious families of the province of Anjou, and his lady was of equal birth. He possessed considerable influence in La Vendée, and at the death of Louis XVI. the inhabitants, with the Marquis at their head, determined to "resist barbarous men, stained with blood, who, in their sacrilegious and regicide fury, had just immolated the most virtuous Monarch, in overturning at once the throne and the altar."

"At the news of the rising of our Canton," says our fair authoress, "the Convention commanded those troops who were sent into La Vendée, to exterminate men, women, and children,—even animals,—even vegetation. Such was the unheard-of rage with which the resistance of the Vendeans to the decree regarding the levy of troops had inspired that assembly."

After detailing the preparation for the approaching contest, she thus describes the enthusiasm of the Vendeans:

"About this period there was an extraordinary activity in the cottages of la Vendée, and in the villages and small towns of which the peasants had made themselves masters. Arms were rudely fabricated; herdsmen, become warriors, had turned their peaceful huts into workshops, where the iron rung under the redoubled blows of the hammer. Instruments of husbandry, which had been destined to the tranquil cultivation of the soil, became transformed into murderous arms. Originally formed for the propagation of the food of man, they now carried death and destruction into the fields they ought to have fertilized. However, agriculture was not abandoned;—the cultivation of the fields was entrusted to women and children;—but if fortune did not second the bravery of the men, the women immediately abandoned their labours to fly to their assistance, to protect their retreat, even to fight with them in order to drive away the enemy. During the battles, the air resounded with the repeated shouts of *Vive la Religion! Vive le Roi! Vivent les Bourbons!* They did not march upon the enemy, they precipitated themselves towards him; the flash of the cannon was, for these peasants, a signal to throw themselves upon the earth to invoke the God of armies; its thunder was to them a call to rise up rapidly and spring upon the batteries, crushing every thing that resisted them with an inconceivable velocity. If on their way they came up to the cross of a mission, the whole of the army went on their knees and prayed. On one occasion one of their chiefs remonstrated against their stopping thus; M. de Lescure interrupted him, saying, 'let them pray, they will fight the better for it.' In an affair where the Vendeans were sure to be overwhelmed by numbers, they cried aloud, 'let us march to Heaven;' and they penetrated the battalions of the enemy, happy to rush upon martyrdom."

The Royalists gained many brilliant successes; but at length they experienced a sad reverse in the death of their illustrious leader:

"All the Generals agreed to entrust M. de Bonchamps with the arrangement of the order of battle, and his dispositions were universally admired. The signal being given, the Vendeans attacked the enemy with impetuosity; the centre of the Republican army was broken by M. de Bonchamps; the ferocious Carrier, who fought in the ranks, had a horse killed under him. The battle was soon general; they fought man to man, nothing resisted the Royalists,—their triumph appeared decisive.

"The Vendeans had overthrown every thing, and they were already in the suburbs of Chollet. All at once the grenadiers of the Convention rallied;—the Mayençois marched in advance; and the face of every thing was changed. Taken in flank by the cavalry in the plain, the Royalists were broken; in vain their Generals endeavoured to arrest the fugitives; even the voice of my husband had lost its power. As a last effort, all the chiefs assembled, formed a squadron, which a few Vendean horsemen joined, and threw themselves in desperation into the midst of the ranks of the enemy. It was in this fatal moment that M. de Bonchamps received a mortal wound in his body, and fell bathed in his blood."

The deplorable situation to which this heroic female was reduced, after the fatal battle of Mans, is heart-rending in the detail. She fled with her two children from society, to escape the sanguinary emissaries of the National Convention. Concealed in a wood,

wood, and exposed to famine and disease, she lost her infant child, who, affected with the small-pox, expired in her arms. She then took refuge in the cottage of a peasant; but he, alarmed at the consequences, fled from his habitation. We shall extract her own affecting statement of what followed:

"The Republicans having come from Nantes, to make a search about our new refuge, we were compelled without delay to leave the house; and we were placed in the hollow of a tree, about twelve feet high. We climbed to this hiding-place by means of a ladder, and we remained in it three days and three nights, having the small-pox: I had moreover a gathering in the knee, and one in the leg. I suffered greatly from these two sores, yet I believe they contributed to save my life, as they freely carried off all the humours of my disease.

"The good peasant placed near us, in the hollow of the tree, a small pitcher of water and a morsel of bread. After the moment of joy which I derived from the possibility of saving myself with my child, even in the hollow of a tree, who can express all that I suffered in that sad situation? But it was an asylum, and in that terrible hour it was everything. Never did any one with more satisfaction and pleasure take possession of a convenient and suitable apartment. But, afterwards, what dark reflections came crowding upon my mind. At the end of an hour I found myself so fatigued, by the constrained attitude in which I was obliged to remain in this narrow prison, and which I could not change, that I thought it would be impossible for me to close my eyes. My daughter suffered less than myself, because I held her on my knees, and she could turn about, which she never did without rubbing my diseased knee: in these moments she always gave me extreme pain; but I abstained from complaint. I spent, indeed, a horrible night, and my inquietude, as well as my bodily sufferings, did not allow me a moment of repose. My daughter slept a little; but during her sleep she constantly groaned, and her wailings wrung my heart. When she awoke, it was to ask for drink. I was myself devoured by a burning thirst, which I dared not satisfy, in the fear of exhausting our little store of water. At length, at break of day, our charitable peasant came to bring us some brown bread and some apples. This visit alone was a consolation for me; it proved to me that we were not entirely abandoned, and that we had yet a support and a protector. I had no appetite, but I eagerly ate some of the apples, because they quenched my thirst a little; but I soon perceived that this bad nourishment aggravated my disease. My daughter experienced the same effect;—our fever redoubled. In spite of the cold of the season we were both burning; we were not only without a physician, without any relief from skill, without servants, but without a bed, without a room, without having even the possibility of stretching ourselves; a prey to the sufferings of a dangerous malady, and exposed to the inclemency of the air; for if the weather had not been frosty, and it had become stormy, the rain and hail would have fallen in our tree. In this dreadful state, it appeared impossible not to sink speedily under such a combination of evils. This idea caused in me the most extraordinary feeling that could ever distract the mind of a mother: I wished to survive my daughter, had it been only for an hour. I could not bear the thought of what would become of her—of what she would feel, when I should no longer answer her, when she would no longer receive my caresses, when I should no longer support her in my arms, when she should see me motionless, lifeless, cold, insensible to her tears and her cries. These thoughts rent my soul; they would assuredly have cost me my life but for religion, which lifted me above myself. I prayed with confidence, fervour, and resignation; and after every prayer, poured out from the bottom of my heart, I felt myself strengthened and re-animated; my pulses beat with less violence; my fever lessened; my heavy eyes closed, and I sometimes slept two or three hours in succession, with the sweetest and calmest sleep; my daughter also recovered her strength, and I ceased to fear for her life. On the morning of the third day, they brought us some milk, which I saved for my child, and which did her great good. At length our place of refuge was discovered, or at least suspected. A peasant, passing in the dusk of the evening near our tree, heard me cough several times; he guessed that somebody was hidden in the tree. On his arrival in the village, he mentioned this circumstance. An old soldier of the army of M. de Bonchamps heard his account; he was living with his aged father. Having served in the army of the Royalists, he often hid himself when the Republicans passed through the village. Knowing I was a fugitive, he soon discovered the truth: but he abstained speaking of it to the other villagers. He pretended to retire to rest, but instead of lying down, he came immediately to the place where I was, of which he had informed himself. All at once, towards the end of the night, I heard myself called by my name;—the unsuitable hour, and the rough voice of a man which I did not recognize, terrified me very much: I did not answer. The soldier was not discouraged; he pronounced his name, but that did not give me confidence, for I did not remember it. Nevertheless he persisted, adding, in a low voice, *Trust yourself to a soldier of the army of Bonchamps.* This name, so dear, produced upon me the effect which

which he expected. My tears flowed, whilst I thanked God for sending me a deliverer. He climbed to the top of the tree, assisted me to get up to him, and prevailed upon me to place myself upon his shoulders. Although the load was heavy, he descended with much dexterity and good fortune; but as he was reaching the ground, his foot slipped, and we all fell into the hedge. My fear for my child was extreme; but I was soon comforted; for this poor little girl, who suffered no injury from the fall, began to laugh at it. This laughter, so astonishing in our circumstances, this sound so strange to my ear, at once caused me surprise, joy, and the most tender emotion. The soldier conducted us to his father's house hard by. This good old man and his family received us with an affecting cordiality. They lighted a large fire, which produced such an effect upon me, that, having warmed myself for a moment, I fainted. These good people, in their terror, thought at first I was dead. My poor child uttered piercing cries. At length, by their kind attentions, I recovered my senses. They put me with my little girl to bed, and although we had only a bad mattress I found it delightful."

Never did the unfortunate Waldenses and Albigenses experience more suffering than the persecuted Vendeans. "I was often," says our auto-biographer, "obliged to hide myself, sometimes behind the cupboards, sometimes under the beds, and frequently had their swords passed above my head." At last she was arrested, in the disguise of a peasant, when reposing in a ditch. She was carried before the regicidal tribunal, tried, and condemned to death; but fortunately, at the intercession of some republican soldiers, whose lives had been saved by her interference, she was pardoned.

The narrative is occasionally interspersed with notes from the pen of Madame de Genlis, illustrative of the details recorded by the Marchioness de Bonchamps; but the Countess states that she is only the editor of the Memoirs; and that the Marchioness is the author as well as the heroine of them.

30. Ingram's *Saxon Chronicle.* (*Continued from p. 47.*)

IN editing the Saxon Chronicle, we should have preferred complete copies from the best successive manuscripts, and collations from the rest, because, through a harlequin's coat of sentences, stitched together, out of different originals and transcripts, the grammar often becomes so confused, that the sense is equivocal; but we honestly confess, that we do not know such a method to have been practicable with regard to the book in question. As to any assistance from the Chroniclers, whom we see that Mr. Ingram sometimes quotes, little benefit, we apprehend, can be derived from them in correction of a faulty version; for to us their knowledge of the language seems to be superficial. Brompton, for instance, has perverted the sense of some passages. See Lye *v.* Lida, and Nicolson's Engl. Histor. Libr. pars i. p. 176, ed. 8vo, who refers us to Spelman's Vit. Ælfredi R. p. 18.

The most difficult part of the Saxon Chronicle is the Epinicion Æthelstani, printed in Gibson, 112; in Ingram, 140. In the former, it is a congeries of error. Ingram's translation is spirited, fine, and illustrative of the sturdy character of the language. We shall, however, state some passages in the English version, of which we do not agree with him. Mr. Ingram renders, Eadmund æðeling ealdor langne týr geslogon æt secce sweorda ecgum ymbe Brunan-burh, thus· *Edmund atheling, elder of ancient race, slew in the fight with the edge of their swords, the* FOE *at Brumby.* The passage is precisely word for word the same in Gibson, page 112. But there is no FOE in the original. Lye reads it (v. Tir.) "Diuturnam victoriam reportarunt in prælio [acie gladiorum circa Brunanburth.] We mention Lye, because we are at a loss to know by what authority geslogon is rendered *reportarunt*, instead of *slew*, as in Mr. Ingram; who is here more correct; and the apparent sense of ealdor langne týr is the *prince of long ancestors*; but we honestly confess that we cannot reconcile the cases to this version, nor find any clue to the difficulty in Hickes (Grammat. A. Sax. pp. 11—19.) We are inclined to think, that in the transcripts the distinctive terminations of the cases were not properly regarded, an opinion we do not hastily adopt, but from a strong suspicion, founded on the well-known fact that we have long ago discarded the Saxon terminations, except

except in the genitive singular, and *s* in the plural. [See the end of this article.]

To proceed, we have ƿeoƿon hea-ðolinde (p. 141) translated by "hewed their *banners.*" We know no such meaning of heaðolinde as *banners;* and render it by "hewed their *nobles.*" In p. 142, Mr. Ingram translates mære tunᵹol by *gigantic* light. We have never seen mære used in this sense, only as *splendid, brilliant.* Mr. Ingram renders (p. 142) ƿeriᵹ ƿiᵹes sæð, by "the *mighty* seed of Mars," apparently, because the words are translated *infesta* Martis proles, in Lye (v. Weriᵹ), and *mighty* more poeticises *infesta,* than its general acceptation. Nowhere do we find ƿeriᵹ to mean *mighty;* nor do we think that ƿiᵹes here in reality signifies either Mars or Battle; but that it is the genitive of ƿiᵹ *idolum,* as it occurs in Cædmon; and that the true meaning of the passage is the "*idol's accursed seed,*" alluding to their heathenism. One passage more, and we have done. Mr. Ingram renders to liðes stefne by the *noisy deep;* Lye, by *ad navem indixit* (v. Stefnion). For our parts, we read stefne as a substantive, and take the meaning to be, in its sense of *institutum,* that they were compelled by necessity (nyðe ᵹebæðeð) to learn the management of ships, i. e. made sailors against their will; at all events, *noisy* is not in the text.

This antient eulogium we think very characteristic of the sort of "*Rule Britannias*" and "*Conquering Heroes come,*" which obtained among our ancestors; and Mr. Turner's specimens do not equally interest us; for those are far less illustrative of character, abound with incomprehensible metaphors, and show off the ruffianism of pirates called *sea-kings,* rapes, murders, thefts, and other revolting things. Our readers will not, however, thank us for giving them fossil nuts to crack, such as are the dictionary phrases of which we have treated, instead of real ones, those which have a claim to interest. We shall therefore grind no more gerunds, but sew on to our sage disquisitions a curious elucidation, which this Epinicion furnishes of Anglo-Saxon manners. The commercial noblesse of the Anglo-Saxons, through the state of society, did not consist of merchants and manufacturers, but of the most useful mechanics, particularly *smiths,* meaning thereby carpenters, blacksmiths, and all the handi-craftsmen of those descriptions. Our ancestors, therefore, did not disdain to call themselves in lyric poetry, plance ƿiᵹ-smiðas, *fierce battle-smiths* (p. 145), which Lye renders (v. Wlænce), quoting the phrase from this place, and a recurrence in Cod. Exon. f. 83, b. l. 5, *Arrogantes belli fabricatores,* certainly not with the success of Mr. Ingram.

We think it absolutely just to observe, in conclusion, that as no writers can be presumed to understand the language better than Lye or Manning, the authors of the Dictionary, that *they* still, in many instances, according to our judgment, miss that real sense of passages which Mr. Ingram supplies; and that he would probably have still further succeeded, if, instead of embellishing his version by modern phraseology, he had observed a strict literal interpretation. For instance, in p. 148, he has ⁊ he hæfde rice seofeðe healf ᵹer, which idiomatically means, "and he held the kingdom *the half of a seventh year,*" or "*six years and a half,*" as it is correctly rendered by Mr. Ingram, which modern interpretation we had rather have seen in bracketed italics, adjoined to the Saxonism. Half the effect of an old language is lost by shaving, powdering, and tayloring it. It is something of the same character as *beautifying* churches. And here it would have been not only delightfully curious, but exceedingly useful; because Mr. Ingram truly observes, in p. xxxii. "The Saxon grammar above all others must be taught by the language, and not the language by the grammar." Still it is a language worth studying, an oak of a language, very firm in grain, and such a language as we may suppose a Hercules would have spoken. As to the modern alteration of it, we find, from Mr. Ingram, (xxv.) that the declension of Se seo, &c. was lost, thro' the Normans, who used the plural nominative *the* indiscriminately for all cases and genders in both numbers. No doubt they also destroyed other distinctions of cases by the terminations. As to the changes foreign to our present subject, Tyrwhitt shows the

the introduction of French words; and the use of Latin and classical literature the other.

31. *Love, a Poem, in Three Parts. To which is added, The Giaour, a Satirical Poem.* By E. Elliott. Stocking.

IT has seldom happened to us in the progress of our critical labours, to have been visited by such perpetual alternations of opposite feelings as we have experienced during the perusal of Mr. Elliott's poem. Its beauties and defects are alike palpable—manifest—and if the latter were expunged, if instead of adhering with fond pertinacity to all his thoughts and crudities, one half of the poem were pruned away, a residue would be left us worthy of an age fruitful in good poetry, and would place its author on no unenviable height among the moral poets of the day. It appears to us that this author has to learn that hard lesson—how to blot. As it is, he has given us as much to censure as to praise.

We would not wish that our readers should understand that the poet has confined his delineation to the single passion of "Love," which, under this denomination, has led to such disastrous results in the world. He has taken a loftier range, and has depicted Love in its more enlarged and comprehensive grasp, embracing all the charities of social life, all the ties that knit man to his kind, the relations of parental fondness and filial affection, the love of country, and the love of God.

The poem opens with lines of calm dignity, admirably in unison with the subject. The inextinguishable nature of genuine love is well depicted in these lines:

"When Virtue dies in pallid Want's embrace,
Not friendless, tho' abandon'd by the base;
Then o'er the grave from which all flatterers fly,
Love sheds a tear which kingdoms could not buy.
And, as the April sunbeam melts the snow,
Till peeps the golden flower that slept below,—
Thy look can charm the fiend beneath whose eye
All joys but thine and blest Religion's die,
The king of woes, pride-humbling poverty."

The desolation of the village, and the demoralizing effects of large manufactories on rural manners, are old complaints, but the subject is treated by our author in some fine bursts of vigorous and impassioned poetry.

The third book is almost exclusively occupied with an affecting narrative. A female struck blind by lightning at the altar, and on the bridal hour. The horrors of this afflictive visitation are poetically though somewhat too minutely described; but a worse misfortune remains to be told:

"Blind and belov'd, she smil'd thro' tears resign'd;
But, ah! she fear'd to be despis'd, and blind!"

Her fears were too prophetic. The husband, who had soothed her in the early days of her sorrow, grew cold, alienated, and estranged, dissipated her fortune, and left her to misery and want,—

"She to that house where Want is fed by Scorn,
Too weak to walk, by hireling hands was borne;
There hourly dying, she forgot her woe,
And smil'd with cheek of fire and lip of snow
On visions of the past."

The sufferings and resignation of this afflicted being are detailed in language painfully pathetic. Her heartless husband in the mean time is fighting in a foreign country, while the deserted wife in fearful anxiety listens to every tale of victory. At length a letter is announced:

"With feeble shriek she fell, and tried to rise,
And strain'd the letter to her sightless eyes,
And kiss'd it o'er and o'er."

But disappointment again awaits her, and her name is not even mentioned.

The second part of the poem pourtrays the miseries of sinful passion turning the brightest hues of love to severest woe. We have here an episode, speaking of a proscribed fugitive and traitor, named Morland, occupying two whole books; and although there is some very powerful writing, we are constrained to declare that the tale is out of place.

Of the remainder of this poem of "Love," we forbear to speak. Seduction, infanticide, and self-murder, whatever light or lustre poetry may throw around them, are appalling themes.

Mr. Elliott has exhibited even on these subjects no common powers; but they are subjects which no genius

can render tolerable,—which no talent can redeem.

Of the Satire which closes the volume, we say nothing, but that it is little calculated to reform, which is the legitimate object of all punishment.

32. *Thoughts chiefly on serious Subjects; with Remarks on "Lacon."* By Wm. Danby, *Esq*. Exeter.

THIS is the production of a Christian, a Scholar, and a Gentleman;—what more can we add in the way of recommendation? We have here the effusions of a mind well trained and disciplined, and stored with well digested matter; and whether treating of Religion or of Morals, of Metaphysics or of Literature, the same good sense and sound reflection characterise the whole. He stands in complete contrast with, and in direct opposition to, the flimsy and fashionable Literature of the day; and he must be prepared for a certain portion of that neglect which all the higher exercises of the mind seem destined to experience. He must be content to submit his claim with dignified tranquillity to posterity; and when the present perishable, yet popular effusions are forgotten, when "oblivion's gulph" has received dramas and mystery, sonnet and epic, tale and essay,—the greater part of the volume before us will be remembered with honour, if not classed with the aphorisms of Sidney, or ranged with the maxims of Bacon.

To give any adequate idea of the various subjects discussed in these volumes would, within the prescribed limits of a review, be impossible. The specimens we shall quote will, however, be sufficient, we trust, to induce a desire for the perusal of the whole.

"We cannot solve all the difficulties that occur in the moral dispensation of the world we live in; but as we may be sure, from the soundest reasoning, that there is a Supreme Being; and as the Scriptural doctrines, whatever objections we may make to them, are supported by evidence, both external and internal, that fully evinces the truth of them; these, if properly considered, with the general conclusions to be drawn from them, and their application to the condition of mankind, will give that solution to all our difficulties, and that answer to every objection we can make, that must satisfy our reason, and make our acquiescence an indispensable obligation. Every difficulty cannot well be solved to us, unless things are brought within the reach of our understandings that are now beyond them. The objections must, I apprehend, be answered, and the acquiescence of our reason made obligatory, by the satisfaction given to the mind on the most material points. This the Scriptures contain ample means of doing: in the investigation of them, indeed, our feelings are as much concerned as our reason, and perhaps still more; but we must take care neither to lose sight of, nor to abuse the latter."

From the second volume we could wish that the "Remarks on Lacon" were entirely expunged. Without the work, on which they are a commentary, they are unintelligible; and with it, they are often trite, and occasionally puerile. It is here that we have found our author prosing and garrulous, and unworthy of himself. Of the passages at the close of the first volume, in allusion to domestic circumstances, we cannot speak in terms of praise; they are not in that good taste and keeping which are so generally conspicuous in Mr. Danby's writings. They may also expose an amiable man to ridicule, hardly to be prevented by the anticipating "morsel of criticism," with which he has favoured us.

"As there may be some prudence in preparing for the worst that may be said of me and my work (though I shall probably fall short in my estimation of that) I will endeavour to do it in suggesting a morsel of criticism that may not ill suit the tastes that relish it. Suppose then it should be served up in this way: 'All that we can gather from the effusions of this gentleman (he must excuse us if we do not dignify him with the title of *author*) is, that he is very much in love, and that he fancies the public will be as much interested in what concerns the object of his amorous feelings as he is himself. He would fain persuade us that the best way to mount to Heaven is by borrowing the wings of Cupid for that purpose, and that a man cannot better prepare himself for the journey, than by falling in love, at the age of 70, with a girl of 26. Indeed we do not remember to have seen before such a confusion of the 'amor divinus et humanus;' and we really think that the sentiments (if sentiments they deserve to be called) that dictated these rhapsodies, were better designated by any other name than that of 'pia desideria.' We must beg leave to assure him (this sighing swain, with

ith the grey hairs and green head) that we, whose hairs are grey like his, will not suffer the heads they cover to run into similar vagaries; and while we deprecate the adoption of his creed, or the imitation of his example, we must remind this new Ixion, that, however he may mistake his Cloud for a Juno (and for aught we know, himself for a Jupiter) those who have not the infatuation or presumption that seem to possess him, will,' &c. &c. &c.

"However, though I have the possibility of all this, and perhaps still worse, before my eyes, I cannot help hoping that more candid and liberal critics (and such there surely are) will speak more favourably of me and my work, and will admit (perhaps as having experienced them) the compatibility of the different feelings expressed in it; that they will allow that what has been done before (I mean similar marriages) may be done again, and with the same tolerance that has before been shewn; and that the reasons assigned for it are neither wholly to be rejected, nor have been improperly brought forward, at a time when the publicity, through the medium of newspapers, of every event public or private, and the comments made upon it, may justify the person most materially concerned in it, however insignificant he and his concerns may be, in speaking for himself and them (whenever he fancies he has any thing plausible to say) as well as leaving others to speak for or against him, as their inclinations may direct them. If those inclinations are influenced by liberality and candour, they will at least pardon the error that mere worldly policy, or an overstrained delicacy or pride, may be disposed to condemn, or that thoughtless levity, or a still worse disposition, may be eager to ridicule."

We take leave of Mr. Danby with sentiments of veneration and respect, with those feelings which are due to the virtuous and the wise.

33. *Remarks on the Country extending from* Cape Palmas *to the River* Congo, *including Observations on the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants. With an Appendix, containing an Account of the European Trade with the West Coast of* Africa. *By Captain* John Adams. 8vo. pp. 265. Whittaker.

EVERY Work which makes us at all better acquainted with the manners and customs of the inhabitants of a distant part of the globe, may be considered as an acquisition to Literature; and for this reason, every intelligent traveller who publishes the observations which occurred to him during his sojourn abroad, confers an obligation on society, in proportion to the talents and fidelity he displays.

Notwithstanding the interest which the consideration of the slave-trade has given to Africa, little, comparatively speaking, is known of the character of the people about whom so much good feeling has been excited; and as Captain Adams's remarks contain much information relative to the customs, dispositions, and moral and physical energies of the natives of a considerable line of coast of that country, we consider his book very acceptable. He appears to describe what he saw faithfully, and without prejudice; and his observations evince an intelligent mind: his opinion of the people of the different parts of the coast he has visited, are frequently illustrated by anecdotes of their conduct on particular occasions; and hence amusement as well as information may be derived from the work. Our limits oblige us to be very brief in our extracts, but they will be sufficient to show the nature of the work, and to prove that the natives of that part of Africa are sensible and shrewd, and possess a mental soil that would repay the labour of cultivation.

"Coqtry (the King or Chief of the town of Lagos), like many of his Royal brethren in Africa, is a receiver of stolen goods; for he does not hesitate to share what his servants purloin, and that servant is his greatest favourite, who can rob his European friends with most address. It was no secret to the master of a vessel, that his storehouse was clandestinely entered, and robbed of several bags of corn by one of the King's domestics, and he sent a message to the black Monarch, that if he caught the thief in the act, he would shoot him, whoever he might be. The opportunity soon occurred, and the man was shot, when in the act of taking away upon his head a bag of corn. When the King was informed of the circumstance, his only remark was, that the fellow was a *fool*, and not a *proper thief*."—P. 103.

The following anecdote displays not a little sagacity:

"On interrogating Occondo, the King's favourite and linguist, respecting the elephant's teeth [three of which, sprinkled with blood, it appears in a preceding page, were placed in a reclining posture against the wall in the King's apartment], and why they

they were Cootry's fetiche*, his answer was, that the elephant being more sagacious and stronger than any animal, he represented best (metaphorically of course) Cootry's power over his subjects. If the black Monarch had been acquainted with heraldry, it would be a reasonable inference to draw, that his fetiche was his coat of arms." P. 104.

A want of space prevents our noticing several curious customs and anecdotes; but the singular fact, that circumcision is very commonly practised on the natives in places where the Mahomedan religion is unknown, is too curious to be passed over: when questioned on the subject, the only reason they assign is, that their ancestors were so marked. The author strongly recommends Malemba for the establishment of a colony, from the comparative salubrity of the climate, and the peculiarly mild and tractable disposition of the inhabitants. On the interesting question relative to the termination of the Niger, he does not hazard an opinion of his own; although he disputes, and we think satisfactorily, the hypothesis of Riechard, that it discharges itself into the sea by the many rivers between those of Formosa and Del Rey; and dissents from the idea expressed in a recent publication, that the rivers Lagos and Bonny are the embouchures of the Niger. Captain Adams thinks that the Niger might be more safely visited by way of Ardrah and Hio, than by any other route at present known.

The Appendix to the volume must be found a valuable assistant to ships visiting this part of Africa.

Having now willingly allowed the work the merit which it appears to us to possess, we cannot take leave of Captain Adams without censuring his ridiculous attempts to be satirical on the members of the legal profession of his native country. Like himself we despise pettifogging attornies, but as we believe they are nearly extinct, we therefore feel it our duty to condemn such illiberal reflections whenever they come before us. Such uncalled-for observations as those in which the author has indulged, evince, to say the least, exceedingly bad taste; if they be meant for wit, we assure him a note is required to inform his readers that such was the object of their insertion, for we are convinced no one would discover it without such an explanation.

84. *Orations for the Oracles of God. In Four Parts. Judgment to come, an Argument in Nine Parts. By the Rev.* Edw.[d] Irving, *M. A. Minister of the Caledonian Church, Hatton Garden,* London. 8vo. Hamilton.

THIS Reverend Gentleman has attracted so much notice—he has been the object of so much admiration on the one hand, and of such bitter and virulent attack on the other—that we should appear negligent of our duty, if we were altogether to abstain from mentioning him. At the same time, we own, we are not usually disposed to canvas the merits of public Preachers. To whatever communion they belong, we regard them with that respect, as Ministers of Religion, which forbids all severity of criticism. We therefore shall offer no remarks of our own on Mr. Irving; and among our contemporaries it is difficult to find any whose prejudices allow them to speak of him with due moderation. The most impartial article that we have met with on this gentleman's oratory, is in the *Museum*: it breathes perhaps somewhat too much levity for so grave a topic; but the following extracts show that the writer is disposed "to hold the scales of justice with even and clean hands."

"Who has not heard of the Rev. Mr. Irving? Who, among the sons of men, and the daughters of women, residing within a very few miles of Hatton Garden, and

* As there is no good explanation of this word in the work before us, and as it is necessary it should be explained to understand the above extract, we insert the definition given of it in Meredith's Gold Coast. *Fetish* is applied to every object of worship or veneration, and is a word of great license, it being applied in a great variety of ways: their priesthood are *fetish*; things forbidden are *fetish*; places where white men are not allowed to enter are called *fetish*; in some places it is *fetish* to kill an alligator, in others it is so to eat a black or a white fowl. If a person is poisoned, or unwell in a way they cannot account for, it is *fetish*; instead of an oath to prove the truth of an assertion, they take *fetish*. *Fetish* is the *Obi* of the West Indies; *Fetish* people the conjurors, the physicians, the lawyers, the priests of the country.

especially

especially mixing with the intellectual and fashionable circles of the Metropolis, has not at least *essayed* to hear the extraordinary pulpit eloquence of this preacher of the Kirk of Scotland? The whole town yet rings with his fame. Gartered nobles, and the most eloquent of our senators, yea, Church dignitaries, with rosed hats, have been squeezed and jammed in the crowd, pressing onward to hang on the music of his periods; to gaze on the peculiarities of his gestures, or to be astounded, by the thunder of his invectives. *Hatton Garden*, where the Caledonian Chapel stands, is a regular Sabbath scene of coroneted carriages. Within them are seen the Prime Minister, the Foreign and Domestic Secretaries of State, the Attorney and Solicitor General, to say nothing of enthusiastic Duchesses and too happy Marchionesses. Instead of the *present* 'locus in quo,' you would, from an observation of those on foot, on horseback, and in carriages, which are parading it, suppose *Regent-street* to be the scene of action. The whole arena is indeed magical; and of Hatton Garden it may be poetically said, in the language of the Georgics—

'Miraturque novas frondes et non sua poma!'

The like before was scarcely ever known. Even Dr. Chalmers, the master of Mr. Irving, 'the Gamaliel at whose feet he sat,' hardly received such splendid and overwhelming testimonies of applause. The ranks of Ministry and of Opposition have sent forth, not only their members, but their champions, to mingle 'in unity and brotherly love,' on the 'benches,' over which the Preacher of the Caledonian Chapel sends forth his voice, and spreads far and wide his 'Orations' and 'Arguments.' The fervour (as was to be expected) has eminently possessed the FEMALES of rank and distinction. The giddy grow grave, the timid become alarmed, and the sceptical doubt no longer.

"But, splendid and original as may be the talents of the preacher, the walk in which he has chosen to tread is limited. Mr. Irving preaches to the *intellectual* world. The Great Preacher of Israel chose the poor, the humble, the lowly, and the meek, as the object of *his* ministration. His answer to the disciples of John the Baptist is, after all, the exact delineation or description of the proper objects of Christianity; and it concluded with the impressive and comfortable avowal, that 'THE POOR had the Gospel preached to them.' Mr. Irving will take it in good part if we caution him against too ready and unqualified an admission of all the 'fine things' that are uttered of his exertions. Let him beware of the fate of 'prodigies' in this capricious Metropolis. Let him be assured that his congregation, high or low, rich or poor, will soon cease to express *wonder*, and will treat him exactly as they have treated other prodigies of a different cast of character. A London audience grows cold as quickly as it grows hot. One breath makes, and another overthrows: and a Clergyman, in this instance, will be treated with as little ceremony as an actor. Indeed, it must not be denied that Mr. Irving hath much of the *dramatic* cast in his sermons, and in his manner of preaching. There are those who say that he resembles Kean, and those who contend that he imitates Young. We do not believe the latter, and we think the former to be purely accidental. There is something too stern and sturdy in the materials of Mr. Irving's understanding, to suppose him to be taxable with the weakness and folly of imitation. Yet, with every disposition to do justice to the simplicity of his feelings, we must enter our protest against the overcharged and tempestuous manner of the preacher's delivery. It is at times extravagant, and at times coarse; and not fitted to that *calibre* of intellect to which it is obvious that Mr. Irving wishes to address himself. He must be careful of the vulgarism of methodistical rant; and let him be assured that those heads and hearts which can appreciate the full force of his doctrine, will be repelled, rather than won over, if the action be suffered to *injure* the word which it accompanies. The raised arm and the clenched fist may now and then have driven home the truths which fell from the lips of John Knox; but in Mr. Irving we desire to see a less frequent use of such gymnastic exercise.

"It must be admitted, at the same time, that the figure and face of our preacher are well calculated to give effect to an overwrought action. Of an almost colossal stature, with raven-coloured hair, pale visage, sunken cheeks, and dark eyes, Mr. Irving—yet a young man—may be said to present an *original* aspect to his congregation; and possibly it is that we frequently *approve* in *him* what we could not *endure* in another equally-talented Divine. In other respects, Mr. Irving has commenced a lofty and a proud career. Throwing the dinner invitations of Duchesses on one side, and those of Countesses on the other, he has resolved, most wisely, to stand on the pedestal of his own unbolstered reputation; and to impress mankind with a conviction that there is nothing like independence of mind and character. Or, whatever dependence he acknowledges, it is *that* which only ennobles his high calling; for he is, as are ALL Ministers of the Gospel of Christ, an ambassador of the MOST HIGH.

"In argument Mr. Irving rather uses appeal, than has recourse to syllogism. His logic does not go directly to the head or heart. He rouses rather than convinces, and amplifies rather than condenses. His whole thoughts and words glow and burn with inconceivable rapidity and power.

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What Quintilian says of Julius Africanus (in the 10th book of his Oratorical Institutes) may perhaps be applied to Mr. Irving:—'In cura verborum nimius, et compositione nonnunquam longior.' Indeed it must not be denied that many of the sentences are cumbrously constructed, involved, and obscure. His pages do not exhibit fine, polished writing. There is not the elegance of Atterbury, nor the neatness of Blair, nor the highly-wrought finishing of White. Now and then there is a resemblance to the magnificence of Burke, and Mr. Irving is a sort of theological Burke in more senses than one; but he has not the correctness and perspicuity which distinguish that great writer of political ethics. On the other hand, there is perhaps hardly any single volume, in the modern annals of the press, which displays greater felicity of conception, and greater general eloquence of writing, than Mr. Irving's publication; and yet, sometimes even in the most vehement and overwhelming periods, we notice the introduction of homely words, and quaint and even affected phrases.

"It is the *daring* of Mr. Irving with which we are most delighted. He is the very Michel Angelo Caravaggio of living preachers. He spares no classes, no individuals, no fashions, follies, or censurable pursuits. Not content with piercing the cuticle, he penetrates to the bone. Vauxhall and Hyde Park, Robert Southey, Lord Byron, and Thomas Moore, figure almost in the same page, and are treated with similar courtesy. Senators, poets, philosophers, and virtuosi, are handled without 'respect of person;' and the names of Locke, Boyle, Newton, and Milton, are sometimes found not far asunder from those of our Blessed Saviour, St. Peter and St. Paul. In one place we find Burns vindicated, and in another a recommendation to the perusal of the old poem of the Nut-brown Maid."

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35. Byzantium: *a Dramatic Poem. By* Edward Richard Poole, *Student of the Inner Temple.* 8*vo. pp.* 142. *Letts, jun. Cornhill.*

AT this period, when so many young *aspirants* to the favours of the Muses appear to imagine that they display talent in proportion to the impiety their verses contain,—and that, to shock the feelings of those who do not abandon themselves to the doctrines of Paine, or to the morality of Don Juan, is the surest method of exciting admiration;—it was no slight recommendation of Mr. Poole's work to our good opinion, to find in an eloquently written preface, that he hoped he had not expressed "any sentiment which, in after years, might kindle the blush of shame, or invoke the sorrowing tear of penitence:" nor do we deem it common praise, when we acknowledge that, notwithstanding the allurement of the subject, he has fully adhered to his intention.

The poem is founded on the fall of Constantinople, and opens with the devotions of the Mufti in the Turkish camp, on the evening preceding the loss of the city, and concludes with the success of the infidels. The chief incidents consist in the love of Theodosia, daughter of Phrantze the historian, and Seleem, the son of Mohammed the Turkish leader,—in the death of Demetrius, the Emperor Constantine's brother, who, when dying, confesses to Phrantze his attachment to Theodosia,—Constantine's reproaches to Justiniani, to whose cowardice Gibbon attributes the loss of Constantinople,—and in a quarrel, between the Grand Duke Notaras, and Justiniani. Seleem, in the last scene, which is very short, informs us of the success of his countrymen, and that his own valour had obtained the applause of the Sultan: he then overhears Theodosia lament the captivity of her parents, and the absence of him (Seleem) who had sworn to love her in every vicissitude of fortune; they meet, and he assures her of his unceasing affection, but fear has disordered her intellect, and she just recognizes him, evinces the fidelity of her attachment, and dies.

Critically considered, Byzantium certainly has faults, both in its construction and style; but as they will doubtlessly occur to the author as well as to his readers, we shall merely state, that we deem its deficiency in dramatic interest the principal defect: its imperfections are, however, redeemed by its beauties. Mr. Poole has strictly followed the narrative of Gibbon; and in some places he has almost literally adopted the most striking passages of that elegant Historian. In the quarrel scene between Notaras and Justiniani, and in the different addresses from the Mufti and Greek Patriarch to the Deity, we consider the author to have been very successful. The following elegant new dress is given in the former to an old simile

"*Justinian.*

"As for myself, I am content to bear
Thy puny taunts, thy infantine abuse,
Which shower as rain upon the monarch oak
But to give glittering lustre to his leaves."
P. 54.

Theodosia and Seleem occasionally speak in beautiful language; but we are sure a few years hence Mr. Poole will be aware that women, young, pure, and beauteous as his heroine, are not so well acquainted with the grosser feelings of our sex as he describes her to be; and once or twice we were sorry to see (p. 12 and 15) speeches put in her lips, which would have been natural and quite in character in those of her lover. The extracts to which we must confine ourselves will, we are persuaded, justify us to our readers in attributing to Mr. Poole considerable talent, and much poetic power; his taste appears to be formed on the best models of antient and modern literature, and in his notes he has shewn very extensive reading. That his pen will not be idle, we are convinced, even in the teeth of his avowal that his profession alone is to occupy his attention, and from the genius he has displayed in the poem before us, we anticipate much gratification from the perusal of what may next emanate from a mind on which time and observation cannot fail of effecting all that it requires.

"*Seleem.*

"We'll wander through the cool and shadowy groves,
Whose boughs distil sweet perfume on the [air;
Or cull from off some verdant bank, *those flowers*
Which decorate rich Nature's holiday,
And work her kirtle with embroidery."
P. 17.

To her father's mournful reflections, Theodosia replies,

"My father! is it right
To bend, and mere than meet the swelling storm;
Is there no hope, which, like a star above,
Shines out in consolation to the worn
And weary traveller, lighting him on
Through his precarious, dismal pilgrimage?
When man—all powerful, mighty, conquering man,
Falls—whether in the battle shock, proudly
Contending for his injur'd country's rights,
And as a giant, till o'ercome, beneath
The congregated force of Heaven—sinks down
Magnificent in death; in ruin terrible;
Or calmly on his couch surrenders up
His spirit to his Maker—is he lost?
And is there not another better world?
Where the pure spotless soul shall range among [there
Delights unknown, pleasures untold, and
Throughout immeasurable years,—eternity,—
Enjoy the realms of Paradise?" P. 41.

In the following passage, Demetrius contemplates death, and alludes to his secret love for Theodosia,

"Death is but a pass
For spirits from this stormy world of woe,
To that bright region where no bonds can bind,
Nor tyrant feelings interpose, no thoughts
Of earthly sadness cloud the sky of bliss.
How often have I seen a gallant heart
Sicken beneath a secret malady,
And day by day the manly form decay,
Sink down at last in silence, every pain untold;
Just as a tardy sun-beam on the flower
Pining away unseen, shines out, too late
To save, still giving fragrance in its death.
And dare I whisper to my heart that name,
Which, even in the deadliest sorrow, 'mid
The agonies of death, could quick alleviate
And lengthen life awhile to gaze upon
That beauteous form, until the quivering voice,
The hectic flush, the cold chill, call away
The spirit from its fragile tenement."
P. 66.

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36. *Bishop* Burnet's *History of his Own Time; with the suppressed Passages of the first Volume, and Notes by the Earls of* Dartmouth *and* Hardwicke, *and Speaker* Onslow, *hitherto unpublished. To which are added, the cursory Remarks of* Swift, *and other Observations. 6 vols. 8vo.* Oxford.

THE publick are much indebted to the Curators of the Clarendon Press for this most acceptable production, which we conceive, from the initials at the end of the preface, I. M. R to have been entrusted to the care of the learned President of Magdalen. The name of Routh is so deservedly distinguished at Oxford, that we need scarcely say that the Editor has well performed his allotted task. The notes are abundant in all the volumes, and are full of interest and information. Their character is thus accurately designated by the Editor. Those of Lord Dartmouth, as "abounding in curious and well-told anecdotes;" those of Swift as "shrewd, caustic, and apposite, but not written with the requisite decorum." Speaker Onslow's

notes

notes "contain many incidental discussions on political subjects, and are sensible and instructive;" whilst those of the Earl of Hardwicke are so candid and judicious, that one cannot but wish them to have been more numerous." On this subject, we shall only remark, that those of the facetious Dean were mere marginal scribblings, written in ill humour, for he thoroughly hated Burnet; but they were never intended by the Dean for the public eye, and we think it would have been as well to have omitted many of them in the present work.

We are inclined to think highly of Bp. Burnet*. He had strong feelings, and strong prejudices; but we believe him to have been honest, sincere, and religious. He was a violent party man, at a time when parties ran violently high. He was a Whig in principle, and hated both Roman Catholics and Jacobites. But we will give his character, as sketched by the Earl of Dartmouth, which may be considered as the more *remarkable*, as in another place, this same Lord calls Burnet's History "the most partial, malicious heap of scandal and misrepresentation that ever was penned, for the laudable design of giving a false impression of persons and things to future ages:"

"Bp. Burnet was a man of the most extensive knowledge I ever met with; had read and seen a great deal, with a prodigious memory; and a very indifferent judgment; he was extremely partial; and readily took every thing for granted that he heard, to the prejudice of those he did not like; which made him pass for a man of less truth than he really was. I do not think he designedly published any thing he believed to be false. He had a boisterous vehement manner of expressing himself, which often made him ridiculous, especially in the House of Lords, when what he said would not have been thought so, delivered in a lower voice, and a calmer behaviour. His vast knowledge occasioned his frequent rambling from the point he was speaking to, which ran him into discourses of so universal a nature, that there was no end to be expected but from a failure of his strength and spirits, of both which he had a larger share than most men; which were accompanied with a most invincible assurance."

* See a view of the House in which he resided in Clerkenwell, vol. LXXXVIII. i. p. 497; and a representation of his Monument (now *disgracefully* falling into decay in the vault of the Church of St. James's, Clerkenwell), in the same vol. p. 113. We hope that the better taste of the present Rector and Churchwardens will remove it to a more honourable place, out of respect to the eminence of the individual it commemorates. Many interesting particulars of Bp. Burnet and his family will be found in our various volumes. See our General Indexes, vol. I. 64, III. 64.

We understand that the copies in *large paper* of this handsome work (of which we believe only 50 were printed), are already become objects of envy among our book collectors.

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37. *The Hunterian Oration: delivered in the Theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons in* London, *on the 14th day of February*, 1823. *By Sir* William Blizard, *Knt. President of the College, F.R.S.; F.A.S.; F.R.S. Ed.; Soc. R. Sc. Gotting. Corresp.; Hon. Prof. of Anat. and Surg. of the Royal Coll. of Surgeons in* London; *and Surgeon to his Royal Highness the Duke of* Gloucester, *and to the* London *Hospital. pp.* 56. *With an Appendix of* 10 *pages.* Rivingtons.

THIS elegant Oration will be perused with much pleasure by every admirer of science and philanthropy. It embraces a satisfactory picture of the utility of the noble institution over which Sir William Blizard now presides, and with that liberality for which he is deservedly esteemed, commemorates many of the illustrious dead, and several of the living ornaments of the College. Nor are the benefactors to the library and to the world at large forgotten by him. For example:

"The eagerness with which the friends of science and humanity have stepped forward, to commemorate the virtues and talents of Sir Joseph Banks, suggests to us the only offering which grateful minds can now make to his memory—the silent homage of respect! The extent and universality of his labours, directed to the elucidation of every department of natural knowledge, have been expressed, in terms of generous praise, by the brightest ornaments of the sciences which he so richly adorned."

"The death of Dr. Jenner will be lamented by all the world. His memory will be eulogised to the end of time. The extent of the benefits of his discovery is yet only in anticipation. The influential principle of Vaccination may lead to a knowledge of analogous changes in the human system. It has opened a new field for discovery, to investigators of morbid actions, and prophylactic agencies.

"Dr. Jenner was educated to Surgery; and was a diligent pupil of Mr. Hunter. He

He enriched natural knowledge with many curious facts and observations: several of which were the results of experiments, performed at the suggestion of his friend Mr. Hunter, as recited in his work on the animal economy."

Of the living members it might be invidious in us to select one instance where so many deserve notice; and we therefore conclude with the author's brief summary of the Oration:

"The principal endeavour, this day, has been to concentrate and direct to your minds some of the widely spread rays of the luminary Hunter: to you, respected brethren, belongs the more important work of multiplying and reflecting them, by labours of science, to the honour of surgery, and to the lustre of his memory!

"Gentlemen,—The theme of the Hunterian Oration is, 'The honour and advancement of Surgery.' Its honour has been defined; its advancement, thence, understood: and highly have they been expressed, and promoted, by Royal patronage and munificence.

"What act will satisfy expectant gratitude on this memorable occasion? What is decorous on the part of subjects, in token of their sense of benefits conferred upon science, and upon mankind?—Consonantly with the practice of men of noble sentiments, from an early period, to place a bust of the Sovereign whom they venerate, appropriately for grateful contemplation, The Council have, accordingly, by gracious permission, obtained a bust of the most illustrious Patron of this College; executed by that artist who penetrates the very recesses of heart and mind, and embodies their expressions: and it does justice to the benignity of the most august Monarch George the Fourth; whose bounteous encouragement of learning, of the arts and sciences, and of works of humanity, is conspicuous, in the successful labours, and the happiness of his subjects, and in the glory of the nation!"

38. *A Journey to two of the Oases of Upper Egypt. By Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart.* Murray.

THE dangers that formerly beset the traveller in Egypt, have been lessened since the rude sway of the Mamelukes has been succeeded by the more absolute power of the Turkish Pashas; and the Oases having been represented to Sir Archibald Edmonstone as objects of curiosity, he determined to avail himself of the change in the condition of Egypt, and to visit them. His party was so fortunate as to discover a fourth Oasis, the existence of which, if suspected, had not been satisfactorily ascertained. It lies to the West of the Oasis Magna, which commences about the latitude of Thebes.

Encouraged by the representations of Mr. Belzoni, and stimulated by the information that M. Drovetti had set out about three days before them for the destined scene of their researches, Sir A. E. accompanied by his friends, Messrs. Hoghton and Masters, lost no time in following him. They were provided with a letter to the Governor of Siout in Upper Egypt, the son-in-law of Mohammed Ali Pasha. He in turn furnished them with one to the Shehk of the Bedouins, which gave them favourable opportunities of observing the manners of those wandering tribes:—

"I was much surprised (says Sir A. E.) at their mode of treatment of a young camel. As soon as it was born they squeezed and struck its legs most unmercifully against the ground for some minutes. At first, I conceived this violence arose from disappointment at some defect or deformity, and that they would infallibly kill it; but it appeared they treated it thus roughly merely for the purpose of rendering the joints supple; and in a very short time the animal was able to stand, and receive nutriment from the mother. When two or three months old the flesh is said to be good, and the milk of the female is very nutritious and palatable.

"It has been asserted that the camel's pace never varies, but this is by no means the case. When fresh in the morning, or approaching a place where they expect to find water, they quicken their steps considerably, and flag in proportion when wearied. To judge from walking by their side, we calculated that three miles an hour in a short journey, and something less in a longer one, was a fair average, as our camels were but lightly laden. Nor is the common idea correct, that they only roar when overladen: they do so whenever any burden is put on them; but if they feel it too heavy, they will frequently not rise from their knees till part is removed. Though occasionally vicious, they are for the most part gentle and docile, except about the month of May, when they are very unmanageable. The power of enduring fatigue, with which this wonderful animal is endued, has not been over-rated. Our Bedouins assured us that they not unusually travel with them, even when heaviest laden, 18 hours out of the 24, and that for several days together. Their faculty also of abstaining from drinking much exceeds what I had imagined, for, on this occasion, nearly 70 hours elapsed

from the time they started to their arrival at the first well. In their food they are not much less abstemious; a small proportion of chopped straw and beans, or sometimes barley, was all that was given to them daily.

"On the 15th, about noon, we passed for some distance among hillocks resembling artificial heaps. They seem exactly to correspond with those Belzoni describes in his journey to the more Northern Oasis, and which, he imagines, are the tombs of Cambyses's army; but I have little doubt of their being natural, as they are found all over the desert.

"We frequently saw coveys of partridges as far as 70 or 80 miles from water and cultivation. They are of a dingy sand colour, and, it is worthy of remark, that both here, and in the desert of Suez, several species of animals, reptiles, and insects, such as hares, lizards, ants, &c. have this peculiarity. The effect appears to be similar to that which has been observed in very Northern regions, where animals and birds become, during the winter months, white or grey."

After journeying due South-west, as they conjectured about 178 English miles, through the desert, our travellers, to their great joy, found themselves at Bellata, the first village of the Western Oasis:

"The geography of these remote districts is not easy to be understood from the ambiguous usage of the Greek word *Oasis*, which is synonymous with the Arabic *El Ouah*, or *El Wah*, and is evidently derived from the same source. The original meaning is clearly defined, as implying a cultivated spot in a desert; but the difficulty turns on Oasis being frequently used in the singular number, to signify indiscriminately either one, or a collection of these islands. The Oasis Magna and Parva, for instance, are both composed of a certain number of spots, yet many authors speak of them as if there were but one in each, and among others Ptolemy, when laying down their latitude. The Arabic geographers have given the name of El Wahat to that portion of the desert within which all the Wahs were supposed to lie; and Major Rennell, in his work on the Geography of Herodotus, computes it to extend 350 miles from North to South, and 150 from East to West."

They found the English a much better travelling character among the Bedouins than the Turkish. The natives manifested a very friendly disposition to them, and the Shehk furnished them abundantly with provisions.

Leaving Bellata at 7 in the morning, they arrived at sunset at Aboudaklough, which lies due West of the former place:

"The next day the Shehk called on us early, and having offered himself as a guide, mounted one of our horses and accompanied us to El Cazar, 4 miles and a half to the North. The situation of this place is perfectly lovely; it is seated on an eminence at the foot of the line of rock which rises abruptly behind it, and is encircled by extensive gardens filled with palm, acacia, citron, and various other kinds of trees, some of which I had rarely seen before in these regions."

Westward they discovered an insulated rock, perforated with caverns which had served as catacombs to human mummies, now infested by jackalls, which their Arab attendants regarded with a degree of religious horror. Three miles to the North they discovered the ruins of a temple called Daer el Hadjar:

"The edifice on the outside is 51 feet 4 inches long, by 24 feet 8 inches wide. In front is a portico of 8 columns; three only are standing, and they in a mutilated state; their circumference is 9 feet 6 inches, and the space between 7 feet 7 inches: the two centre have portals reaching half way up, not connected by a lintel. The first chamber is 23 feet 9 inches, by 20 feet 3 inches, supported by 4 pillars, 5 feet in diameter at the shaft. As much as is visible of the walls is traced with figures and hieroglyphics. This apartment opens into another of the same width, but only 10 feet 4 inches long, perfectly plain and unornamented, excepting by the winged globe encompassed by the serpent, the emblem of eternity, which is carved over the door. Beyond this chamber, and communicating with it, are three smaller, parallel to each other, of which the middle one was the Adytum. Here the walls are covered with figures and hieroglyphics, and much blackened by the lamps used in the service of the temple. The other two compartments are of the same length as the centre, and 5 feet wide. The roof still continues entire over these three chambers, which are lower than the rest of the building.

"The temple stands due East and West. Round it, at the interval of 20 yards, are the remains of a thick wall of unburnt brick, and a gateway of stone facing the entrance. Besides the natural injury this structure has sustained from time and violent winds, its ruin has been greatly accelerated by the Arabs in the forcible entries they have made in search of treasure."

The following is a concise summary of the particulars they learned concerning this El Ouah:—It consists of 12 villages, 10 of which are within 5 or 6 miles of each other. At the entrance of the plain are Bellata, and Tenida, which

which is now uninhabited. The climate is variable in winter: sometimes the rain falls in torrents; in some seasons there is none. Violent winds are prevalent, and the Kamsin, (S.W.) the scourge of the desert, frequently blows in May and June. The plague is unknown; but in the summer, fevers and agues are general. The springs, which never vary, are all strongly impregnated with iron and sulphur, and are so hot at their sources that the water cannot be used until it has been cooled in earthen jars. The soil is fertilised by irrigation: the produce is chiefly barley and rice; dates, lemons, and citrons, are plentiful.

"Ismael informed us, that there was no thoroughfare through this Oasis, and that he was not aware of the existence of any other inhabited track beyond to the Westward. Some Arabs had lately endeavoured to explore in that direction, but at the end of three days had met with so terrible a whirlwind as to prevent their proceeding. He understood, however, that there was one towards the North, and that some years before a man, having lost his way in the desert, by chance found himself there, from whence he was 10 days returning; but, that the route never having been since followed, continued unknown."

Not far from Tenida they met M. Drovetti, who was posting to the Oasis which they had just visited—so near were they to being deprived of the honour of being the first Franks known to have seen it.

Travelling South, South-east, and then East, they came on the 2d day to the ruins of the temple of El Amour, in the desert; and on the 4th to El Cargé, the principal town of the Great Oasis. Sir A. E. reckons the distance of this place from Bellata to be about 105 miles.

We must refer our readers to the volume for the particulars of their visit to the ruins of the temple of Cazar el Zian, and the temple of El Cargé, our principal object having been to select such passages as relate to the Western Oasis.

Near to the temple of El Cargé, they found an ample Necropolis, consisting of 200 or 300 buildings of unburnt brick, constructed for the reception of mummies, ranged without attention to regularity, and of various sizes or shapes; the greater number, however, are square, surmounted by a dome, similar to the small mosques erected over Shekhs' tombs, having for the most part a corridor running round. Many have Coptic, or perhaps Greek inscriptions, but written in a hand not legible, and a few Arabic; in all they found the Greek cross, and the celebrated Egyptian hieroglyphic the *crux ansata*, which originally signifying *life*, would appear to be adopted as a Christian emblem, either from its similarity to the shape of the cross, or from its being considered the symbol of a state of future existence.

The relations of antient writers respecting the Oases are added, and some omissions and inaccuracies of MM. Caillaud and Drovetti are pointed out.

On the whole, this is a very interesting and entertaining little volume, though written very concisely; and the information it contains is no slight addition to our notices of Egypt. It is illustrated by lithographic prints.

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39. *Memoirs of General Count* Rapp, *first Aide-de-Camp to* Napoleon. *Written by Himself, and published by his Family.* 8vo, *pp.* 431. Colburn *and Co.*

THE period comprised in this volume includes a most interesting portion of modern History, and, whatever may be the opinion of posterity on the nature of the events recorded by the pen of Gen. Rapp, who was himself a prime mover in those transactions, yet we cannot but confess that the perusal of these Memoirs has afforded us considerable information and entertainment. The work in fact confirms the opinion of Dr. Johnson, that every man's life may be best written by himself*; for in every page we discover the tact and genius of the Author, without disguise or deceit.

Rapp began his military career in Italy, under Gen. Dessaix, as Lieutenant in the 10th Regiment of Horse Chasseurs, and subsequently fought under the same Officer in Egypt; at the battle of Sediman he was for his bravery promoted to the rank of Colonel, and was honourably mentioned in the despatches of the General-in-Chief. On the death of Dessaix, who was killed at Marengo, Bonaparte appointed him to a post about his own person, and from that time his connections

* See Boswell's Johnson, vol. I. p. 1; and Idler, No. I. p. 84.

tions became more extended, and fortune appeared to smile upon him.

We recollect but few instances of greater calamity, or which had a more fatal result upon the peace of the Continent, or the happiness of Europe, than the surrender of Mack, and the capture of Ulm. Concerning these disastrous events we here find a faithful and lively detail:

"I was at the camp of Boulogne when the third war with Austria broke out. The French were passing the Rhine. The remnants of the enemy's army, which had been beaten and nearly cut to pieces, shut themselves up in Ulm, and they were immediately summoned to surrender. The account of this negotiation, which was conducted by M. de Segur, so well pourtrays the confusion and anxiety of the unfortunate General, that I cannot refrain from inserting it here. About nine in the morning of the 25th, I rejoined the Emperor at the Abbey at Elchingen, where I rendered him an account of the negotiation. He appeared quite satisfied, and I left him. He desired me, however, to attend him again; and finding that I did not come at the very moment, he sent Marshal Berthier to me, with a written copy of the proposition which he wished me to induce Gen. Mack to sign immediately. The Emperor granted the Austrian General eight days, reckoning from the date of the 23d, the first day of the blockade: thus their number was in reality reduced to six. The object was to enter Ulm speedily, in order to augment the glory of the victory by its rapidity; to reach Vienna before the town should recover from the shock, or the Russian army could be in a situation to act; and, finally, our provisions were beginning to fail us, which was another reason for urging us on.

"Mack, on finding that his position was turned, conceived that by throwing himself into Ulm, and remaining there, he could draw the Emperor beneath the ramparts, where he hoped to detain him, and thus favour the flight of his other corps in different directions. He thought he had sacrificed himself, and this idea served to uphold his courage. On the 27th, Gen. Mack came to see the Emperor at Elchingen; all his illusions had vanished. His Majesty, to convince him of the uselessness of detaining us longer before Ulm, described to him all the horrors of his situation. He assured him of our success on every point; informed him that Wernecett's corps, all his artillery, and eight of his Generals had capitulated, that the Archduke himself was in danger, and that no tidings had been received of the Russians. All this intelligence came like a thunder-bolt on the General in Chief: his strength failed him, and he was obliged to support himself against the wall of the apartment. He was overpowered by the weight of his misfortune. He acknowledged the extremity to which he was reduced; and frankly told us, that the provisions in Ulm were exhausted. He, however, said, that instead of 15,000 men, there were 24,000 fighting men, and 3000 invalids; but all were plunged into the deepest confusion, and that every moment augmented the dangers of their situation. He added, all hope had vanished, and he therefore consented to surrender Ulm, on the following day at three o'clock."

On the surrender of Dantzic, Gen. Rapp was appointed Governor of that city, with the rank of General in Chief; he had previously been engaged in many battles, and had received several severe wounds.

"I had been four times wounded in the first campaign of the army of the Rhine, under Custine, Pichegru, Moreau, and Dessaix; twice before the ruins of Memphis, and in Upper Egypt, before the ruins of Thebes; at the battle of Austerlitz, and at Golmin. I also received four other wounds at Moscow, as I shall hereafter have occasion to mention. From Golymin I was removed to Warsaw. Napoleon arrived there on the 1st of January, and he did me the honour to come and see me. 'Well, Rapp,' said he, 'you are wounded again, and on your unlucky arm too.' It was the ninth wound which I had received on my left arm; and the Emperor therefore called it my unlucky arm.—No wonder, Sire, said I, we are always amidst battles. 'We shall, perhaps, have done fighting,' he replied, '*when we are eighty years old!*'

Such was the unfeeling reflection of Buonaparte, upon visiting his devoted companion in arms, who was writhing under the agonies of his wounds, and who dared not to express his sentiments freely in the presence of a Tyrant, whose whole life was occupied in desolation and war.

Among the many plans devised by Buonaparte to ruin the trade and commerce of this country, that known by the "continental system" was the most ridiculous; and in the twenty-second chapter of this work, we find an account how this project was enforced by Gen. Rapp at Dantzic:

"I received orders to commit all articles of English merchandise to the flames. This measure would have been most disastrous: *I evaded it*, and notwithstanding the pressure of the officers of the Customs, Dantzic lost no more than what amounted to two hundred francs, and Konisberg still less. I d.

do not speak of the merchandize procured by captures."

The concluding chapter brings down the events of the late war to the battle of Waterloo, at which period Rapp held the chief command of the French army in Alsace; after that glorious victory, he gave up his command, made his peace with his Sovereign, and thus found leisure to write these Memoirs.

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40. The tragedy of *The Duke of Mantua*, from the masked portrait of Lord Byron, the dedication to Lady Byron, and the imprint of Thomas Davison, is obviously intended *to pass off* as the production of the Noble Poet; but as his Lordship would never resort to such measures, it is useless to attempt to expose the delusion. However, it is but justice to the unknown writer to state that the plot and the sentiments of the piece may fairly claim some alliance to his Lordship's productions. Although destitute of those sparkling poetical touches which occasionally distinguish the lucubrations of his Noble Prototype, still the work displays many fine and vigorous passages. The story, the moral of which is highly objectionable, is one of a criminal passion, indulged by Andrea, the Duke of Mantua, for Hermione. She returns it, and discards Carlos, who is enamoured of her. The catastrophe is tragical in the extreme.

41. *Ringan Gilhaise*, by the author of the "Annals of the Parish," &c. is an historical novel, scarcely inferior to the productions of the "Author of Waverley." It presents, with admirable fidelity, the history of the Scotch Covenanters. Ringan is the hero as well as the narrator of the important events recorded. The Work abounds with the most vivid description; and the author throughout rivets the mind to the narrative. The feelings he excites are the feelings of Scotsmen, as connected with the glorious struggles of their ancestors for religious freedom. The novel opens at the period when the Reformation was introduced into Scotland, and closes at the battle of Rinrorie, in which the infamous Claverhouse was slain. Here Ringan, who took a conspicuous part in the fight, emphatically exclaims, "The fortunes of the papistical Stewarts are foundered for ever. Never again in this land shall any King, of his own caprice and prerogative, dare to violate the conscience of the people." Such is the tone of feeling throughout.

42. *Isabel de Barsas* is a traditionary novel of the twelfth century. The scene of the plot is laid in France. Philip de Montfort is enamoured of Isabel de Barsas; but they are the representatives of two houses that have long nurtured an hereditary enmity. He visited the Holy Land to avenge a father's death, and is supposed to be assassinated. Returning in disguise, he woos his Isabel; and, being observed to visit the castle clandestinely, is reported to be a spectre. Isabel had been carried off by a treacherous rival; and after a variety of adventures and hair-breadth escapes, he succeeds in rescuing her; when they are eventually united. This novel certainly possesses much merit, and, allowing for a few trivial inconsistencies, is calculated to excite a powerful interest in the mind of the reader.

43. *Short and Plain Discourses for the Use of Families*, by the Rev. Thomas Knowles, recommend Works, but as they ought to be, practical exhibitions of Faith.

44. *Shampooing*, by S. D. Mahomed, is a statement of the results of the Indian system of Shampooing. The author appears to be a very industrious man. His patronage has been most fashionable and extensive, and the success of his method such as to merit encouragement.

45. Mr. Hughes has published Sixty Views in North and South Wales, under the title of "*Beauties of Cambria*." They are drawn and engraved in Wood, in a style which confers very considerable credit on the Artist. They form, indeed, an excellent specimen of the perfection to which the art of engraving on wood has arrived in this country. Each view is accompanied by a concise description.

46. Mr. C. H. Adams, of Edmonton, has published a Copper Plate Engraving, upwards of five feet in length, explanatory of the *Solar System*, and accompanied by a letter-press description. From the quantity of paper occupied in giving the Planets their relative distances, we believe the author to be a much better friend to the wholesale stationer than the juvenile student. The fact is, that one hour's inspection of a model, or a single visit to Mr. Walker's Astronomical Lectures, would be of more service than a month's application to Mr. Adams's inconvenient *rouleau*.

47. The *Republic of the Ants, by the Author of the "Monarchy of the Bees,"* is an elegant and interesting Poem. The notes are remarkably entertaining, particularly those of their tacticks (p. 81, *seq.*), which resemble the warfare of human savages. They absolutely fight to make slaves of the prisoners of war, our ancient custom (see p. 82); and are cannibals, &c.

LITE-

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

A Collection of Criticisms on several of the most learned and important works which appeared on the Continent (including a few English works also,) from 1665, through the course of the last century. It is entitled "Cimelia;" and is by the Editor of Res Literariæ, (see *Gent. Mag.* XCII. ii. p. 150.) It is a Collection of Extracts from the French Literary Journals, chosen out of more than 1000 volumes. It consists of about 150 articles.

A History of the Siege of Londonderry and Defence of Enniskillen. With Historical Poetry and Biographical Notes. By the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, M.A. author of the "Annals of Ireland," "King's Vision," &c.

A Dissertation on the Fall of Man; in which the literal sense of the Mosaic Account of that Event is asserted and vindicated. By the Rev. GEO. HOLDEN, M.A. 8vo.

Bishop Marsh's Theological Lectures, Part 7. (On the Authority of the Old Testament.)

Scripture Names of Persons and Places, familiarly explained; intended as a Companion to the Reading of the Holy Scriptures.

Bishop Hall's Sacred Aphorisms, selected and arranged with the Texts of Scripture to which they refer. By RICHARD-BRUDENELL EXTON, Rector of Athelington, Suffolk.

An Epitome of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, in Question and Answer.

Devotional Exercises, extracted from Bishop Patrick's Christian Sacrifice; adapted to the present Time, and to general Use. By LÆTITIA-MATILDA HAWKINS.

The Stratification of Alluvial Deposits, and the Crystallization of Calcareous Stalactites; in a Letter to John Macculloch, M.D. &c. By H. R. OSWALD.

A Guide to the Giant's Causeway, and North-east Coast of Antrim; illustrated by Engravings after the designs of G. Petrie, esq. By the Rev. G. N. WRIGHT, A.M.

A small Edition of Plautus's Comedies, in continuation of the Regent's Pocket Classics, and also an improved Edition of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, in 4to. By Dr. CAREY.

Part I. of a new and beautiful Edition of Damm's Greek Lexicon to Homer and Pindar, to be completed in eight Monthly Parts.

A Memoir of Central India, including Malwa and adjoining Provinces, with the History and copious Illustrations of the past and present Condition of that Country. By Major-gen. Sir J. MALCOLM, G.C.B.

Remarks on the External Commerce and Exchanges of Bengal, with Appendix of Accounts and Estimates. By G. A. PRINSEP, esq.

The Family Oracle of Health, or Magazine of Domestic Economy, Medicine, and Good-living. By A. F. CRELL, M.D. &c.

The Results of Experience in the successful treatment of Epilepsy, and other severe Nervous Disorders. By T. I. GRAHAM, M.D. Also, by the same author, Observations on the nature and treatment of the prevailing Disorders of the Stomach and Liver.

Fernanda, or the Hero of the Times. A Novel. By Miss ANNE BRANSBY.

Preparing for Publication.

Horæ Momenta Cravenæ, or the Craven Dialect, exemplified in two Dialogues, between Farmer Giles and his Neighbour Bridget; to which is annexed, a copious Glossary of the Dialects of Craven, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

A History of the English Stage, from the Reformation to the present Time; containing a particular Account of the Theatres that have been erected at different periods in the Metropolis. By H. V. SMITH.

A Critical Analysis of the Rev. E. Irving's Orations and Arguments, &c.

The Spaewife, by the author of Ringan Gilhaize.

An Engraving of the curious Brass of ANNE FLEMING at Newark, (date 1361) by Mr. W. Fowler; with an account of it by Mr. EDW. JAMES WILSON, of Lincoln.

Outlines of Midwifery, developing its principles and practice; intended as a Text book for Students, and a book of reference for Junior Practitioners. By I. T. CONQUEST, M.D. F.L.S.

A Panoramic View of the City of Edinburgh and surrounding Country.

Memoirs of a Captivity among the Indians of North America, from Childhood to the Age of Nineteen: with Anecdotes descriptive of their Manners and Customs. By JOHN D. HUNTER.

An urn of Roman pottery, highly burnt, was recently discovered by some workmen of Mr. Grey, of *Milfield Hill*, near Wooler, in removing a mass of large stones that obstructed the ploughing of a field.—It is 12 inches in diameter; cylindrical for 8 inches from the bottom, which part is impressed with a wavy pattern; it then terminates in a cover about 12 inches high; and would hold from four to five gallons of water. The urn was set upon a flat stone four feet below the surface. A large flat sand-stone was carefully placed over it; and above all, an

an accumulation of whinstones, from 80 to 200 cart loads, some of them of a large size. The urn contained a quantity of soft dust of a brown colour, and many small pieces of bones not completely consumed by fire. Those of the head are the most entire, especially parts of the skull and jaw bones in which, although the teeth are quite gone, the sockets remain.—The urn is in the possession of Mr. Grey.

A *Narrative of an Expedition of Major Long and Party to the Rocky Mountains*, by order of the Government of the United States, has been published in America, in two 8vo volumes, with an atlas, geological sections, and views. The successful execution of this enterprise reflects credit on all parties concerned. Their commission included the geography and physical features of the country, details of botany, zoology, geology, and mineralogy, &c. The account of a vast sandy desert for 500 miles from the feet of the Rocky Mountains, presents a frightful waste, scarcely less formidable to men and animals than the desert of Zahara; and we admired and sympathized the toils and perils of the adventurers, who were near starvation, and on the point of being overwhelmed by Barbarians.

M. Lechaudé d'Anisy, of the Royal Academy of Caen, has issued a prospectus, announcing a translation of Dr. Ducarel's "Anglo-Norman Antiquities." The work is to appear in six monthly Parts. In his address the translator states, that Ducarel is cited by all French Antiquaries, and particularly the Abbé de la Rue, in his historical Essays on Caen; and this he conceives to be a sufficient apology for undertaking the work.

Return of Mr. Rask from Asia.—Professor Rask, of Copenhagen, set out on a journey to Asia six years ago, chiefly to investigate the relations which exist, or which have existed, between the languages of India and Persia on the one hand, and those of the Gothic and Germanic nations on the other. This learned person had previously published an excellent Anglo-Saxon Grammar, and an Icelandic Grammar, also well received. Having travelled through Sweden and Russia, he stopped at Tiflis, in Georgia, made numerous excursions into Persia, whence from Bassora to Calcutta, and afterwards traversed Indostan in various directions, so that we may expect a very learned work from him. We think, however, that a journey by way of Susdal (in Russia), Orenburg, Kaschgar, and Great Bucharia, would be useful to complete the researches which may be made in our days, into the ancient connexions between Asia and the North of Europe. Mr. Rask has brought with him a great many manuscripts in Sanscrit, Zend, Bengali, and Persian, among which are four copies of the Zendavesta, very different from that which M. Anquetil translated. He has made researches in the Buli writing, as well as into the Cuneiform writing of Babylon and Persepolis.

One of our Paris Letters says, "The lovers of the Arts, and especially Artists, are indebted to M. Henry de Latouche for a new publication, designed to exhibit, in a series of engravings, the statues and bas-reliefs of Canova, now possessed by different proprietors, and scattered over different countries. This work is entitled "Recueil de gravures au trait, d'après les Statues et les Bas-reliefs de Canova." Each engraving is accompanied by an explanation and an historic notice of the sculpture represented. There will be twenty *livraisons*, each containing five engravings. A *livraison* is to appear every month. [This must resemble Mr. Moses's excellent work in England.]

It is said that several of the most learned Jews resident in Paris intend to commence the publication of a periodical work, devoted to the moral and social instruction of individuals of their own religious persuasion. In Germany there are already two works of this description—the "Jeudedia," by M. Hornemann, at Berlin, and the "Soulawith," by M. Frenkel, at Dessau.

Rocking Stones.

In the town of Durham, in New Hampshire in America, is a rock computed to weigh 60 or 70 tons. It is a detached block of coarse granite, about 15 feet diameter at top, and nearly round, averaging seven feet in thickness. Formerly the wind would move the rock, and its vibrations could be plainly seen. It was easily moved by the hand, till some four years since, a party from Portsmouth in America, with a barbarous curiosity, of which it is hoped they are now ashamed, visited it, and after several hours labour, succeeded in moving it from its balance by levers. The rock cannot now be moved. Other rocking stones in America are in Putnam County, New York; one from 15 to 20 tons, in Andover, New Hampshire; and a smaller in Ashburnham, Massachusetts. Both the two last may be easily moved several inches by the hand; but their appearance is uninteresting, compared with the former situation of the rock at Durham*.—Similar rocking stones are found in England, particularly the celebrated Loggan stones in Cornwall (see Borlase's History, and Lysons's Account of Cornwall). Rocking stones are supposed by Mr. Fosbroke (in his "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," now in course of publication) "to have been used in divination, the vibrations determining the oracles, or from their sound, when violently pushed and reverberating, that they were suited to alarm the country

* From Professor Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts, in which work is a figure of the Rock at Durham.

upon

upon the approach of an enemy; or, as there was a passage round them, that sanctity was acquired by perambulating them; that the cavity was a sanctuary for offenders, for introducing proselytes, people under vows, or going to sacrifice, or for the concealment of oracular answers. Among the Greeks, they occur as funeral monuments; and, like barrows in that nation, they were placed upon the edge of the sea, in order to be conspicuous. There is a singular conformity to the Greek custom in the following passage of Ossian: 'A rock bends *along the coast*, with all its echoing wood. On the top is the *circle of Loda*, the mossy *stone of power*:' and again, 'The King of Sora is my son; he bends at the *stone of my power*.' It appears, according to the same authority, that the bards walked round the stone singing, and made it move as an oracle of the fate of battle. That at Stanton in Gloucestershire, evidently in order to be conspicuous, is placed on the nose of a promontory, loftier than the neighbouring heights."

LANSDOWN MANUSCRIPTS.

A Catalogue of the "Lansdown Manuscripts" has been printed by authority of the Royal Commission on Public Records. The Preface contains many interesting particulars. This collection of manuscripts was purchased in 1807, by a vote of Parliament, of the representatives of the then late Marquis of Lansdown, for the sum of 4925*l*.

The Catalogue is divided into two parts—the first consisting of the Burghley papers only, the second comprehending the remainder of the manuscripts in general, including the Cæsar and Kennet papers. Of the Burghley papers, one volume contains copies of Charters, &c. of an early period; but the remainder, amounting to one hundred and twenty-one volumes, in folio, consist of State papers, interspersed with miscellaneous Correspondence during the long reign of Queen Elizabeth; and among these is the *private Memorandum Book of Lord Burghley*.

Exclusively of the larger series, this collection of manuscripts comprehends many valuable works on different subjects. In British History, Topography, and Jurisprudence, the collection is particularly rich. It contains a beautifully illuminated manuscript of *Hardyng's Chronicle*, as it was presented by its author to Henry VI. It deserves especial notice. It was formerly Sir Robert Cotton's, and it differs from the printed copies of the Chronicle (which come down to Edward IV.'s time) so much as not even to admit of collation. Also, a fair transcript of the *Chronicle of Andrew of Wyntoun*; and three volumes of original Correspondence, the first containing Letters written by Royal, Noble, and eminent persons of Great Britain, from the time of Henry VI. to the reign of his present Majesty. The most important document in the other two volumes is, the memorable Letter of Lady Jane Gray, as Queen of England, to the Marquis of Northampton, requiring the allegiance against what she calls "the fayned and untrewe clayme of the Lady Mary, bastard daughter to our great uncle Henry th' eight of famous Memorye." There is likewise a valuable *Treatise on the Court of Star Chamber*, written in the time of King James the First and King Charles the First, by William Hudson, esq. of Gray's Inn.—In Biblical learning the collection contains two volumes of particular interest. One is a fine manuscript of part of the Old Testament, in English, as translated by Wickliffe; the other is a volume elegantly written on vellum, and illuminated, containing part of a French Bible, translated by Raoul de Presle, or Praeles, at the command of Charles V. of France; a version of extreme rarity even in that country. There are also some fine classical manuscripts: amongst them a *fac-simile* of the celebrated Virgil in the Vatican Library, made by Bartoli in 1642. In poetry, beside two beautiful manuscripts of the fifteenth century, on vellum, one containing the *Sonnets of Petrarch*, the other the *Comedia of Dante*, there is a very fair and perfect copy, also on vellum, of the *Canterbury Tales* of Chaucer, written about the reign of Henry V.; in the initial letter of which is a full-length portrait of the author. Likewise a volume, partly on vellum and partly on paper, being *A Collection of the Poems of John Lydgate Monk of Bury*, many of which have never been printed; and an unpublished poem, by Skelton, entitled *The Image of Yypocresye*, believed to be the author's autograph. And there is a volume containing twenty very interesting *Treatises on Music* of the fifteenth century, originally belonging to John Wylde, Precentor of Waltham Abbey, and afterwards to Thomas Tallys, organist to Henry VIII.; a manuscript volume that has been particularly noticed and commented upon by Sir John Hawkins and Dr. Burney, in their respective Histories of Music.

BUONAPARTE'S BOOKS, &c.

July 23. The Library of Buonaparte was sold by Mr. Sotheby, in Wellington-street. A considerable number of bidders assembled, and Mr. Sotheby commented on the curiosity of books which had belonged to such a character. The books had the additional recommendation of brief marginal notes, in the hand-writing of Buonaparte himself. They did not, however, rise to such high prices as might be expected, notwithstanding these notes and the pertinent remarks of the auctioneer. Buffon's Works, with 2,500 plates, in 127 vols. sold for 24*l* 13*s*. 6*d*.; Correspondence between

Buonaparte

Buonaparte and Foreign Courts, &c. 7 vols. 9*l.*; La Croix's Course of Mathematics, 9 vols. for 5*l.* 10*s.*—at the end of the volume which contains the Algebra, there are three pages of calculations by Napoleon: the French Theatre, 50 volumes, for 8*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; Servan's History of the Wars of the Gauls and French, 7 vols. for 10*l.* 10*s.*; Volney's Voyagé in Syria and Egypt, 2 vols. 53*l.* 11*s.*; Bruce's Voyages, in 5 vols. with an Atlas—the tracings and notes on the map are by Napoleon. Strabo's Geography, translated from the Greek, 3 vols. royal 4to, 6*l.* 10*s.*; Denon's Voyage in Egypt, 2 vols.—some of the plates are torn out, and it contains corrections by Napoleon, and the plan of the battle of Aboukir, traced by himself, 17*l.* A Description of Egypt, published by order of Napoleon, 34*l.* 13*s.* Several letters, signed by Buonaparte, for various sums, none exceeding 1*l.* 16*s.* His walking-stick, formed of tortoise-shell, of an extraordinary length, and a musical-head, for 38*l.* 17*s.* As 200*l.* was once offered for this stick, it was probably bought in. If all these articles had been offered for sale at a former period, they would probably have reached to a much higher price.

M. Belzoni.—We are concerned to state the failure of M. Belzoni's intended journey across Mount Atlas to Tombuctoo. By a letter from that traveller, dated Gibraltar, 20th June, he states his having met with an unexpected stop to his progress from the Emperor of Morocco, through whose country he wished to pass. Mr. B. attributes his failure to some intrigues, but adds, "they are woefully mistaken who think that they can turn me back with one blow. The only consequence of this reverse is, that owing to what I have gathered of information, I shall be able to proceed with better prospects in another quarter; and by the time you receive this, I shall probably be one-third of my journey further South than I have been in my last route."

Penmanship.—So many accounts have lately been given to the public of extraordinary small writing, that we are apprehensive perfection will shortly be outvied in this art. We feel pleasure, however, in stating the following wonderful performance of Mr. Creese, of Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, which exceeds every attempt yet recorded of any individual, and challenges the greatest efforts made to excel in this branch of art. The gentleman alluded to has written, without any abbreviation whatever, and without the assistance of glasses, in a square of 3½ inches, the first 77 Psalms, with 31 verses of the 78th Psalm; comprising 99,004 letters.—In the centre of the square is the space of a sixpence, which contains, in addition, the Lord's Prayer, Creed, Ten Commandments, the 93d, 100th, 117th, 130th, 134th, 135th, and 136th Psalms, name, age, place of abode, &c. comprising 6,947 letters, making 2,317 letters more in the space of a sixpence, and 12,471 letters more in the square of 3½ inches than ever was written by Mr. Beedell in the same space; so that the total number of letters written in the whole space amount to 105,951; within the square is the representation of David playing on the harp, distinctly visible, formed by the shades in the writing. We may add to this, that Mr Creese offers to prove the reality of what he has performed, and which on a slight view appears incredible, by writing in the presence of any gentleman or party, who should be desirous of having ocular demonstration of the fact above stated.

Cowper's Poems.

Mr. Johnson, the bookseller, in St. Paul's Church-yard, obtained the copyright of Cowper's Poems, which proved a source of great profit to him, in the following manner: A relation of Cowper called one evening, at dusk, on Johnson, with a bundle of these poems, which he offered to him for publication, provided he would print them at his own risk, and let the author have a few copies to give to his friends. Johnson perused, and approved of them, and accordingly printed and published them. Soon after they had appeared before the publick, there was not a review which did not load them with the most scurrilous abuse, and condemn them to the buttershops. In consequence of the public taste being thus terrified, or misled, these charming effusions lay in a corner of the bookseller's shop as an unsaleable pile for a long period. Some time afterwards the same person appeared, with another bundle of manuscripts, from the same author; which were offered and accepted, upon the same terms. In this fresh collection was the inimitable poem of *The Task.* Not alarmed at the fate of the former publication, and thoroughly assured, as he was, of their great merit, Mr. Johnson resolved to publish them. Soon after they had appeared, the tone of the reviewers instantly changed; and Cowper was hailed as the first poet of his age. The success of this second publication set the first in motion, and Johnson immediately reaped the fruits of his undaunted judgment.

The Orkneys in Pawn.

'A curious circumstance,' says Dr. Clarke, 'was mentioned to us in Norway, by Bernard Anker, of Christiania, * * *: He told us that Great Britain holds the Orkney Islands only in pawn. Looking over some old deeds and records belonging to the Danish Crown at Copenhagen, Mr. Anker found that these islands were consigned to England in lieu of a dowry for a Danish Princess, married to one of our English Kings, upon condition that these islands should

should be restored to Denmark, whenever the debt, for which they were pledged, should be discharged. Therefore, as the price of land, and value of money, have undergone such considerable alteration since this happened, it is in the power of Denmark, for a very small sum, to claim possession of the Orkneys.'

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Sale of the late Mr. Nollekins' Models, Busts, Pictures, and Statues.

July 3, 4, 5. Nollekins has left behind him a name, deservedly high in the annals of British art. He was, in the prime of his day, the *Emperor* of bust-chisellers. Bacon could not approach him; and Banks reserved his exquisite talents chiefly for subjects of classical illustration. Flaxman had, and has, the same bias; and, with submission be it said, a glorious bias it is. Perhaps the first of Nollekins' works, which made any decided impression on the publick, was his well-known head of Mr. *Fox*, sculptured for Catherine, the Empress of Russia. The repetitions of it are almost innumerable, not only in marble, but in prints of an endless variety of style. The bust of *Pitt* had at least an equal notoriety and extensive sale. The sculptor put forth, from his own studio, not fewer than 100 of the former, and 150 of the latter, and these at 100 guineas apiece! Meanwhile, the head of almost every Senator (till the more radiant star of Chantry arose) was to be found in Nollekins' work-shop; and although his chisel was less happy in the busts of the fair sex, yet it was scarcely less occupied on them. His whole-length statue of Pitt, now in the Senate House at Cambridge, was considered to be the consummation of his talents. It is justly very popular; because there is a good deal of nature, and a wonderful similitude to the originals in the whole of its composition. His head of Wellington, of which plaster casts are carried about on the shoulders of every Italian itinerant, possesses great merit, from its extreme simplicity and characteristic propriety. Yet, on the whole, Nollekins never reached the exquisite truth and expression of character, which marks the chisel of Chantry; the *lips* of whose busts absolutely breathe.

The contents of the miscellaneous sale, about to be described, brought to our view the principal original, or ideal figure, ever executed by Nollekins; and that was his Venus. The figure is naked, a little under the size of life, and occupied in pouring ambrosia on its hair. It was purchased for 231*l*. Those who remember the lovely and popular figure of *another* Venus, by the same artist, in the act of 'putting on her slipper,' will not accuse us of a want of just perception of the beauties of Nollekins' chisel, when we say that, compared with *that* representation of the Paphian Goddess, the present lacketh dignity and loveliness.

The surprise, and perhaps sorrow, that the first sculptor of his age, dying at the advanced time of life of 86, and leaving a fortune of 180,000*l*. behind him—without heirs—should not have accumulated in *marble*, something like what Mr. Angerstein has done in *canvass*, was general, and perhaps justly founded. If, on the other hand, a small portion of this enormous capital had been left towards the foundation of a School of Sculpture, by the distribution of rewards, or annual premiums, the deceased would have left behind him some redeeming recollections; and we are persuaded that those, who will be benefited by the partition of his property, would be among the foremost to applaud the wisdom of such a bequest.

List of Purchasers, Prices, &c.

A Bust of Pope, copied from the original by Roubiliac [far inferior to the Garrick Bust*].—[14*l*. 14*s*. Rev. Mr. Este.]

A Bust of Sterne, by Nollekins.—[60*l*. 18*s*. Mr. Russell Palmer.]

Rinaldo and Armida, painted by West.—[64*l*. 1*s*. Do.]

Four Terra Cottas, by John of Boulogne (late Mr. Lock's of Norbury).—[53*l*. 11*s*. Do.]

A Copy of the beautiful antique Female Portrait, commonly called Clytie, of the Townley Collection.—[58*l*. 16*s*. Do.]

Venus pouring Ambrosia on her Hair, a beautiful Statue—original design of Mr. Nollekins.—[231*l*. Do.]

A Copy of the Laocoon, modelled in Terracotta, by Mr. Scheemakers.—[33*l*. 12*s*. Do.]

Original Cast of the Sitting Figure of a Venus, by Mr. Nollekins; the clay mould for which was destroyed.—[84*l*. The Earl of Egremont.]

Antique Bust of a Muse.—[38*l*. 17*s*. Do].

Original Bust of Sterne†, in *terra cotta*, by Nollekins, done at Rome. This bust first brought Mr. Nollekins into repute as a sculptor.—[46*l*. 4*s*. Mr. Agar Ellis.]

A Figure of Cupid whetting his Arrow, by Nollekins.—[8*l*. Mr. Hamlet.]

A half-size Cast of the Statue of the late Marquess of Rockingham, by do.—[8*l*. 5*s*. Mr. Chantry.]

* See p. 64.

† Mr. Nollekins received only twelve guineas for the original of this bust in marble; a copy of it sold in the present sale for 60*l*. 18*s*.

A small

A small Print of St. Cecilia, engraved by M. Antonio.—[20*l.* Colnaghi.]

A Lake Scene, with Figures, View in Italy, painted by Wilson.—[117*l.* 12*s.* Mr. Tomkinson.]

A River Scene, the companion, by Wilson.—[97*l.* 13*s.* Do.]

A View of Dover, by Wilson.—[34*l.* 13*s.* Rutley.]

Portrait of Mr. Nollekins, by Sir W. Beechey.—[16*l.* 16*s.* Do.]

Portrait of Do. by Abbott.—[14*l.* 14*s.* Palmer.]

An antique Statue of Minerva, with the Helmet, the arms replaced by Mr. Nollekins, in lieu of the antique.—[162*l.* 15*s.* The Duke of Newcastle.]

A circular Altar or Pedestal, embellished with rams' heads and festoons of olive.—[34*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Do.]

An antique Bust of Commodus, perfect, and very fine, said to resemble the late Francis Duke of Bedford.—[336*l.* Do.]

Ditto of Mercury, of fine Greek sculpture, from Lord Besborough's, at Rochampton.—[147*l.* Do.]

Antique Bust of a Faun.—[105*l.* Do.]

Do. of a Faun in Rosso, very spirited and fine.—[131*l.* 10*s.* Do.]

Do. of Julia Pia.—[42*l.* Do.]

Do. of Agrippina.—[17*l.* 17*s.* Do.]

Head of a Greek Philosopher.—[9*l.* 9*s.* Do.]

Do. of Pertinax.—[21*l.* Payne Knight.]

Do. of Trajan.—[25*l.* 4*s.* Samuel Rogers.]

Ariadne, a Copy from the Antique.—[32*l.* 11*s.* George Byng.]

Antique Bust of Marcus Aurelius.—[17*l.* 17*s.* Do.]

Bust of C. J. Fox, by Nollekins.—152*l.* 5*s.* Do.]

Head of C. J. Fox, by Nollekins.—[22*l.* 1*s.* Mr. Ponsonby.

Head of Domitian.—[35*l.* 14*s.* Mr. Thane.]

Head of the Laocoon, by Wilton.—[36*l.* 15*s.* Mr. Paynter.]

Antique Bust of Berenice.—[11*l.* 11*s.* Mr. Soane.]

Do. Portrait.—[14*l.* 14*s.* Do.]

DIVING-BELL AT PORT PATRICK.

The diving-bell, or rather the improved instrument now in use at Port Patrick, is a square cast metal frame, about eight feet high, twenty-two feet in circumference, and weighing upwards of four tons. This frame is open below, and at the top are twelve small circular windows made of very thick glass, such as are sometimes seen used on board of ships. These windows are so cemented or puttied in that not a bubble of water can penetrate; and when the sea is clear, and particularly when the sun is shining, the workmen are enabled to carry on their submarine operations without the aid of candles, which would consume nearly as much air as an equal number of human beings. In the inside of the bell are seats for the workmen with pegs to hang their tools on, and attached to it is a strong double air-pump, which is a great improvement on the old fashioned plan of sinking barrels filled with air. From this pump issues a thick leathern tube, which is closely fitted into the bell, and the length of which can easily be proportioned to the depth of water. The bell is suspended from a very long crane, the shaft of which is sunk to the very keel of a vessel, purchased and fitted up for the purpose, and which is, in fact, a necessary part of the diving apparatus. On the deck of this vessel is placed the air-pump, worked by four men with an additional hand to watch the signals. When about to commence operations, the sloop is moved to the outside of the breakwater, the air-pump put in motion, the crane worked, and then go down the aquatic quarrymen. From its weight and shape, the machine must dip perpendicularly; while the volume of air within enables the workmen to breathe, and keeps out the water. On arriving at the bottom the divers are chiefly annoyed with large beds of sea-weed, although from the inequalities of the channel at Portpatrick, and the partially uneven manner in which the ledges of the bell occasionally rest on the rocks, it is impossible to expel the water altogether; and this, it is presumed is the reason why it is dangerous to descend in rough or squally weather, when the heaving and agitated deep would be apt to dash in the smallest cranny. To guard against the effects of several hours partial immersion in water, the men are provided with large jack-boots, caps of wool, and coarse woollen jackets. They also observe the precaution of stuffing their ears with cotton, as the constant stream of air which descends from above, occasions, at first, an uneasy sensation, and is even apt to produce deafness. The chief sub-marine artist came from Holyhead; and out of 180 masons, carpenters, and labourers, only one man, it is said, volunteered to assist him. A respectable and ingenious gentleman, who had been down in the bell, stated that he felt no inconvenience whatever; but the air-pump workers, among whom were made some minute inquiries, shook their heads at this piece of information, and hinted that the volunteer-diver had often felt a little queerish, and, for one thing, "had taken his victuals very badly." Now, we have two or three men working with perfect ease and safety 20, 25, and sometimes 30 feet below water. In carrying out the new pier it is necessary to make a bed for the foundation-stones, which would otherwise be left at the mercy of the waves—and this, in a word, is the duty of the divers. With picks, hammers, jumpers, and gunpowder, the most rugged surface is made even, and not only a

bed

bed prepared for the huge masses of stone which are afterward let down, but the blocks themselves strongly bound together with iron and cement. The divers, like other quarrymen, when they wish "to blast," take good care to be out of harm's way. By means of a tin tube, the powder is kept quite dry, and a branch from the larger cavity, hollow, and filled with an oaten straw, is lengthened to the very surface of the water before the fuse is lighted. In one or two cases the powder has failed to explode, and it is very teazing for the men after three or four hours hard work below water to descend again, for the sole purpose of repeating the blasting process.

Burns' Monument at Ayr.

The monument which has been erected at Ayr, to perpetuate the memory of Robert Burns, was completed upon the 4th of July, and a tripod fixed upon its summit, in presence of a numerous assemblage of Freemasons and subscribers. The situation of the building is extremely well chosen, and in the centre of those scenes which the poet has so often described.

This elegant structure consists of a triangular basement supporting a circular peristyle of nine columns of the Corinthian order; above these rise a domical roof, decorated with ornaments, which serve to support a tripod. On this tripod is the following inscription:

The first stone of this Monument,
Erected by public Subscription,
In honour of the Genius of
Robert Burns,
Was laid by the late Sir Alexander Boswell,
of Auchinleck, Bart.
[Under whose exertions, principally, the
subscription was commenced and
carried through,]
On the 25th day of Jan. 1820.
And on the 4th of July, 1823,
The Structure being wholly completed,
This Tripod
Was fixed upon the summit,
In presence of a numerous assemblage
of Freemasons and Subscribers,
Headed and addressed on the occasion by
William Fullerton, Esq. of Skeldon,
Thomas Hamilton, jun. Architect,
and
John Connel, jun. Builder and Contractor.

Within the basement is a circular chamber of the Doric order, about 16 feet high, from which a flight of steps conducts to the gallery above.

The general idea is borrowed from that exquisite fragment of Athenian architecture, the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, than which it is hardly possible to conceive any edifice, of a purely decorative character, combining at once such luxuriance of fancy, with such purity of taste. Still, beautiful as the memorial here raised to the memory of Scotia's bard undoubtedly is, it may be questioned whether the Doric order would not have been far more characteristic of the energy and simplicity of the lays of Burns, and also more in unison with the surrounding scenery. With regard to the site of this monument, none can be more interesting or better chosen, it being in the centre of those landscapes which the genius of the poet has rendered classical ground.

London.

It is stated to us, and must give satisfaction to every lover of tasteful improvement, that it is the intention of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Western part of the Metropolis, under the sanction of Parliament, to remove all those unsightly buildings at the upper part of Charing Cross, and on that spot to erect an exact fac simile of the Pantheon at Rome, with its matchless portico to face Whitehall. The exterior of this noble specimen of antient architecture will form one of the finest ornaments that any modern city can boast; and the interior will be appropriated for public exhibitions.

Flint Celt or Battle-Axe.

A remarkable specimen, both for its beauty and size, was found on the 3d of May last, on the property of James Nairne, esq. of Claremont, near St Andrew's. It lay towards the bottom of a pretty steep bank, two feet below the surface. Its substance is of flint, of a grey or dove colour. Its length one foot. Its greatest breadth is three inches, at the middle two inches and three-tenths, and its least breadth one inch and nine-tenths. Its greatest thickness is one inch and three-tenths, and its weight is about 1 lb. 14 oz. Its larger end is brought to a sharp edge, and the smaller end, though rounded, is considerably more blunt. It is described, and figured, in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, No. XVII.

Geological Survey of the Great Canal, Albany, North America.—A survey of the whole contiguous region, and of all the interesting tracts in its vicinity, extending from Albany to the Falls of Niagara, has been undertaken by Professor Amos Eaton, with able assistants, under the patronage of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer.

An experiment promising considerable success, has been made in Paris. It is an attempt to preserve the large paintings of the most distinguished artists by the employment of plates of pottery. The different parts of a large picture are united by a composition, and so coloured as to disguise completely the joint. The artists who work at this experiment propose by this means to produce paintings as durable as mosaic, of much easier execution, and at a very moderate price.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

Restoration of Malmesbury Abbey *.
Respectfully inscribed to Lady Catherine Bisset.

By the Rev. Mr. Bowles, *of Bremhill.*

Monastic and time-consecrated Fane,
Thou hast put on thy shapely state again,
Almost august, as in thy early day,
Ere ruthless Henry rent thy pomp away.

No more, thro' panes, in lucid colours rich,
The sunshine streams on many a fretted niche;
No rich-rob'd Priests the Mass, at noon-day, sing,
No Youths, in white, the fuming censer swing;
No more, the stoled Fathers pace along
With lighted tapers, and slow-chaunted song;
Yet the tall window lifts its arched height,
As to admit heaven's pale, but purer, light:
Those massy-cluster'd columns, whose long rows,
E'en at noon-day, in shadowy pomp repose,
Amid the silent sanctity of death,
Like giants, seem to guard the dust beneath;
Those roofs re-echo (though no altars blaze)
The prayer of penitence, the hymn of praise;
Whilst meek Religion's self, as with a smile,
Reprints the tracery of the hoary pile.

Say not on the proud Abbot's mitred state
Imperial pomp and gorgeous service wait,
Oh! I have seen a nobler sight! have seen
(Each mild affection glowing on his mien)
A Christian Prelate bless—with outspread hands,
And with a father's warmth—those youthful bands †.

Worthy its guest, the temple. What remains?
Oh, mightiest Master ‡, thy immortal strains
These roofs demand.—Listen,—with prelude slow,
Solemnly sweet, yet full, the organs blow.
And hark! again, heard ye the choral chaunt
Peal through the echoing arches, jubilant?
More softly now, imploring litanies §,
Wafted to Heaven, and mingling with the sighs
Of penitence, from yon high altar rise:
Again, the vaulted roof "Hosannah" rings—
"Hosannah! Lord of Lords, and King of Kings!"

Wak'd by the sound, methinks, as from the dead,
Old Athelstan ‖ might raise his regal head,
And hearken, till the harmony expires,
Like faint responses from his ancient quires.

Beautiful Temple of the Lord, the rage,
And the blind fury, of a former age
Smote thee! And hark, e'en now what yells and cries
Round the calm temple of our Sion rise!
Rent, but not prostrate, stricken, yet sublime,
Reckless alike of Injuries or Time;
Thou, unsubdued, in silent majesty,
The tempest hast defied, and shalt defy!
The temple of our Sion, so, shall mock
The mutt'ring storm, the very earthquake's shock,
Founded, oh! Christ, on thy eternal rock.

TO MRS. BUTLER ¶.

In answer to her question, "why I did not lie down to repose myself longer in the day time?" Written just upon my Recovery in March, 1778, after the Death of my lamented friend Dr. Dodd, *and my severe illness.*

Ask me not, Anna, ask no more,
Why, on the downy couch reclin'd,
Longer I court not Slumber's power,
To rest the frame, to soothe the mind.

Weak tho' that frame, by sickness worn,
And all relax'd by torturous pain;
Tho' languid each idea born,
That helps to crowd the mental train.

And sweet, extatically sweet,
Tho' Slumber's power each mortal knows;
In vain the Charmer tries to greet
My throbbing temples with repose.

How should I taste the genial balm
My truest Anna from my side?
Or how enjoy that pleasing calm,
Which—left alone—to *Sleep's* deny'd?

Did not, in torment, thy dear hand,
Did not in frenzy thy blest care,—
Did not they all my fate command,
When life hung trembling on a hair?

* This majestic but dilapidated pile, at great expense, has been lately repaired, and with taste and judgment in every respect consonant to and worthy of its ancient character, by Mr. Goodridge, architect, of Bath. These verses were written under the contemplation of this singularly beautiful and unique pile being open again for public worship, by a sacred Musical Performance, some time in the ensuing month of October.

† At the Confirmation, August 2.

‡ Handel.

§ Supplication, from the Greek word.

‖ Whose tomb is near the altar.

¶ See our Obituary for this month, page 182.

Was

Was not thy voice my last left bliss?
Thy 'tendance all my soul's desire,
When the scorch'd lip, the grateful kiss,
Proclaim'd my panting heart on fire?

Midst racking horrors hopeless laid,
'Twixt life and death the while I hung,
How did I prove thy cheering aid,
And drink the magic of thy tongue!

Mark the red eye, the pallid cheek,
Th' attire neglected—all for me;
Mark, how full oft, thou strov'st to speak,
But check'd—lest struggling tears should flee.

And think'st thou, dearest, if in *Woe*,
My woes were thine in each degree,
That when new *Joys* begin to grow,
Those *Joys* shall flourish without *Thee*?

—Nor, without *Thee*, can health arrive,
Nor without thee, can sleep come near;
Nor slumbers soothe, nor rest revive,
If absent thou, my Anna dear!

March 1, 1778. Weeden Butler.

EFFUSION BY CLARE,

"The Northamptonshire Peasant."

To the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Radstock.

'TIS sweet to recollect life's past controuls,
And turn to days of sorrow, when they're by,
And think of gentle friends and feeling souls,
That offered shelter when the storm was high—
It thrills my heart! as mariners have turned,
When 'scap'd from shipwreck, 'mid the billows' roar,
To look on fragments, that the tempest spurned,
On which they clung, and struggled to the shore;—
As sweet it is to turn—and hour by hour,
Reflection muses on the good and great,
That lent a portion of their wealthy power,
And saved a wormling from destruction's fate!
Oft to the patron of her first essays,
The rural muse—oh, Radstock! turns her eye,
Not with the fulsome whine of fawning praise,
But soul's deep gushings—in a silent sigh!
As the pale blossom, dwindling deep in shade,
Should e'er a sun-beam to its lot be given,
Perks up, in hopeful bloom, its feeble head,
And seemly offers silent thanks to heaven!

IMPROMPTU:

Written by J. Bisset, *on the Sixty-second Anniversary of his Birth.*

THIS day, twenty-third of the month called "June," [two,
I am healthy and well, and of age *Sixty*-
Thank God, all my faculties seem in full tune,
And my pulse beats as strong as it e'er us'd to do,
For the last twenty years, I can scarce trace a line
More furrow'd by time—or more deeply indented,
My resolve I still keep—*of abstaining from wine**,
I drink *aqua pura*, and live quite contented.
My wife, and my children, and grand-children (five) [assistance,
To cheer my old age, gladly lend their
And I firmly believe, that no mortal alive,
E'er enjoy'd more true pleasure since man's first existence.

Belle Vue Place, Leamington Spa.

Translation of the Latin Epitaph of Lord and Lady Knyvett, *at Stanwell Church, Middlesex.*

IF by our tomb some pausing stranger tread,
And ask of Death the story of the dead,
Lest vainly here his eye attracted dwell,
What once we were is left this stone to tell.
While life yet was, and love his seal had set
On years that nearly, hearts that nobly met,
Bound by the chain, as firm as faith e'er wove,
We woo'd to wed, and, wedded, liv'd to love.
We died, and Hymen's five and twentieth sun
Left us at last, whom 's first had found so—one:
Nor shall e'en death command us, meet no more, [shore,
Since all his waves but wash a common
Where, tho' our founder'd frames this marble mound contain,
Each soul, escap'd the wreck, shall clasp her own again! S. P.

Christ Coll. Cambridge, July 17, 1823.

Sonnet on Carisbrooke Castle, *Isle of Wight.*

WHERE'S now thy grandeur, haughty *Carisbrooke*?
Where now that gloomy cell which basely gave
Poor England's King to an untimely grave?
Fall'n are thy battlements; thy halls forsook,—
But yet one fatal window still appears
Sav'd from the mouldering hand of Time, to shew
A sad memorial of a Monarch's woe—
And wake the soul to sympathetic tears.—
Tho' thy proud relics threaten danger round,
And warn the curious stranger to depart;
Sorrow would yet pervade his generous heart—
Ev'n if no stone to tell the tale be found;—
For lasting hist'ry will the record bring
Of factious subjects, and a murder'd King.

Etonensis.

* This resolve was made before J. B. was ten years of age!

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Nothing decisive has yet ensued, with respect to Peninsular affairs. In consequence of the departure of the Duke d'Angouleme for Seville on the 28th of July, rumours have been afloat of negociations being on the tapis.

It appears that on the 16th of July, the Constitutionalists made a sortie from the Isle of Leon. It consisted of 9000 men, well supported by the batteries. The inhabitants are determined to resist to the last.

On the 15th of July, the French army presented itself before Corunna. It attacked with impetuosity all the Spanish posts, amounting to above 2000 men, and forced them to fall back under the cannon of the place, when a serious fusilade and cannonade took place. About four o'clock, the 2000 men were relieved by above 2000 other troops. General Wilson received a ball through his thigh, and his Aide-du-Camp, Col. Light, was wounded. The attack was renewed on the 16th; on which day the French are represented to have lost a great number of men, as they were at one time in possession of part of the town, from which they were repulsed. The Spanish gun-boats had outflanked the besiegers, and caused considerable loss to them in killed and wounded. It is said that two hundred carts with wounded French, had arrived at a small village in the neighbourhood of Corunna. General Quiroga was at Corunna, and the troops and volunteers were determined to defend the town.

On the 6th of August, Count Molitor had concluded with Ballasteros a convention, in which the latter, as well as the troops which he commands, recognise the authority of the Regency. Gen. Ballasteros also issued orders to the Governors of Carthagena, Alicant, Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, Peniscola, Los Penos de St. Pedro, Mozen, and Venasque, all comprised within the circle of his jurisdiction, to recognise it equally. General Ballasteros, in his capitulation, stipulates for the preservation of his rank and titles. He made the same stipulation in favour of all the officers under him.

A letter from Madrid states that it is calculated there, that there are no less than 44,000 persons confined in Spain for political crimes, by order of the Regency. But the Duke d'Angouleme has issued a decree which will paralyze the arbitrary measures of this junta. He declares that "the Spanish authorities shall not imprison any persons without authority from the French commanders of our troops. The Commanders-in-Chief of the Corps under our command shall demand the release of all persons who may have been imprisoned in an arbitrary manner for political motives, especially soldiers, that they may return to their homes, excepting such as after liberation shall give cause of complaint."

Extract of a letter, dated Aug. 7.—"A vessel arrived this morning, which sailed on the 2d inst. from St. Felicio, coast of Catalonia, the master of which asserts, that on the 27th ult. three divisions, commanded by Generals Milans, Lobera, and Mans, attacked the French near Manresa; that a very obstinate battle took place, which lasted two days, in which the French lost about 3000 prisoners, and a great number of killed and wounded, and that the Spaniards set fire to Manresa. That on the 29th ult. Generals Mina, and Rotten, sallied out from Barcelona with all their forces and attacked the French on the 30th, near Mataro, that the battle was not ended on the 2d inst. when he sailed; as he saw a great fire along the coast and on the top of the mountains, so that the final result of this action is yet unknown."

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—The greatest sensation has been excited this day, by the publication of the following general law respecting Provincial Assemblies:—

"We, Frederick William, &c. to give to our faithful subjects a durable pledge of paternal favour and confidence, have resolved to introduce Representative Assemblies into the Monarchy, and to that end to establish Provincial Assemblies in the spirit of the ancient German Constitution, such as the peculiar situation of the country and the spirit of the times require. A Committee, of which the Crown Prince is President, is appointed to prepare this measure, and to consult upon it with experienced men from each province."

ITALY.

A letter from Rome states, that the Church of St. Paul, *extra muros*, has been consumed. This fine and antient building contained many of the pillars and other fragments taken from the celebrated Tomb of Hadrian; which are now again covered with ruins.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

A mail has arrived from Turkey, bringing letters from Constantinople, dated on the 10th,

10th, and from Smyrna, dated on the 2d current. From Smyrna they write, that some parties of Turks, on their march to the Morea, near Salonica, had murdered all the Greeks they met, and that 24 villages had suffered from their depredations. At Pergamus a general massacre of the Christians had taken place, and upwards of 2000 souls had been cruelly butchered.

According to letters from Trieste of 22d ult. a vessel had arrived there with news of a decisive victory in the Morea gained by the Greeks over the Turks. The latter had 12,000 men under the command of the Pacha. The Turkish fleet had arrived off Patras, and the Greek fleet was cruizing off Mitylene.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Government of Colombia have gone beyond any other in facilitating the circulation of public papers throughout that country, with a view to promote knowledge among the people. It has been enacted that newspapers and periodical works, national as well as foreign, whatever may be their number, shall pay no postage in the Post-Offices; and national pamphlets and other printed papers shall enjoy the same exemption, provided they do not exceed four ounces in weight.

Accounts state that the Columbians, by a combined land and sea movement, aided by stratagem, have taken Maracaibo, so long the strong-hold of the fierce Royalist General Morales, who retreated, and was subsequently encountered and beaten by Paez.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

Ireland begins to shew symptoms of returning tranquillity. The outrages have been for some weeks perceptibly subsiding, and a new and improved practice has, with the avowed sanction of the Lord Lieutenant, and under the strong and repeated recommendation of the Judges going the circuit, been adopted by the County Magistrates, for the adjustment of minor differences, and the cognizance of trifling offences. The measure is, the frequent holding of "Petty Sessions," where four or five Justices of a particular district are to assemble and hear those complaints which had been formerly brought before a single Magistrate.—At the Assizes of Antrim, some Orangemen were found guilty of an act of violence on two individuals, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

On the 26th and 27th of July, the antient custom of Rush-bearings took place at *Ambleside* in Westmoreland. About seven o'clock on the Saturday evening, young girls, to the number of about forty, formed the procession to the Church, preceded by a band of music. Each of the girls bore in her hands the usual *rush-bearings*, the origin and signification of which has so long puzzled the researches of all our Antiquaries. These elegant little trophies were disposed in the church round the pulpit, reading-desk, pews, &c. and had a really beautiful and imposing effect. They thus remained during the Sunday till the service was finished in the afternoon, when a similar procession was formed to convey these trophies home again. We understand that formerly in some parts of Lancashire a similar ceremony prevailed, under the same designation, in which the *rush-bearings* were made in the form of females, with a fanciful rosette for the head; and on looking at those in *Ambleside*, some faint resemblance of the female form may be traced in the outline. At least, they nearly all possessed the flowing outline of a petticoat. No satisfactory explanation of this ceremony has ever yet been given: the attempt at one is, that it is the remnant of an ancient custom, which formerly prevailed, of strewing the church floors with rushes to preserve the feet from damp; but we cannot conceive what resemblance there is between the practice of strewing the church with rushes, and the trophies which are now carried, and which have been carried from time immemorial. We should rather incline to refer its origin to the days of heathenism, as a representative of some offering to their gods. Whatever may have been its origin, we are happy to see that the darkening and desolating spirit of puritanism has not yet destroyed this little innocent festivity, along with morris dances, wassail bowls, and Maypoles: and we trust that the gentlemen of Windermere and Grasmere will long preserve this last relick of the days that are gone.

July 31. Rev. Mr. Hopkins, late Curate of Byford, was to have married Mrs. Smith, a widow, at *Hereford* Cathedral. The service commenced, and was proceeded in till the bridegroom took the ring out of his pocket to place it on the finger of his bride, when, just at the moment she extended her hand to receive the token of their union, he suddenly fell back, and after a fit of convulsions, which lasted but a moment, he lay on the ground a corpse! His property by this event goes to his poor relations.

Aug. 8

Aug. 3. An atrocious attempt to assassinate S. Horrocks, esq. (M. P. for Preston in Lancashire), was made on his return from church, by a wretch, named Riding, who attacked him with a cleaver. The blow was given with such force, as to cut through Mr. Horrock's hat, and make a deep incision into the skull. The blow was repeated, but this Mr. H. received on his arm. The villain made a third and fourth attempt to cut at the head, both of which were received on Mr. H.'s left arm and hand. After some struggling he was secured. Riding is a spinner, a single man about 24 years of age; and the reason he alleges for his horrible attempt is, that Horrocks and Co. in a turn-out, about two years ago, were the first to lower the wages. He has since been tried, found to be insane, and committed to the lunatic asylum.

The Swearing Act.—That part of 19th George II. c. 21, requiring Clergymen to publicly read "the Proclamation against Profane Swearing" once in each quarter, under the liability to a penalty, was repealed in May last.

Beauties of Wilts.—Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather for some weeks past, the number of visitors to *Fonthill Abbey* has been greatly increasing, and bids fair to rival the multitudes of last year. As the season is arrived when the gay world begins to be in motion, it may not be amiss to point out to the Tourist the various interesting objects in the county of Wilts, which may fairly claim his attention, and which will amply repay him for the time he may bestow on them. The admirers of architecture will delight in the splendid remains of Malmsbury Abbey, and in the simple magnificence of the Cathedral at Salisbury, which, as a perfect and unmixed example of the early English or pointed style, stands unrivalled.—Longford Castle (the seat of the Earl of Radnor), with its inestimable Claudes—Wilton, and its superb cloister, erected by the Earl of Pembroke, to contain his rare and extensive collection of busts, statues, &c.—the fine mansion, chapel, and ruins of Wardour Castle, the property of Lord Arundel—the Marquis of Lansdowne's picturesque seat at Bowood—Longleat, the princely residence of the Marquis of Bath—Sir Rich. Colt Hoare's mansion in the romantic grounds of Stourhead—and Corsham, the seat of Paul Methuen, esq. will all furnish forth an ample feast for the lover of taste, and the amateur of paintings. The geological treasures of the county are not uninteresting; and the Antiquary will be gratified by an inspection of the mysterious Stonehenge, and will find abundant materials for reflection in the antiquities of its surrounding plains. In short, there are few counties which can boast of superior attractions either to the man of science or of pleasure.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

In the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Public Roads, the attention of the House is directed to that part of the evidence of Mr. M'Adam, in which he states the practicability of converting the pavement of the streets of London into smooth and substantial roads. The Committee add, that the experiment is about to be tried in St. James's-square, and over Westminster-bridge, and its boundary. This improvement, as appears from the evidence of Mr. M'Adam, senior, and of Mr. William M'Adam, has already been tried, and succeeded at Bristol and Exeter, and is in progress of execution upon the paved ways in the county of Lancaster.

Mr. Owen, a man of the most benevolent intentions, has called two meetings in the Metropolis in the course of the month for the relief of Ireland. He addressed the meeting in a long speech, and concluded with a set of Resolutions, in which he called upon the Citizens of London to resolve by a majority, that the world was labouring under a system of error, and had been so labouring for these last three hundred years; that there was no merit in one system of faith more than in another; and, that man was, in every respect, a creature of necessity and circumstances.—In a word, he put to the vote the whole train of that metaphysical jargon, which, before the passing of the Six Acts, we were accustomed to see affixed to the walls in the placards of the Westminster Forum, and other Debating Societies. The result was a complete failure.

A meeting for the relief of Olive, *soi-disant* Princess of Cumberland, lately took place at the Freemason's Tavern. There were about fifty persons present. Sir Gerard Noel took the Chair, and Dr. Tucker (of Ashburton) entered at length into the lady's claims. The result of the meeting was, that 20 pounds were subscribed by Sir G. Noel, 5*l.* each by Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Parkins the Ex-Sheriff, and one sovereign was sent up to the chairman from the meeting, which then separated.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

English Opera House.

July 26. A melo-drama, entitled *Presumption; or, The Fate of Frankenstein:* founded on the romance of that name, by Mrs. Shelley. The acting was excellent, though the piece was replete with too many horrors. However, it was well received.

Surrey Theatre.

Aug. 11. This Theatre, after having been closed for some time, opened this night, with *Antigone*, a Grecian piece, which was got up with considerable splendour. The house has been completely metamorphosed, and numerous ornamental decorations introduced. It was crowded to excess.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions, &c.

War-office, July 25.—Unattached: Brevet Lieut.-col. G. O'Malley, to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry.

Office of Ordnance, July 25.—Royal Reg. of Artillery: Maj. J. T. Caddy, to be Lieut.-col. *vice* Leake, retired: Capt. and Brevet Major F. Smith, to be Major, *vice* Caddy.

July 26.—Maj.-gen. T. Brown, of the East India Company's Army, to be Knight Commander of the Bath; and Lieut.-colonels J. Dewar, D. Leighton, C. Deacon, T. Corsellis, W. G. Maxwell, T. Pullock, M. Kennedy, D. Newall, G. M. Popham, R. Hetzler, R. Clarke, L. R. O'Brien, A. Andrewes, C. M'Leod, and Majors E. Gerr-Stannus, F. F. Staunton, E. J. Ridge, and J. Ford, of the said Army, to be Companions of the said Order.

War-office, Aug. 1.—Royal Reg. of Horse Guards, Brevet Lieut.-col. Clement Hill, to be Lieut.-col.; Capt. W. Richardson, to be Major and Lieut.-col.: 5th. Reg. Dragoon Guards, Capt. Chas. Walker, to be Major: 11th Foot, Lieut.-gen. Sir Henry-Tucker Montresor, K.C.B. to be Col.: 72d Ditto, Capt. Mark H. Drummond, to be Major, by purchase: 84th Ditto, Lieut.-gen. Sir Fitzroy-Grafton Maclean, bart. to be Col.: 85th Ditto, Capt. Hen. Fairfax, to be Major. *Unattached,* Brevet Lieut.-col. Geo. Brown and Brevet Lt.-col. John Rolt, to be Lieut.-cols. of Infantry, by purchase. *Chaplain.* Rev. Thos. Ireland, from half-pay, to be Chaplain to the Forces.

Office of Ordnance, Aug. 2.—Royal Reg. of Artillery, Maj. Hen. Maturin Farington, to be Lieut.-col.: Capt. and Brevet Major Chas. Egan, to be Major, *vice* Farrington.

War-office, Aug. 15.—2d Reg. of Foot, Lieut.-col. J. Rolt, to be Lieut.-col.; Capt. J. Williams, to be Major: Maj. Payler, to be Lieut-col. of Infantry, *vice* Griffith, retired. To be Lieut.-cols. in the Army; Majors R. Macneil, R. M. Oakes, and Henry Earl of Uxbridge.

Aug. 16.—Edw. Roberts, esq. to be Clerk of the Pells to his Majesty's Receipt of the Exchequer, *vice* Addington, dec.—Thomas Grimston Bucknall (heretofore Thos. Grimston Estcourt), of Estcourt, Gloucestershire, esq. M.P. for Devizes, to resume his former surname of Estcourt, in addition to and after that of Bucknall.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. G. Glover, M.A. Archdeaconry of Sudbury.

Rev. T. R. Bromfield, Gaia Major Prebend, Lichfield.

Rev. Edward Edwards, Leighton Bromswold Prebend, Lincoln.

Rev. T. Adin, Charlotte Town R. in the capital of Prince Edward's Island; also appointed Chaplain to his Majesty's forces at that station, and a Missionary to the Island.

Rev. Jas. Baines, Warton V. Lancashire.

Rev. Wm. Barnes, Richmond R. York.

Rev. M. Barnett, Ludford Parva R. Lincoln.

Rev. F. Barrow, St. Mary V. Sandwich.

Rev. Francis Bedford, South Ormsby R. with Ketsby, Calceby, and 'Driby annexed, co. Lincoln.

Rev. P. Belcher, Heather R. Leicestershire.

Hon. and Rev. W. Eden, one of the six Preachers in Canterbury Cathedral.

Rev. George-Hutton Greenhill, Moulton R. Suffolk.

Rev. Warwick-Oben Gurney, Ashton Bottrel R. Salop.

Rev. H. Humphreys, Prince Harwell V. Berks.

Rev. W. Milton Hurlock, Hellington R. Norfolk.

Rev. Peter Johnson, B.D. Wittenham Earls V. Berks.

Rev. Wyndham Knatchbull, B.D. Aldington cum Smeeth R. Kent.

Rev. John Law, B.D. Broadworthy V. Devon.

Rev. W. Molineaux, Sheriff Hales V. Salop.

Rev. Frederick Parry, Threapwood Perpetual Curacy, co. Flint.

Rev. Hen. Rycroft, Mumby V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. S. Farmer Sadler, Sutton-under-Brailes R. co. Glouc.

Rev. John Symonds, Walcot R. Wilts.

Rev. T. Vaughan, Billingsley R. Salop.

Rev. C. W. St. John Mildmay, Holywell Perp. Cur. Oxford.

Rev. John-Page Wood, LL.B. Chaplain to Duke of Sussex.

Rev. Frederick Twisleton, S.C.L. Chaplain to Bp. Hereford.

Rev. Thomas Bissland, Chaplain to Lord Bexley.

Civil Preferments.

Marquis of Bute elected Recorder of Banbury, *vice* Lord Glenbervie, deceased.

W. Stephen Poyntz, esq. elected High Steward of Borough of Huntingdon.

The Rev. R. Bathurst, M.A. to be Official of the Archdeaconry of Suffolk.

Member Returned to Parliament.

Newcastle-under-Line, J. E. Denison, esq. *vice* Kinnersley, dec.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At Deal, the wife of Capt. M'Cullock, R. N. a son. — At Fulham, Mrs. G. Raikes, a son. — At Exmouth, the wife of the Rev. Prebendary Dennis, a son.—In Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope, a dau.—In Great Queen-street, the wife of Rev. R. H. Barham, a dau.—At Blackheath, the wife of Capt. Sam. Beadle, a son.—At Bath, the wife of Rev. W. H. Ward, a dau.—At Limerick, the wife of Major Reid, a son.—At Morley Rectory, the wife of Rev. Edw. Luard, a dau.—At Maize-hill, Greenwich, the wife of H. Francis, esq. a daughter.

June 28. The lady of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, bart. of Campsall, near Doncaster, a daughter.

July 4. The wife of Wm. Wynne Sparrow, esq. of Red Hill, Beaumaris, a son and heir.—5. At Thurso, Mrs. Lieut. Wm. Gunn, H.P. 72d Reg. late of Archnabow, Sutherlandshire, a son.—6. At Hackney, the wife of Thos. Pares, jun. esq. M.P. a dau.—8. At Geneva, the lady of Major-gen. Sir Wm. Inglis, K. C. B. a son.—At Wistow Hall, co. Leicester (the mansion of her father, Sir Henry Halford, bart.) the wife of Frederick Coventry, esq. a dau.—13. At Brewer Hall, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Major Bogle, a dau.—15. The wife of Lieut.-col. Burgoyne, Royal Engineers, a dau.—16. At Woodborough, the wife of Rev. T. H. Gale, a son. —20. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, the lady of the Baron Charles de Thierry, a son.—22. At Brussells, the Countess of Ormond and Ossory, a dau.—23. Mrs. Benj. Cole, of Frognal, Hampstead, a dau.—In Sloane-street, the wife of Valentine Morris, esq. a dau.—24. At Hull, the wife of John Crosse, esq. a son.—26. At Cross-st. Islington, Mrs. John Bentley, a son.—29. In Park-lane, the Marchioness of Londonderry, a daughter.

August 1. The wife of the Rev. Samuel Sheen, of Hutton, Essex, a dau.—4. At Yoles Court, the Viscountess Torrington, of two sons.—5. At Wimborne, the wife of Isaac Fryer, esq. a dau.—6. At Camperton House, Berks, the wife of Capt. W. B. Dashwood, R.N. a son.—8. At Chertsey, the wife of Capt. Jas. Murray, R.N. a son.—At the Rectory, Beaconsfield, the wife of the Rev. John Gould, a dau.—In Langham-pl. the wife of (the philantropic) Frederick Webb, esq. of a son and heir. — 12. At Sandwell, co. Stafford, the Countess of Dartmouth, a son.—At Godstone, the wife of Rev. C. J. Hoare, a son.—15. At Hampstead, the wife of Andrew Spottiswoode, esq. of Bedford-square, a dau.—In Euston-square, the wife of Geo. Medley, esq. of the East India House, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. At Raheney, Hon. and Rev. Geo. Gore, Dean of Killala, to the widow of late T. Bunbury Isaac, esq. of Holywood-house, co. Down.——Rev. J. J. W. Turner, of Little Hampton, to Miss Hawes, of Chiswick.——Rev. T. Davies, Rector of Sherrington, to Miss Pugh, dau. of Rev. Dr. Pugh, late Rector of Newport, co. Pembroke.——Rev. E. Mannering, of Plumsted, to Mary, dau. of Mr. J. Hill, of Whitechapel.——Rev. A. S. Warner, of Watton, to Miss Mary-Anne Walpole, of St. Saviour's. ——Rev. T. Richards, Vicar of Icklesham, to Miss Corbette, of Winchelsea.——At Giggleswick, Rev. W. Colcroft, of Bolton-le-Moors, to Alice, only dau. of Mr. R. Bagot, of Lancaster.——Rev W. P. Bagshaw, of Foleshill, to Anne, dau. of late Rev. J. Sutton, Vicar of Weekley.—— At Newbury, Rev. Geo. Mantell, of Swindon, to Mrs. Gray.——Rev. T. Harrison, of Tivetshall, to Frances, dau. of Mr. D. Cooper. ——At Harrold, Beds. Rev. J. Walker, to Miss E. Brown.——By Special Licence, Thos. William, only son of late Hon. Thos. Coventry, of North Cray, to Anne, dau. of Hon. J. Coventry, of Spring Hill.——John Hornblow, esq. of Shipston-on-Stour, to Miss Martha Sabin, niece of late T. Sabin, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.——J. Prince, esq. of Cheltenham, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of late R. J. Millington, esq. of Guilford-street.——At Dublin, F. Bruen, esq. to Lady Cath. Nugent, dau. of Earl of Westmeath.——Capt. Jas. Ryder Burton, R.N. son of late Bp. of Killala, to Hon. Mrs. Roche, dau. of late Lord Dunsany. ——M. K. Knight, esq. of Berners-street, to Marianne, dau. of J. H. Holley, esq. of Blicking.——At Whippingham, Capt. John Montagu, 81st reg. to Jessy, dau. of Lieut.-col. Worsley, R.A.——Benj. Wilkinson, esq. solicitor, of Herbling, to Anne, only dau. of H. Faulkner, esq. of Kensington. ——E. Nicholas Hurt, esq. son of C. Hurt, esq. of Wirksworth, to Caroline, dau. of Jos. Strutt, esq. of Derby.——At Bath, T. N. Quicke, esq. Capt. Drag. Guards, to Sophia, dau. of J. Evered, esq. of Hill-house, Somerset.

May 7. Rev. Wm. Harding, of Sawley, co. Derby, to Miss L. K. Thompson, of Ropley, Hants.——John Barclay, esq. of Barnes, Surrey, to Martha, dau. of John Hawes, esq. of Spring-gardens.——At Lymington, Rev. N. E. Sloper, of Camber-

well-grove, to Mary-Anne, dau. of late John Whitechurch, esq. of Salisbury.——8. Rich. Jennings, jun. esq. of Milford, Hants, to Anna-Susan Bowden, dau. of late Rev. Jas. John Talman, A.M.——Christopher, eldest son of late Ch. Cusack, of Furse Hall, Essex, to Frances, dau. of R. Dennison, of York-street.——At Wandsworth, Rev. G. Whitlock, to Benedict Anastasia, dau. of John Pritchard, esq. and niece to late Sir Willoughby Aston, bart.——At Wotton-under-Edge, John Farewell, esq. Capt. Somerset Militia, to Honoria, dau. of late Jas. L. Harris, esq. of Cheltenham. ——Robt. Lugger, esq. of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, to Miss Harriott Dixon, of Mecklenburgh-square.——At Clifton, Rev. R. Atherton Rawstone, Rector of Warrington, to eldest dau. of late R. Gwillym, esq. of Bewsey, co. Lancaster.——9. At Herne, Kent, Jas. Edmiston, esq. of Homerton, to Anna-Priscilla, dau. of Isaac Robson, esq. of Hackney.——10. At St. George, Southwark, E. Bowyer, esq. of Ragland, to Miss Isabella Theakston, of Ripon, Yorkshire. ——At Stapleton, John P. Walter, esq. of Bristol, to Sarah, dau. of late John King, esq. of the Fishponds Villa, Gloucestershire. ——Hen. Augustus Colby, esq. Capt. Royal Engineers, of Grove House, near Yeovil, to Fanny Margaret, dau. of E. Dyne, esq. of Bruton.——At Haverfordwest, John Phillips, esq. to Miss Amelia Anthony, niece to the late Sir W. Jones, bart.——At Dublin, Wm. Hen. Oram, esq. of Royal Scots Greys, to Anne, dau. of John Ball, esq. of Shannon, co. Donegal.——Capt. D. E. Johnson, of 5th Foot, to Sarah Ellis, dau. of Isaac Bates, esq. of Kennington.——At Carmarthen, Sackville, son and heir of Sackville Gwynne, esq. of Glanbrane, to Mary, heiress of Chas. Morgan, esq. Mayor of Carmarthen.——12. At Camberwell, Peter, son of late Jos. Cator, of Beckenham, to Martha, dau. of late Gilbert Alder, of Laytonstone, esq.——At Belchester, Berwickshire, Hen. Foskett, esq. to Maria, dau. of late Rev. J. Young, of Legerwood.——Sam. Bedford Edwards, esq. of Arsley House, Beds. to Sophia, dau. of J. Hubbard, esq. of Stratford Grove, Essex.——Donald Mackinnan, M.D. to Jane, dau. of T. Price, esq. of the Strand, and of Manavon, Montgomeryshire. ——13. Rev. W. Morgan, Vicar of Cayo and Llanfynydd, to Miss Cath. Thomas, of Carmarthen.——14. At Marylebone, Dan. Macnamara, esq. surgeon, R.N. to Frances, dau. of Geo. Fennell, esq.——Jas. Cunliffe, esq. of Blackbourn, banker, to Mary, dau. of J. Ostle, esq. of Clifford House, North Shields.——Rev. Edw. Booth, Vicar of Friskney, to Lucy-Burrough, dau. of late Rev. S. Partridge, Vicar of Boston.——15. Mr. Roby, of Alvezcote Priory, Warwickshire, to Mary, 3d dau. of T. W. Jee, esq. of Peckleton.

June 7. At Forglen House, Jos. Murray, esq. jun. of Ayton, to Grace, dau. of Sir G. Abercromby, bart.——9. In the Isle of Man, Richard, only son of Joseph Mellin, esq. Wakefield, to Jane, dau. of Hon. Rich. Mullins, and grand-dau. of Lord Ventry, of Bunham House, co. Kerry.——10. By the Very Rev. Dean of Norwich, his only son, Wm. Hamilton Turner, esq. to Emily, 3d dau. of late Charles Blachely, esq. of Bury. ——Sam. Frampton Stailard, esq. of Burton-crescent, to Eliza-Catherine, dau. of R. Nicholls, esq. of Toft, Lincolnshire.——At Clapham, Jas. Thomas, esq. of E. I. C.'s Madras civil service, to Maria, dau. of W. F. Woodgate, esq.——Horatio Bolingbroke, esq. of Norwich, to Hannah-Shaw, dau. of Richard Peyton, of Birmingham.——11. At Maidstone, Courtney Stracey, esq. of Hill-green, to Charlotte, dau. of W. G. D. Tyssen, esq. of Fitzroy-square.——12. G. Pout, esq. of Market-street, to Eliza, dau. of late Rev. G. Smith, Minister of Market-street.—— Rev. R. E. Hankinson, of Walpole St. Peter's, to Susanna-Mary-Anne: also the Rev. Martin Boswell, of Southgate, to Dorothea, daus. of Rev. Dr. Chatfield, Vicar of Chatteris. ——14. Andrew-Wm. Corbet, esq. of Sandorne Castle, to Mary-Emma, dau. of late John Hill, esq. of Hawkstone Park, grand-dau. to Sir J. Hill, bt. and niece to Lord Hill. ——J. R. Raines, esq. 46th Reg. to Julia, dau. of late E. Jardine, banker, Sevenoaks. ——At Marylebone, John, son of Alex. M'Neile, esq. of Ballycastle, Ireland, to Charlotte-Lavinia, dau. of Sir T. Dallas, K.C.B.——16. At St. Pancras, Jesse, son of Jesse Ainsworth, esq. of Wicken Hall, Lancashire, to Hannah, dau. of late R. Lees, esq. of Oldham.——17. At Edinburgh, Josiah Nisbet, esq. of Madras Civil Service, to Rachel, dau. of Sir J. Marjoribanks, bart. M. P.——At Bitton, Thos son of late Rev. Hugh-Williams Austin, of Barbadoes, to Charlotte, dau. of late S. Whitchurch, esq. of Bristol.——18. At Golden, Tipperary, Charles Collins, esq. B. A. eldest son of the late C. Collins, esq. of Ashbourne Grove, to Anna-Matilda, dau. of R. Creagne, esq. of Castle Park, Golden, and cousin to Earl of Rosse.——19. At Streatham, Geo. Chilton, of Inner Temple, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Miss Poore, grand-dau. of G. Wolff, esq of Balham-hill, and sister of Sir E. Poore, bart. ——Rev. James Thomas, of Haverfordwest, to Maria, dau. of late B. Gillam, esq. banker, of Bristol.——21. At Ashbourne, the Rev. H. C. Boutflower, Head Master of Bury school, Lancashire, to Harriet, dau. of late H. J. Boutflower, esq.——24. At St. James's, Charles, son of Sir H. Osenden, bart. of Broome Park, Kent, to Elizabeth-Catharine, dau. of Rev. Dr. Holcombe, Prebendary of Westminster.——30. Hen. Thompson, esq. B.A. to Anne-Harrison, dau. of Rev. James Bell, Vicar of Lympne, Kent.

OBI-

OBITUARY.

Marquis Cornwallis.

Aug. 16. At his residence in Old Burlington-street, the Most Noble Charles Cornwallis, Marquis and Earl Cornwallis, Viscount Broome, Baron Cornwallis of Eye, in the county of Suffolk, and a Baronet.

This highly-respected nobleman was the only son of Charles, the first Marquis, and the illustrious Governor General of India, (who died at Ghauzepoor, in the Province of Benares, on the 5th of October, 1805, worn out with an active life, spent in the service of his country, and covered with honours and glory) by Jemima, the daughter of James Jones, esq.

His Lordship was born on the 19th of October, 1774; and in 1796, was elected one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Suffolk, which honourable station he retained till the decease of his father in 1805. On the 17th of April, 1797, he married Lady Louisa Gordon, the first daughter of Alexander, Duke of Gordon, by Jane, the daughter of Sir William Maxwell, bart. and by whom he has had issue five daughters, viz. Lady Jane, born Oct. 5, 1798, and who married May 13, 1819, the Hon. Richard Neville, the son and heir of Lord Braybrook; Lady Louisa, born Feb. 24, 1801; Lady Jemima, born April 29, 1803; Lady Mary, born Nov. 17, 1804; and Lady Elizabeth, born January, 1807. On the 25th of May, 1803, he was appointed to the command of the Eastern Battalion of Suffolk Militia; and in 1805, Master of his Majesty's Buck Hounds.

From the great and deserved estimation in which his Lordship was universally held, his loss will be severely felt by his family and friends; and more particularly in the neighbourhood of his estates, upon which he generally resided. His amiable character and unassuming disposition; the mildness and urbanity of his manners; and the kindness and benevolence of his heart, rendered him throughout life as beloved as he was respected. The state of his health had been such, as to induce his medical attendants to recommend a visit to the Continent, which he was about to undertake, when his disease terminated fatally. On no other occasion would be have deserted his country; and never would he have made the cheapness of the Continent a plea for increasing the embarrassments of his countrymen.

His Lordship dying without heirs male, the Marquisate becomes extinct; but he is succeeded in the Earldom by his uncle, the Hon. and Right Rev. James Cornwallis, the venerable Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

This exemplary Prelate is the third son of Charles, the fifth Lord and first Earl Cornwallis, by Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Charles, the second Viscount Townshend. He was born on the 25th of Feb. 1742, and received the early part of his education at Eton, from whence he was removed to Merton College, Oxford, of which Society he became a Fellow. He was appointed Chaplain to Marquis Townshend when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and was presented by his uncle Frederic, Archbishop of Canterbury, to the valuable Rectories of Wrotham, in Kent, and of Newington, in Oxfordshire. From a Prebend of Westminster he was preferred to the Deanery of Canterbury, in which he was installed April 29, 1775. In 1781, he was consecrated Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and in 1791, on the translation of Bishop Douglas to the See of Salisbury, he succeeded him as Dean of Windsor; which, in 1794, he exchanged for that of Durham. He married April the 30th, 1771, Miss Catharine Mann, the fourth daughter of Galfridus Mann, esq. M.P. for the Borough of Maidstone, by Sarah, the daughter of John Gregory, esq. and by her (who died Sept. 17, 1811) has issue Elizabeth, born in 1774, and died in 1813; Charles; Susan; who died infants; and James, born Sept. 20, 1778, who represented the Borough of Eye in the Parliaments of 1796 and 1802, and who married Dec. 12, 1804, the only daughter of Francis Dickens, of Wollaston Hall, Northamptonshire, esq. and formerly a Knight of the Shire for that county.

Ipswich, Aug. 16, 1829. J. F.

George Nassau, Esq.

Aug. 18. At his residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, and in the 67th year of his age, George Nassau, esq.

The noble and illustrious house of Nassau has produced heroes allied to the greatest Princes of Europe, and renowned both in the cabinet and the field.

Henry-Frederick de Nassau, Prince of Orange, and grandfather to William the Third, of glorious memory, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, and

King

King of Great Britain, had a natural son Frederick de Nassau, whom he endowed with the Lordship of Zulestein, in the Province of Utrecht, and who thereupon assumed that name. By his wife Mary, the daughter of Sir William Killigrew, of the County of Cornwall, bart. and Chamberlain to Queen Catherine, the consort of King Charles the Second, he had issue a son and heir, William-Henry de Zulestein, a person high in favour with King William the Third, and whom, in consideration of his faithful services and eminent abilities, as well as of his near alliance to him in blood, that Monarch was pleased to create, by Letters Patent, bearing date the 10th of May, 1695, Baron of Enfield, in the County of Middlesex, Viscount Tunbridge in Kent, and Earl of Rochford, in the County of Essex. His Lordship purchased of Sir Henry Wingfield, bart. (a branch of a very antient and widely-extended family in Suffolk) the Manor of Easton in that County, with the remainder of his estates in the neighbourhood; and made that place his occasional residence.'

From this illustrious personage is lineally descended the late George Nassau, esq

His father, the Hon. Richard-Savage Nassau, was the second son of Frederick, the third Earl of Rochford, by Bessey, the eldest daughter of Richard Savage, the fourth Earl Rivers, and was born on the 1st of June, 1723; and on the 24th of Dec. 1751, married Elizabeth, the sole daughter and heir of Edward Spencer, of Rendlesham, in the County of Suffolk, esq. and the widow of James, the third Duke of Hamilton in Scotland, and the second Duke of Brandon in England. By this Lady he had issue Lucy, who was born on the 3d of Nov. 1752, and who died unmarried; William-Henry, born June the 28th, 1754, and who, on the decease of his uncle, William-Henry, the fourth Earl of Rochford, succeeded him in his honours; and George, the subject of the present notice. Mr. Nassau purchased Easton of the Earl, his elder brother, and made it for several years his constant residence. He was likewise one of the Clerks of the Board of Green Cloth, and a Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Malden; and departed this life in May, 1780, the year previous to the demise of his brother. Her Grace died on the 9th of March, 1771.

Mr. Nassau was born on the 5th of Sept. 1756, and inherited from the will of Sir John Fitch-Barker, (who died Jan. 3, 1766) of Grimston Hall, in the Parish of Trimley St. Martin, in Suffolk, bart. (a family now extinct in the County) considerable possessions; and for some time resided in that Parish. In 1805 he served the office of High Sheriff of the County. Of late years, however, Mr. Nassau has constantly resided in town, with the exceptions of his annual visits to his friends at Wolverston. On the 12th he was seized with a paralytic affection, under the effects of which he lingered until the 18th following, when he expired, to the inexpressible grief of his friends and acquaintance.

Mr. Nassau was an universal favourite, inasmuch as he possessed those qualities, of which mankind are seldom jealous, and which they are ever ready to recommend. But his genuine personal character could only be justly appreciated by those who witnessed him in his domestic circle. Here he was eminently distinguished for those virtues which form the chief ornament of private life. With a suavity and urbanity of manners peculiarly attractive, he united an ardour and activity of benevolence to a temper liberal, disinterested, and humane. Adorned with the graces of external accomplishments, acquired at a period when independence and politeness, not servility and adulation, were the characteristics of a gentleman, his easy condescension endeared him not only to the circle in which he moved, but also to those with whom the forms and fashion of the world rendered it necessary that he should associate. He possessed in perfection the

"Morum dulce melos, et agendi semita simplex."

Though he lived much with the great, his manners were not proud or arrogant; they were the pure and simple courtesies of life; the courtesies which proceed from Christian benevolence, and a lively apprehension of the feelings of others. His piety to his Maker was zealous; his faith in his Redeemer unshaken; his affection to his friends consistent; and his charity to those around him judicious and unostentatious. Beloved, respected, and admired by all who knew him, he will live, as long as ever man lived, in the memory and affection of his friends.

While, therefore, they deeply lament the *too sudden* termination of such exalted virtues, they will console themselves with the reflection (to use the words of an eminent writer in the delineation of his own character) that "if he relieved the wants and distresses of

of the unhappy without ostentation; did justice without interest; maintained his own independence without pride or insolence; moderated his attachment to external objects, and placed his affections on those above, trusting to have so passed through things temporal as finally to lose not the things that are eternal, he will be found by them to have —— lived enough!"

Attached, at an early period of life, to the Arts and Literature of his Country, as well as to the investigation of its Antiquities, Mr. Nassau long held a distinguished rank among the collectors of rare and curious works. Possessed of an ample fortune, by which he was enabled to gratify his wishes and propensity, and which he did without regard to expence, he spared no pains in the formation and extension of his Library. In this honourable and praise-worthy pursuit, his taste in selecting, was no less conspicuous than his zeal in acquiring, whatever was scarce and valuable in the various branches of Literature, from the earliest period to the present time. His favourite classes, however, were early English Poetry, the Drama, Topography, and History. In the two latter departments, his collection comprises the best and most valuable works, many of which are on large paper, and illustrated with a profusion of drawings, prints, and portraits; and is further enriched by an extensive series of the rarest Historical Tracts. His tomes of Old English Poetry and Dramatic Works are numerous; his Books of Emblems unique; and in the Miscellaneous productions of the English Press, during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James the First, most extensive. Surrounded by his favourite books, and in the true enjoyment of the "otium literarium cum dignitate," to him, as Prospero says,

——— "his Library
Was Dukedom large enough;"—

and even to the close of his life, few days passed which did not witness some choice and valuable addition to his rich and curious treasures.

To the elucidation of the Antiquities of Suffolk, his attention was early directed; and his Collections in this, his favourite department, are most ample and profusely enriched with accurate drawings of Churches, Monuments, Seats, Buildings, &c. His productions from the pencils of Rooker, Hearne, and Byrne; and of his native artists, Gainsborough, Frost, and Johnson, are numerous and highly valuable; and his engraved prints and portraits, in illustration of this branch of pursuit, are equally ample. The many small articles of unfrequent occurrence, of Prophecies, of Wonderful Relations, and of Witchcrafts, which enrich this department, are well worthy of attention, and fully evince with what a keenness and an ardour he sought for

"The small, rare Volume, black with
tarnish'd gold."

Indeed, a more choice or valuable treasure of Suffolk Topography, and of works in illustration of it, has been seldom or ever collected.

His MS. Collection, which is extensive, is enriched with fine copies of "Ryece's Collections of the Antiquities of Suffolk," once in the possession of Arthur Collins, esq. the author of the "Peerage of England;" and afterwards of Nicholas Revett, esq.; and of "Hawes' History or Memoirs of Framlingham, and Loes Hundred in Suffolk;" both illustrated with the arms of the families of the county, beautifully emblazoned.

In the "Repertorium Bibliographicum," are enumerated several choice articles in Mr. Nassau's Library.

Ipswich, Aug. 20, 1823. J. F.

THE ABBE ANGE-DENIS MACQUIN.

The Abbé Macquin, descended of Scotch Ancestry, was born at Meaux en Brie, in the department of the Seine and Marne, in France, in the year 1756, and was educated in the College of that city, where his extraordinary proficiency in classical learning obtained for him, at an early age, the rank of Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres, which he held for several years, together with an Ecclesiastical Benefice in the neighbourhood.

Previously to the eventful period of the Revolution, the literary talents of this gentleman had rendered him conspicuous in the province in which he resided; and an honest conviction of the baneful effects of the principles which were disseminated throughout France at that time, having induced him to employ his pen to expose their demoralizing character, in a journal published in his native city, he became an object of menace and violence, when all attempts, by the offer of the highest preferment in the Church, were found to be insufficient to persuade him to join the revolutionary fanaticks of the day. Firm in the principles in which he had been educated, and unshaken in the rectitude of his conduct, he resigned his Professorship, as soon as it appeared to him that a longer continuance in a public employment would have been incompatible with those principles, and lived, for

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some time, upon the income of a small patrimonial estate; until, at length, a direct attack upon his life compelled him to retire from a scene of horror and bloodshed, and to seek an asylum in another country.

In the month of September 1792 he left Meaux, and, after encountering innumerable perils in traversing the country towards the coast, arrived at St. Valery, where he embarked, and, in a few hours reached the shores of England; grateful to that Providence which had conducted him to a country where his life was in safety, and where, in common with his unfortunate countrymen, he was received with kindness and humanity. He took up his abode at Hastings, and applied himself to the study of the English language, to which he was previously a perfect stranger, with so much success, that in the course of a few months, he was enabled to address a composition, in English blank-verse, to a gentleman of considerable literary acquirements, in a style of grammatical accuracy rarely equalled by a foreigner, even after a long course of study.

Altogether dependent upon his own personal exertions, in a strange land, without friends or pecuniary resources, the Abbé had hitherto supported himself, and assisted some of his suffering companions in misfortune, by the sale, for very trifling sums, of his sketches of some of the picturesque scenery in the neighbourhood of Hastings; when, in the early part of the year 1793, the present Norroy King of Arms, to whom he had been accidentally introduced, soon after his arrival in England, suggested to him the employment of his pencil in heraldic designs. The offer was accepted; his pencil, which, in the more auspicious stage of his life, had been a source of amusement in the hours of relaxation from study, was destined to secure to him an honourable independence; and, from that period, he became attached to the College of Arms as an heraldic draughtsman, and had the happiness, during a long series of years, to enjoy the friendship of many of its members, among whom the late Sir Isaac Heard, Garter, entertained for him the highest regard.

The Abbé Macquin's habits of life were very retired, constantly dedicating his leisure to literary pursuits: and he made himself so well acquainted with the English language, that, in the course of the last fifteen years, he edited several works of considerable merit; though, from a feeling of diffidence, as a foreigner, he could not be prevailed upon to allow them to be put forth to the public under his own name. He compiled the Catalogue of the Library of the Medical Society, printed in the year 1804; was the author of a Treatise upon Heraldry and Knighthood, as well as a Survey of London, and other articles, inserted in the Encyclopædia Londinensis; also, of an ingenious Essay upon the Pugilistic Games of the Ancients, tracted from the Greek and Latin Authors, which appeared in the Sporting Magazine in 1817 and 1818; to which publication he also contributed a great number of articles upon the Fine Arts, as well as upon subjects of Literature. He was employed in editing an improved re-print of Bellinger's Dictionary of French and English Idioms, recently published by Sherwood and Co.; and, having a great taste for lexicographical knowledge, he devoted much of his time, towards the close of his life, in illustrating the last edition of Johnson's Dictionary; the result of which, under the title of "Etymological Gleanings," it was his intention to have offered to the public. His Latin Poem, entitled, "Tabella Cibaria, or the Bill of Fare," illustrated by copious and highly entertaining notes, published about three years since, was composed by him soon after his arrival in this country, and is a work displaying considerable ingenuity and classical learning.

An amateur of the Fine Arts, he possessed a thorough knowledge of the various schools of Painting; and his judgment of ancient pictures, which has been frequently available to several eminent Collectors, has been rarely surpassed. He sketched with great spirit and effect; and his heraldic employment placed him in the way of exercising his taste upon several public occasions. The Car, which bore the mortal remains of the heroic Nelson to St. Paul's Cathedral, was designed by him, and the well-applied motto "*Hoste devicto requievit,*" on one of the compartments, was considered highly creditable to his classical taste. He also prepared the design for the new Throne in the House of Lords, approved by his Majesty, which was executed under his immediate direction.

After the conclusion of the war in 1814, he visited France for a short time; but, having during the revolution been deprived of most of those friends and connexions which alone could have attached him to his native country, and his habits of life having, during the long period of his exile, become more English than French, he returned to England, and determined to pass the remainder of his days in his adopted country.

If the Abbé Macquin was distinguish-

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ed for his classical taste and learning, he was no less so for the substantial endowments which adorn the character of an honest man. He was born and educated in the Roman Catholic faith: but his religious principles were marked by a feeling of liberality and benevolence; his manners were cheerful, his memory retentive; and, had he sought to extend the circle of his acquaintance, few men, perhaps, possessed, in a higher degree, the requisite qualifications for polished society.

He died in Bermondsey-street, in the borough of Southwark, on the 17th of July, and was interred in the Church of St. John Horsleydown, on the 22d of the same month, having nearly completed his 67th year.

REV. WEEDEN BUTLER.

July 14. At Greenhill, near Harrow, without struggle or groan, after a month's confinement to his chamber, by gradual and very perceptible decay, calm, patient and resigned, in the eighty-first year of his age, the Rev. Weeden Butler, senior, the last of the founders of the Society meeting in Craven-street, Strand, for the Discharge and Relief of persons imprisoned for Small Debts, and one of the founders of THE SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY, at his birth-place, in 1792. *Esto perpetua!*

This venerable man was born in High-street, Margate, XXII. Sept. O.S.; III. Oct. N.S. 1742; the sixth son of Daniel Butler, esq. a reputable solicitor of that place. At the age of fourteen years, he had lost both his parents; and, therefore, with his own free will and consent, was articled by an elder brother, Mr. Richard Butler, of Rye, apprentice and clerk, for the term of six years, to Mr. Benjamin Rosewell, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London, attorney and solicitor*.

The engagement was made on the 24th Dec. 1757; but, when the stipulated term expired, notwithstanding Mr. Rosewell demonstrated the most perfect approbation of his services, by offering to accept the young freeman gratuitously for a partner in business, the subject of this memoir renounced for ever the profession of the law, on conscientious grounds, and resolved, by dint of still harder study and the most diligent and intense application of heart and mind, to improve his intellectual powers, and to prepare and fit himself for entering into holy orders. About this interesting crisis, by which the whole tenor of his life was to be materially determined, he frequented (not without an eye to steady inquiry and rigorous discrimination) all the celebrated Churches, chapels, and meeting-houses, within and around the metropolis. The result of his search after truth fixed his choice, and he devoted his time thenceforth without wavering to the service of his God, as a humble minister of Christ's Gospel, and a firm member of the Establishment, upon the fullest conviction of its excellence. The systematic course of his classical and theological reading, which he never entirely laid aside, was in an essential measure chosen, directed, and aided, by that variously-gifted but unhappy character, the eloquent, the learned, the polite, the humane, the gay, vain, extravagant, dissipated, handsome, very popular preacher, Dr. William Dodd; to whom, in his turn, he acted as an assiduous and indefatigable amanuensis, from 1764 till his patron's ignominious end in June 1777 †.

Dr. Dodd's "Commentary on the Holy Bible," a work in three volumes, folio, begun in 1765 and published in 1770, was in part carefully compiled, and altogether written out fairly for the press by the Rev. Weeden Butler, who also assisted in editing the four last volumes of "The Christian's Magazine," and revised the rough copy and corrected the proof sheets of the poem in blank verse "Thoughts in Prison ‡." In the last singularly affecting composition, occur lines so indicative of the worth of the person eulogized and of the condemned author's gratitude, that we subjoin them with pleasure:

"But, I am lost! a criminal adjudg'd!
A guilty miscreant!—Canst thou think, my friend, [found!—
Oh BUTLER,—'midst a million faithful
Oh canst thou think, who knowst, who long hast known
My inmost soul; oh canst thou think that life," &c.

Dr. Dodd was licenced on the 3d Oct 1767, to be the morning preacher in Charlotte-street Chapel, Pimlico, and he appointed his amanuensis to be the reader in that then fashionable house of prayer,

* This house is now the well-known office of Messrs. Dawes and Chatfield, solicitors, the former gentleman the nephew, and both gentlemen the pupils of the clergyman whose loss we respectfully announce.

† See our poetical department for this month.

‡ See in Gent. Mag. for 1790, p. 1077; and Gent. Mag. for 1793, pp. 233, &c. some pathetic notices of his dead friend, penned by Mr. Butler, sen.

prayer, in which Queen Charlotte constantly rented four very capacious pews for the household until her Majesty's death. On the 24th February, 1776, the Doctor resigned his office of morning preacher in the Chapel; and Dr. Courtenay, rector of Saint George's, Hanover-square, at the Doctor's request, nominated in his room the deserving reader; who was licenced accordingly and by purchase became the proprietor of one quarter part of the concern, officiating therein zealously and regularly up to the year 1814. In 1778, he was lecturer of St. Clement, Eastcheap, and St. Martin Orgars.

On the 16th Dec. 1771, Mr. Butler married Miss Ann Giberne, of Parliament-street, Westminster. By this lady he had issue, four sons and a daughter. Two sons (one an infant) and his wife died before him. For more than forty years he was master of a classical school, in which he educated his three sons; viz. 1. the Rev. Weeden Butler, M.A. of Chelsea, his successor to chapel morning duty and to the school, rector of Great Woolstone, Bucks, and lecturer of Brompton Chapel, Kensington; 2. the Rev. George Butler, D. D. of Harrow, head-master of the school, and rector of Gayton, Northamptonshire; 3. Charles-William Butler, esq. captain of the William Pitt extra East Indiaman, who, on the 17th Dec. 1813, was shipwrecked with all his crew, during a tremendous gale at midnight, off Algoa Bay, after firing several half-minute signal-guns. Upon the confirmed intelligence of this melancholy catastrophe, letters innumerable of sweet or bitter import, of sympathy the most unfeigned and grief the most sincere, and likewise of sanguine contradictory assurances the most plausible and artificial, flowed in an uninterrupted stream from different channels upon the anxious, pious, Christian father; and, what might have been foreseen ensued: the quick and severe alternations of justifiable alarm and of unfounded hope, incessantly productive of little less than paroxysms of sorrow and joy, of resignation and rapture, thus fruitlessly upheld for many months after the grand shock had been endured, and upheld too even by professional men who ought to have reasoned better, agitated much an aged frame by nature vigorous, but always delicately sensitive.

In 1814, by the advice of friends, the subject of the present article retired from Chelsea to the recluse village of Gayton, where *remotis arbitris* he admirably discharged the duties of Curate to his son, till increasing infirmities compelled the Veteran to withdraw from that responsible and important post in 1820, at first to the Isle of Wight, next to Bristol, finally to Greenhill.

The following letter from the Botanical Professor of Cambridge, co-proprietor of Charlotte-street Chapel, on the occasion of Mr. Butler's reluctant secession from the scene of his earliest ministry, is far too honourable to the Professor and to the memory of the defunct, to be omitted:

"My dear Sir, I ought to have answered your favour of the 8th instant sooner, and might certainly have done it; but time runs on insensibly, and my ability for writing is very small. As I enter on my eightieth year on Tuesday next, I have reason to be thankful that I am able to read or write at all, that I can walk about my premises and drive myself in my gig; and, above all, that I can yet preach every Sunday. I was truly gratified to find that you intend removing to Gayton: both because the retirement to so pleasant and healthy a situation and quitting the bustle and fatigues in which you have been engaged, must be very agreeable at your time of life; and also because the flock will not be left to a common hireling, but will, I am well persuaded, be duly fed with the most salutary food. This is an object which must be near the heart of every conscientious clergyman. It is melancholy to see several of our neighbouring parishes without so much as a resident curate, served irregularly once on the Sunday in haste. Accordingly, Dissenters swarm in them all; and in one of them, there are sometimes five or six persons in the Church, and five or six hundred in the meeting. In this parish there are only five or six Dissenters, and they are among the lowest of the people, not scrupling to come to Church, and sending their children to the Sunday-school. The cause of this probably is, that the rectors have been constantly resident ever since the Reformation. For the last hundred and twenty years my family have been both Patrons and Rectors; and we, having also more than half the property of the parish, have considerable influence in it. Indeed, many of the farmers have been either servants themselves in the family, or have married servants from it. I have three tenants, brothers, and sons of a servant, who was also clerk of the parish: industrious young men, two of them bringing up families with comfort, the third having only one son. I did not know that your son Mr. Weeden Butler had so numerous a family. I accept him cheerfully as your successor. With

With my compliments and good wishes to both your sons, and earnest prayers for your comfort in your new situation, I remain, my dear Sir, your very faithful friend and servant,

"*Pertenhall*, 28*th Sept.* 1814." Thos. Martyn."

Of the unassuming Gospel Minister under our consideration although no action can be mentioned calculated to surprize and astonish, yet many were the charitable deeds which his right hand wrought and his left hand knew not: and much might be recorded in full proof of spiritual merit of no common order. In his ordinary intercourse with mankind he acted with upright intentions; and, although sometimes disappointed and deceived, he deceived, he disappointed none. His word was truly his bond; and he fulfilled it, not unfrequently to his own hindrance. As a son he was dutiful and affectionate, as an apprentice submissive and docile, as an amanuensis skilful and intelligent, as a husband attentive, gentle, and kind, as a father mild, indulgent, and impartial, as an instructor of youth courteous and forbearing, as a friend faithful and constant, as a master of a regular family punctual and condescending, as a subject loyal to his prince; in every distinct department of social life, in short, he shone forth a blameless pattern to his children and to his neighbours. But, viewed as a Clergyman of the Established Church of England, he exhibited loftier qualifications and more splendid endowments. Called to the ministry by no worldly considerations, he acted from principle not for lucre of gain. Receiving his sacred commission from heaven, he obeyed, and cast Mammon behind him. He preached on temperance and righteousness, and he was a temperate and righteous man. He felt exactly as he taught. From his pulpit he enforced the saving and sound doctrine of Faith with Good Works: he himself believed the pure Gospel of Christ; he himself took up his cross and followed his adorable Redeemer through thorns and briars; he himself meekly let his light shine before his fellow mortals that they might see his works and glorify his God. Of his purse often bounteous and always liberal in due proportion to his means; of his advice and recommendation and labours of love, never sparing or dilatory in the hour of trial and distress; to the close of his active and useful pilgrimage he possessed and he uniformly displayed a generous heart, a sagacious head, an honest and unclenched hand. Honoured in his congregation when alive; by numbers whom he esteemed and loved, he died in a good old age without harbouring one thought of unkindness, and without leaving to his knowledge one enemy. His practice corresponded to his profession. His conduct throughout the busy week bore witness to the sanctity of his precepts, whilst his precepts on the Sabbath-day inculcated with unction and holy fervour, piety, plain dealing, peace, and good will. His diet simple, his meal temperate, his draughts limited; he was constitutionally and habitually abstemious and sober. His corporeal and mental faculties, of course, were weapons keen and bright, worn by use, not rust; for, alert and active in disposition and from youth accustomed to toil, in health he rose betimes by a settled plan, whilst his repose was uncertain and mainly depended on the value and pressure of immediate duties; since very early had he fixed the solemn purpose not unnecessarily to defer whatever he could perform. Even his slightest amusements were wisely and conscientiously chosen; and, whilst they tended to relax the mind, recruited the spirits, and repaired and refreshed instead of enervating the body. In his strength of manhood, he now and then gardened, bowled, fished, sailed, travelled; but, he never danced, he never hunted, he never gamed; he was consistent.

In March 1786 he planned, and, in September 1787 with the aid of pecuniary contributions sanctioned by the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Bromley Cadogan, he instituted, the Chelsea Sunday Schools. "Thus, being dead, he yet speaketh."

A revered parent's remains were placed in the family vault at Chelsea by the executors, his two surviving sons.

His late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent had a great regard for Mr. Butler. In a letter to the late James Neild, esq. dated Quebec, 4th Nov. 1791, his Royal Highness says, "You will be pleased to thank Mr. Butler for the Sermon he has been so good as to present me with; as also for the very polite letter which accompanied it. He may depend, when my establishment shall at a future period be formed, on my remembering the promise I made him when at Carlton-house." Accordingly, on the 20th May, 1799, the Duke of Kent appointed Mr. Butler one of his Domestic Chaplains.

Mr. Butler's writings were many and multifarious; but his known publications are few and mostly re-prints of other writers. Among these the following are ascertained:

1. "The Cheltenham Guide," 8vo. original; 2. "Single Sermons," 4to. and 8vo. original; 3. "Jortin's Tracts," 2 vols. 8vo., 1790, much enlarged; 4. "Wilcocks'

"Wilcocks' Roman Conversations," 2 vols. 8vo. 1797; 5. "Memoirs of Mark Hildesley, D. D. Lord Bishop of Sodor and Mann, and Master of Sherburn Hospital; under whose auspices THE HOLY SCRIPTURES were translated into the Manks Language," 8vo. 1799, original; 6. "An Account of the Life and Writings of the Rev. George Stanhope, D.D. Dean of Canterbury, author of the Paraphrase and Comment on the Epistles and Gospels," 8vo. original.

He most materially assisted his friend and co-adjutor the late James Neild, esq. in preparing for the press a third edition of the "Account of the Society meeting in Craven-street, published in 1805;" and still more so in the enlarged final edition of 1812, every line of which he twice transcribed; and also took upon himself the labour of correcting the proof sheets. All these works he superintended gratuitously for others or printed at his own sole expence.—"Labor ipse voluptas: Gloria Deo."

Hardly one charitable Institution exists in London, to which Mr. Butler's popular oratory did not essentially contribute credit and cash.

A very fine portrait of Dr. Dodd, painted by Gainsborough, and a large quarto volume of the Doctor's unedited poems in MS. bound, including a tragedy called "The Syracusan," and a comedy called "Sir Roger de Coverly," are left by Mr. Butler to his legatees. The portrait is the only likeness extant. The poems are pleasingly composed. Rev. Philip Dodd and Rev. Weeden Butler, junior, possess all the Doctor's unprinted sermons.

Mr. Butler was also, by desire of the Pimlico and Chelsea Volunteers in 1798, chaplain to their united corps that formed "THE QUEEN'S VOLUNTEERS." He died a Freemason. Thus in these few artless and hurried lines is related, to human eyes, the tenor of a Christian's life, exceeding fourscore years: of which the gentle possessor never wished to live over again one day. B.

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WILLIAM COOMBE, ESQ.

June 19. At his apartments, Lambeth-road, in his 82d year, Wm. Coombe, esq. a gentleman long known to the literary world by his various productions, but who never affixed his name to his works.

He was educated at Eton and Oxford. He possessed great talents, and a very fine person, as well as a good fortune, which, unhappily, he soon dissipated among the high connections to which his talents and attainments introduced him, and he subsequently passed through many vicissitudes of life, which at length compelled him to resort to Literature for support. Innumerable are the works of taste and science which were submitted to his revision, and of which others had the reputation. A love of show and dress, but neither gaming or drinking, was the source of his embarrassments. He was indeed remarkably abstemious, drinking nothing but water till the last few weeks of his life, when wine was recommended to him as a medicine. But, though a mere water drinker, his spirit at the social board kept pace with that of the company. He possessed musical knowledge and taste, and formerly sung in a very agreeable manner. His conversation was always entertaining and instructive, and he possessed a calm temper with very agreeable manners. He was twice married. His second wife, who is now alive, is the sister of Mrs Cosway, and possessed of congenial taste and talents.

He originally excited great attention in the fashionable world, by a poem, entitled "The Diaboliad," in two parts, the second of which was far inferior to the first. The hero and heroine were generally understood to be a nobleman and a duchess lately deceased. "The Philosopher of Bristol," &c and "The Flattering Milliner, or modern Half-hour," performed at Bristol in 1775, were likewise by him; as was "The Devil upon Two Sticks in England," being a continuation of "Le Diable Boiteux of Le Sage," 4 vols. 1790; 2d edit. 6 vols. 12mo. 1810; in which many very distinguished characters at that period were introduced, and the whole entitles him to the name of the English Le Sage, which some have been pleased to confer upon him, though far inferior to Le Sage's work. He was the author also of several political pamphlets, which made a considerable impression on the publick, among which were "The Royal Interview," "A Letter from a Country Gentleman to his Friend in Town," "A Word in Season," "The Letters of Valerius on the State of Parties," 8vo. 1804, and many others. He also wrote those letters which appear under the title of "Letters of the late Lord Lyttelton."

Within the last few years, under the liberal patronage of Mr. Ackermann, who continued to be a generous friend to him till his last moments, he brought forth a work which became very popular and attractive, under the title of "The Tour of Doctor Syntax in search of the Picturesque." It was originally insert-ed

ed in the Poetical Magazine, published by Mr. Ackermann, but afterwards reprinted in 8vo. 1812; 2d edit. 1813, and subsequent editions. This work, which he extended to a "Second and Third Tour," with nearly the same spirit and humour which characterised the first, will for ever rank among the most humorous productions of British literature. He afterwards produced poems, entitled, "The English Dance of Death," and "The Dance of Life," which were written with the same spirit, humour, and knowledge of mankind that marked the other works. His last poem was "The History of Johnny Quæ Genus, The Little Foundling of the late Dr. Syntax." All these works were illustrated by some admirable prints from the designs of Mr. Rowlandson.

For Mr. Ackermann he also wrote "History of Westminster Abbey," 2 vols. 4to. 1812; "Six Poems illustrative of Engravings by H. R. H. the Princess Elizabeth," 4to. 1813, and also part of the descriptions to the "Microcosm of London," 3 vols 4to.; and was the author of the papers, entitled the "Modern Spectator," in Ackermann's Repository of Arts.

The Bristol Observer of July 16, publishes the following anecdotes of this highly-favoured iterary humourist, as given by a gentleman, one of his contemporaries, during his residence at Bristol Hotwells, which place he visited about the year 1768:—"He was tall and handsome in person, an elegant scholar, and highly accomplished in his manners and behaviour. He lived in a most princely style, and, though a bachelor, kept two carriages, several horses, and a large retinue of servants. He had resided abroad for many years. It was said that he was the son of a tradesman in London, who left him a very handsome fortune, but which it is supposed he soon dissipated, and then commenced Author. He was generally recognized by the appellation of 'Count Coombe'."

From another quarter, says the same respectable Journal, "we have been told that a gentleman once gave Mr. Coombe the friendly hint that his sister-in-law, a lady possessing a fortune of forty thousand pounds, 'might with ease be wooed, and without pains be won.' But this suggestion 'the Count' spurned from him contemptuously. The lady soon afterwards became the prize of a soldier of seemingly more precarious fortune, who, we believe, still survives her—an example of greater prudence and circumspection than he by whom she was rejected."

"As an example of his powers of conversation, the late Dr. Estlin related that a friend once met Mr. Coombe walking in Tyndall's Park with a young lady under each arm—if we heard the anecdote correctly, Miss Galton and Miss Hannah More—both of whom were in tears. 'In the name of Heaven, Coombe!' exclaimed his friend, at their next meeting, 'what had you been saying to those poor girls with whom I met you the other day, to produce so much distress?'—'What distress?—when?' enquired the Count, in a tone of alarm at the imputation. On his memory being brought home to the fact, he rejoined, 'Oh! nothing at all—some melancholy tale of imagination, trumped up to suit their palate and diversify the scene. But of the pearly drops I was not so keen an observer as yourself'."

The life of Mr. Coombe, if impartially written, would be pregnant with amusement and instruction; but those whose literary contributions might have provided interesting materials, are probably most of them with him in the grave; and he will hereafter be chiefly remembered as the Author of "Doctor Syntax."

We ought not to conclude this article without bearing testimony to the firm reliance which Mr. Coombe placed in the Divine origin of the Christian religion, and a future existence; and to the fortitude and resignation with which he supported his full conviction of the near approach of his final release from all sublunary troubles.

WILLIAM NOBLE, ESQ.

June 7. At Wimbledon, aged 78, William Noble, esq. of Foley-place. Mr. Noble was, we believe, born at Bampton, in Westmoreland, and was formerly a Banker in Pall Mall. In Aug. 1792, Mr. Noble visited his native country, accompanied by our agreeable Correspondent, the late Joseph Budworth *, esq. This excursion produced a very pleasant Volume, under the title, "A Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes †;" in which Mr. B. expresses his obligations to Mr. Noble with a delicacy equal to its energy. Prefixed to the volume is a portrait of Mr. Noble, under the designation of "The Friend of Man."

MR. JOHN MACKEN.

June 7. At Enniskillen, after a protracted and painful illness, which he en-

* Who afterwards changed his name to Palmer, (see an account of him in vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 388.

† See vol. LXII. p. 1114; LXVI. 134; LXX. ii. 41. 141.

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dured with exemplary fortitude, Mr. John Macken, the Sailor Poet. This highly-gifted, but unfortunate individual, was the author, under the feigned name of Ismael Fitzadam, of two delightful volumes of poetry, "The Harp of the Desert," and "Lays on Land." His history, we understand, is very interesting, and we hope to lay before our readers some farther particulars of him, with a beautiful Tribute to his Memory, in our next.

MR. THOMAS GALLOWAY.

Lately. Mr. Thomas Galloway, aged 95 years, a native of the parish of Monzie. He belonged to the Duke of Perth's Regiment, and with them fought in the battle of Culloden, and is supposed to have outlived all his contemporaries of that time. After the termination of that unfortunate struggle, he continued secreted among his friends in the country, till the general amnesty, when he entered upon a small farm, which care and good management turned to such good account, that his little capital soon accumulated, till he became one of the greatest and most respectable farmers in Strathearn; "but Fortune, ever fickle," at length turned her back on her favourite. He got himself involved in several law-suits, and met with so many losses by people in the country, that he died in the utmost poverty, being obliged to friends and neighbours for his support.

MR. CHARLES WARREN.

April 21. At Wandsworth, Mr. Charles Warren, the eminent engraver. He was conversing cheerfully at the time, but the stroke of death reached without pain, and he stooped his head down to expire in an instant. Long actively employed in the business of life, Mr. Warren was generally known, and his works as generally admired. Mr. Warren was a useful Member of the Society of Arts, was one of the Chairmen of the Committee of Polite Arts, and lately contributed a communication to the Society on the practicability of engraving on steel. The following particulars are from the Report of the Secretary. Many attempts of that nature had been made, from the time of Albert Durer to the present day. It was supposed that the difficulty of engraving on so hard a substance would be compensated by the durability of the work. It had been usual to try the experiment on a thin plate of steel, but the extreme hardness of the article blunted the different instruments which were employed in cutting it, and therefore no work of art had, for a long period, been engraved on steel. Mr. Warren, however, heard that the button-manufacturers of Birmingham used a process by which they lowered the hardness of steel. He then turned his whole attention to the subject, and one by one, overcame every difficulty, and made some exquisite engravings on steel. He laid before the Society copies of these engravings, and where 4,000 and even 5,000 prints had been struck off, scarcely any difference could be observed between the first impression and the last. They all had the appearance of proofs. If he had kept the discovery to himself, it would have tended greatly to his advantage; but he preferred the improvement of the art to his personal interest, and he communicated to any person, who requested it, all the knowledge he had to bestow. As a compliment to the Society, he had laid the discovery before them, and it had been investigated on three different evenings, with the most satisfactory result. Death had suddenly snatched him away, in the full vigour of mind, and the gold medal awarded to him by the Society of Arts during the last year was therefore delivered to his brother, in trust for his orphan daughter, on the 28th of May, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who, when he presented it to his brother, said "In the midst of your affliction, however, it must afford you great consolation to know how highly your brother's character was esteemed by the Society."

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. Aged 75, Mrs. Esther Parkes, late of St. James's-street.

May 23. At Brompton, aged 18, George, only child of Sir David Wedderburn, bart.

June 1. In John-street, America-square, aged 65, Joseph-Hart Myers, M.D. who fell a sacrifice to the continued torments and consequent exhaustion of that *opprobrium Medicorum*, the gout.

June 15. At Winchester-row, New-road, Paddington, aged 62, John-Geo. Parkhurst, esq. of Catesby Abbey, Northamptonshire.

June 16. At Whitehall, aged 75, the lady of Sir Wm. Lemon, bart. She was dau. of Jas. Buller, of Morval, co. Cornwall, esq. (by Jane, dau. of Allen, 1st Earl Bathurst); and was married to Sir Wm. Lemon, bart. D.C.L. by whom she had issue 12 children.

In Upper Wimpole-st. Lieut.-gen. Thos. Bridges, of Hon. East India Company's Service, in his 80th year. He commanded the right wing of the army under the command of Lord Harris, at the capture of Seringapatam.

June

June 22. Found drowned in the Thames, near Westminster-bridge, Francis Chichester, esq. Gentleman Commoner of Trinity College, Oxford.

July 6. In Jermyn-st. Major-gen. Hon. Arthur St. Leger.

July 21. In Gower-st. Bedford-sq. Elizabeth, widow of late John-Hull Harris, esq. of Stanwell.

July 24. In Berners-street, aged 51, William Raddish, esq.

Juliana-Anne, wife of Edw. James Mascall, esq. of the King's-road, Chelsea, and dau. of Rt. Dalzell, esq. late of Tidmarsh.

July 25. Benj. Pugh, esq. of Bernard-street, Russell-square, who for a considerable number of years, attended the Oxford Circuit as Deputy Clerk of Assize. By the members of the Profession he was generally known and universally beloved.

July 28. At Twickenham, aged 80, Sarah, relict of Jeremiah Hodges, esq. late of Boulney Court, Oxon.

July 29. At Brentford, aged 81, Mrs. Montgomery.

Aug. 2. Thos. Edmond, younger son of Mr. G. Keating, Catholic Publisher, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Twickenham, aged 76, Jane, widow of late Stephen Pitt, esq. of Kensington.

Aug. 3. At Brixton, aged 32, Mr. Hen. Mann, of Princes-street, Bank, solicitor.

Aug. 7. In Bedford-sq. Major-gen. Darby Griffith, of Padsworth-house, Berks.

Aug. 8. Aged 52, John Sewell, esq. Flax Mills, Feltham.

Frances, wife of J. Tilson, esq. Foley-place.

At Dulwich Common, aged 51, the wife of S. Page, esq.

Aug. 9. At St. John's Wood, aged 25, Charlotte-Maria, wife of Rev. T. Wharton.

Aug. 10. In Devonshire-pl. Esther, wife of Rev. Francis North, Prebendary of Winchester.

Aug. 11. At Brompton, aged 59, Lieut.-col. Brookes Lawrence, late of 13th Light Dragoons, in which regiment he served 38 years; and during the command of it at the battle of Waterloo, he had two horses killed and two wounded.

BERKSHIRE.—*Aug.* 1. At Reading, aged 78, J. Gill, esq. formerly of the Strand.

At Tetsworth, aged 91, Mr. W. Eaton, many years a respectable farmer at Albury and North Weston.

BUCKS.—*July* 16. At Olney, aged 73, the mother of the Rev. S. Raban, of Westbury, Wilts.

Aug. 9. At New-house-place, Chalfont St. Giles, the Lady of Sir Corington-Edmund Carrington.

CHESHIRE.—*Aug.* 6. At Backford, Sarah, wife of Major-gen. Glegg.

CORNWALL.—*May* 18. At Truro, Mr. J. Heard, printer and publisher of *The West Briton.* He was a kind-hearted man, punctual in his dealings, and obliging to all.

CUMBERLAND.—*July* 22. Aged 42, Hen. Windus, esq.

DURHAM.—At Sherburn, aged 29, Mr. D. Bedford, teacher of the Classical and Commercial Academy, without Micklegate bar, York.

July 26. At Newcastle, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mr. Wm. Cormack, master of the *Hero*, of Aberdeen.

Aug. 8. Geo. Ornsby, esq. of Lanchester Lodge, near Durham.

ESSEX.—*June* 21. Aged 84, Robt. Biscoe, esq. of Laytonstone.

July 11. At the Grange, Leyton, aged 66, Barbara, wife of T. Lane, esq.

July 25. Of apoplexy, at Laytonstone, Mr. Letchworth, of Kates-grove, Reading. In his public principles he shewed himself the steady and consistent assertor of liberty, civil and religious. There is hardly a public Institution in that town, which has for its object either the moral improvement, or the innocent amusement of its Inhabitants, which did not find in him at once the enlightened advocate, and the liberal contributor.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*July* 17. Mary, wife of Mr. John Cooke, solicitor, of Gloucester.

July 26.—Mr. Ashfield Hunt, merchant, of Bristol.

HAMPSHIRE.—*June* 21. At Kingsclere, Dr. Kilpin.

July 15. At Penton, aged 61, Mrs. Pearce, the widow of the late John Pearce, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Wm. Sweetapple, esq. of Charlton, near Andover.

July 18. At Southampton, Susan, only dau. of Dr. Borland, of Teddington.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*July* 17. At Hereford, aged 80, the relict of W. Williams, esq. of Brecon, Banker, and dau. of W. Gwynne, esq. Cunghorday, Carmarthenshire.

Aug. 14. At Wilcroft, near Hereford, aged 69, J. Williams, esq. formerly a Solicitor at Dartford.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—At Great Berkhampstead, Katharine Gibbon, wife of William Walker, esq. of that place, and youngest dau. of late Rev. J. Newman of Sudbury.

Aug. 11. At Watford, aged 78, Harriott Steward, esq.

KENT.—At Woolwich, Douglas Lawson, esq. Royal Reg. of Artillery.

At Ramsgate, in the prime of life, Mr. John-Owen Edwards, surgeon, only son of Owen Edwards, esq. of Brook, near Laugharne, and nephew to Jas. Lewis, esq. of Conwil, Carmarthenshire.

July 18. At Ramsgate, aged 18, Miles-James, eldest son of Col. Breevor, R. Art.

July 22. At Sheerness, Capt. Robt. Jenkins, 12th foot, son of Mr. Jenkins, of Ewenny, Glamorganshire.

July 24. At Crofton Hall, aged 83, Gen. Morgan, formerly of the Coldstream Guards.

Aug. 9. Aged 80, Mr. Wm. Hurst. He had

had been a famed pedestrian, having visited most parts of England and Scotland on foot; nor did he confine his walks to his own country only, but visited many parts of the Continent, such as Flanders, France, Portugal, Gibraltar, the island of Malta, &c. His usual beverage and food when travelling was tea, bread and butter. His walks were long and rapid—walking from Margate to London, and back again, in two days, spending in the journey only a few pence. In one of his tours he was shut in a fort, when it was besieged by the French; he continued there during the siege, and was taken prisoner when it capitulated; but was set at liberty when the object of his pursuit was known.

LANCASHIRE.—*June* 16. At his seat, Quermore-park, aged 62, Chas. Gibson, esq.

July 4. Aged 79, T. Sunderland, esq. of Littlecroft, near Ulverston.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Aug.* 10. At Langley Priory, Anne, wife of Richard Cheslyn, esq. The death of this excellent lady was occasioned by drowning herself in the water in front of the Priory, in a moment of mental delirium, caused by a brain fever, brought on by a growing depression of mind, in consequence of an unfortunate protracted Chancery suit, which had been the cause of separating her from a branch of her own family, to whom she was greatly attached.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—At Stamford, aged 51, the wife of J. Chapman, esq.

At Gosberton, Mr. Crosby. It is supposed that he has left behind him more than 50,000*l.* and yet in his life he would hardly allow himself common necessaries. Neither of the Elwes's, nor even Dancer himself, could be more squalid, or more penurious in a general way, and yet this man kept a good table as far as beef and bacon went, and was always accessible to any *poor man* that might call at his house: rich, and what he called "fine" men, he detested.

NORFOLK.—At Lanlingford, at the great age of 111, Mr. John Lock, farmer.

June 23. At Lamas, aged 77, Wm. Lubbock, esq. brother of the late Sir John Lubbock, the 1st Baronet; who caused his honours to descend to his nephew, eldest son of Wm. L. now Sir John Wm. Lubbock, bt.

June 24. At Thetford, in his 70th year, Shelford Bidwell, esq.

June 30. Aged 72, Mr. John Wright, attorney-at-law, of Swaffham.

July 5. At her brother-in-law's, the Rev. T. Kidd, of Lynn, the wife of P. Chabert, esq. of Pentonville.

July 24. In Lower Close, aged 94, the Rev. R. Rolfe, Rector of Hilborough, and aunt to late Visc. Nelson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—In his 48th year, Francis Travers, M. D. late of Newark.

At Southwell, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of the Rev. Dr. Barrow, Vicar-General in the Collegiate Church of that town.

July 26. At Park Hall, near Mansfield, aged 53, Major-gen. Hall, late Lieut.-col. of the 23d, or Royal Welsh Fusileers.

Aug. 5. At Cuckney, near Mansfield, James Dowling, esq. many years Steward to the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst.

RUTLANDSHIRE.—At South Luffenham, owing to a fall from her horse, Miss Trollope, aunt to Sir J. Trollope, bart.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—At Bath, John Warner, esq. late of Beaulieu, Hants.

June 27. At Frome, from actual starvation, of cancer near his throat, Mr. Samuel Allen, dyer.

July 3. Rachel, wife of Peter Fry, esq. solicitor, of Axbridge.

July 5. At Frome, aged 21, Martin-Folkes-Lucretia, dau. of late John Jones, esq. 14th reg. Foot, and niece to Capt. Edgell, R. N. of Standerwick-Court.

July 11. Mr. C. H. Drake, printer and bookseller, Taunton.

July 27. At Bath, aged 76, Charles-Henry Dubois, esq.

Aug. 5. At Bath, Mary, widow of late, and mother to present Sir Hugh Palliser, bart. She was the youngest dau. and coheiress of John Yates, of Dedham, Essex, esq.

Aug. 6. After a long illness, at his house in the Abbey-church-yard, Bath, Mr. Meyler, printer and bookseller, and proprietor of *The Bath Herald.* Mr. Meyler was in his 42d year, and has left an amiable widow and five young children: he was a member of the Common Council of that city, was universally esteemed, and his loss will be deplored by his numerous friends and relatives, as well as by his deeply afflicted family, to whom it must be irreparable.

SUFFOLK.—At Ipswich Barracks, aged 38, Andrew Creagh, esq. Lieut. 8th Royal Irish Hussars.

At Marlesford, aged 26, of a pulmonary consumption, Mr. Isaac Harvey, Master of an Academy at Woolwich.

June 11. At Hadleigh, aged 45, Esther, wife of Mr. S. Higham, late of Wolingham.

June 15. At Blundeston Parsonage, advanced in age, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. James Thurtle, of Flixton.

June 29. At Walsham-le-Willows, aged 71, Mr. C. Rogers.

July 1. At Stowmarket, aged 96, Mr. James Poole, Churchwarden of that parish upwards of 50 years.

July 3. At Combs, aged 97, Mr. Samuel Eaters.

July 7. At Shipmeadow, aged 52, Mr. W. C. Boyce, Riding-officer and Surveyor of the Eastern district.

July 7. At Boxford, R. W. Townsend, gent.

July 8. At Southwold, aged 50, Christiana, wife of H. Churchyard, gent.

July 19. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 90, Matthias Ottley, gent. a Burgess of that Corporation, and who had served the office of Surveyor for St. Mary's parish, in that

town.

town, and under the Sudbury Trust, for upwards of 40 years.

At Southwold, aged 57, Mr. Thos. Pott, Postmaster and Deputy Town-clerk of that borough.

At Stow Farms, Monks Illeigh, aged 86, Mr. James Scott.

July 20. At Melford House, after a severe illness, the wife of Major Plunkett, of Kinnaird, co. Roscommon, Ireland, only child of late Gen. Gunning, a lady endowed with many virtues, and considerable accomplishments.

Aug. 1. In his 12th year, William, 2d son of Sir P. B. V. Broke, of Nacton, bart. This promising but unfortunate youth was drowned in a pond near his father's mansion. He had gone out alone fishing, and had been seen sitting upon the rails of the pond, from which he must have fallen into the water, where he had remained some time before he was discovered. No time was lost in having recourse to every means of recovery; but unfortunately they proved of no avail.

SURREY.—*July* 15. At Carshalton, Mrs. Eliz. Wallace.

July 30. At the White Lodge, Richmond Park, aged 46, the Hon. Henry Addington, eldest son of Viscount Sidmouth, and Clerk of the Pells in the Court of Exchequer.

July 31. At Mitcham, aged 38, Mr. Bailey Austin.

SUSSEX.—At Northiam, Mary, dau. of late Sir James Foulis, of Colinton, bart.

July 21. At Hastings, Anne, wife of Wm. Horne, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, one of his Majesty's Counsel.

July 24. At Maresfield, Caroline wife of W. Day, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Aug.* 11. At Rugby Lodge, aged 20, Elizabeth, dau. of Abraham Caldecott, esq.

WILTSHIRE.—*July* 13. At Westbury, Mr. Hardy, son of the Rev. S. Hardy, late of Enfield.

July 18. At Chelsea, Mrs. Anne Webb, late of Durdham-Down.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*July* 9. At Great Malvern, Mr. George Sidney, Printer, of Northumberland-street, after a short but severe illness.

Aug. 1. Charles, uncle to Thos. Charles Hornyold, esq. of Blackmoor Park.

YORKSHIRE.—In his 72d year, Mr. Langdale, of Northallerton, bookseller, and one of the Chief Constables for the division of Allertonshire. His death was occasioned by a cart, in which the driver was asleep, running against his gig, which produced so severe a shock, as to rupture a vessel in the region of the heart.

At Pepper Hall, near Northallerton, John Arden, esq. of Arden Hall, near Stockport, and of Tarporley, Cheshire; he was the elder brother of the late Lord Alvanley.

July 6. At Elm-field, near Doncaster, and formerly of Bowling Hall, near Bradford, John Sturges, esq. in the Commission of the Peace for the West Riding.

July 14. At Pye Nest, near Halifax, aged 85, John Edwards, esq. of Harleyford-place, Kennington.

July 17. Mr. Williams, late of the Leeds Theatre, who unfortunately put a period to his existence by cutting his throat, in a fit of lunacy. He was respectably connected, his brother being a Lieut.-col. in the army.

July 20. Aged 61, Mr. Wm. Garnett, bookseller and stationer, Huddersfield.

At Sutton, aged 62, the wife of Nicholas Walton, esq.

At Flockton, aged 70, W. Milnes, esq.

July 29. At Doncaster, aged 38, Charles Dowse, esq. of the firm of Hanley and Co. contractors for post horse duty.

Jane, dau. of Rev. R. Willan, of Barnsley.

Aug. 1. Advanced in age, the widow of Rev. John Bell, late Rector of St. Margaret and St. Crux, York.

Aug. 9. At Lavender Grove, York, aged 56, Christ. Cattle, esq. Sheriff for that city in 1804.

At Great Driffield, aged 58, John Watson, esq. surgeon, (brother to Rev. A. Watson, Vicar of Hunsingore,) eminent in his profession, and lately in extensive practice.

WALES.—At Glanllyn-house, Merionethshire, aged 68, Griffith Richards, esq. brother of the Lord Chief Baron, upwards of 40 years agent to Sir W. W. Wynne.

May 15. Henry Jackson, esq. of Lower Sketty, Swansea.

June 7. At Cowbridge, aged 17, Charlotte, only dau. of late Rev. John Williams, of Plaxtol, Kent.

July 12. At Tynnllechwedd, Merionethshire, aged 102, Mrs. Eliz. Ellis.

July 17. Aged 96, E. widow of Mr. Rob. Parry, of Coed-y-park, Llandeiga. She has left five children, 34 grandchildren, and 61 great-grandchildren. Her mother died aged 98, and her two sisters, one at 95, the other 88.

July 18. Aged 28, Mr. David Evans, printer; the proprietor, publisher, and late editor of *The Carmarthen Journal*.

July 20. At Bronwhylfa, near St. Asaph, aged 22, Louisa-Anne, wife of Lieut.-col. Browne, K. C. B. dau. of Rev. Dr. Gray, Prebendary of Durham and Chichester.

July 16. At Llandaff Court, aged 71, the relict of late Walter Coffin, esq. and niece of the celebrated Dr. Price.

SCOTLAND.—*April* 24. At Hallrule, Roxburghshire, aged 24, Alex. John Wilson, esq. Member of the Inner Temple, only son of John Wilson, esq. of Hallrule.

June 26. At her father's, at Dunchattan, near Glasgow, Mary, wife of John Horrocks, esq. of Tilly-chewan, Dumbartonshire.

July 23. Aged 69, James Justice, esq. of Justice Hall, co. Berwick, grandson of Sir James Justice, of Crichton, and son of Jas. Justice, esq. of Crichton and Justice Hall.

He

He was the last heir male of this family, originally from England, but who has possessed estates in Scotland ever since the reign of Queen Mary. The late James Justice esq. has left an only daughter.

IRELAND.—At Beech-hill, Sabina, daughter of Barnard Mahon, esq and within the same hour, Donelan, youngest son of the said gentleman. The brother and sister were interred together in the family vault at Loughrea Abbey.

At Dublin, advanced in years, Joseph Jameson, esq. son of the late Rev. Thomas Jameson, Rector of Egremont, Cumberland, King's Counsel, and one of the Barons of the Exchequer. He was father of the Irish Bar.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 23, to Aug. 19, 1823.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males - 692	1386	Males - 517	963
Females - 694		Females - 446	
Whereof have died under two years old			310

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

Between			
2 and 5	75	50 and 60	71
5 and 10	37	60 and 70	77
10 and 20	41	70 and 80	67
20 and 30	80	80 and 90	19
30 and 40	81	90 and 100	7
40 and 50	92		

QUARTERLY AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Aug. 16.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
59 9	32 9	24 6	36 8	33 5	36 1

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Aug. 25, 50s. to 55s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Aug. 20, 30s. 7½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Aug. 25.

Kent Bags .... 5l. 10s. to 9l. 0s.	Kent Pockets .... 5l. 12s. to 11l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto .... 5l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.	Sussex Ditto .... 5l. 5s. to 8l. 8s.
Yearling .... 3l. 5s. to 5l. 0s.	Essex Ditto .... 5l. 5s. to 8l. 8s.

Farnham, fine, 8l. 8s. to 12l. 12s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Aug. 25.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 15s. Straw 2l. 5s. 0d. Clover 6l. 0s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 15s. 0d. Straw 2l. 4s. 0d. Clover 6l. 6s. 0d.—Smithfield, Hay 5l. 15s. Straw 2l. 6s. 0d. Clover 6l. 0s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef .... 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.	Lamb .... 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton .... 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market Aug. 25:
Veal .... 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.	Beasts .... 2147 Calves 320.
Pork .... 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs . 23,650 Pigs 250.

COALS, Aug. 25: Newcastle, 38s. 6d. to 43s. 9d.—Sunderland, 38s. 0d. to 45s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 44s. 0d. Yellow Russia 40s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 72s. Mottled 80s. Curd 84s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 0d.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCKS, WATER WORKS, FIRE INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT SHARES, (to the 25th of August, 1823), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE, (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 2100l. Div. 75l. per annum.—Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 372l. 376l. and 380l. (by auction) Div. 12l. per annum.—Coventry Canal, 1100l. Div. 44l. per annum.—Birmingham Canal (divided Shares), 310l. 315l. Div. 12l. per annum.—Warwick and Birmingham, 230l. Div. 11l. per annum.—Neath, 315l. with Div. 13l. payable 1st of August and 1st of November.—Swansea, 190l. with Div. 10l. due 1st of November.—Monmouth, 176l. Div. 9l. per annum.—Brecon and Abergavenny, 100l. ex Div. 5l.—Grand Junction, 254l. Div. 10l. per annum.—Old Union, 76l. Div. 4l. per per annum.—Rochdale, 84l. Div. 3l. per annum.—Ellesmere, 65l. Div. 3l. per annum.—Regent's 41l. 10s.—Thames and Medway, 22l.—Portsmouth and Arundel, 25l.—Severn and Wye Railway and Canal, 32l. Div. 1l. 12s. per annum.—Lancaster, 27l. Div. 1l. per annum.—Worcester and Birmingham, 32l. Div. 1l. per annum.—Kennet and Avon, 21l. Div. 17s. per annum.—West India Dock Stock, 185l. Div. 10l. per annum.—London Dock Stock, 118l. Div. 4l. 10s. per annum.—Globe Assurance, 158l. 160l. Div. 7l. per annum.—Imperial Ditto, 121l. with Div. 5l.—Atlas Ditto, 5l. 5s.—Hope Ditto, 4l. 7s.—Rock Life Assurance, 2l. 18s.—East London Water Works, 118l. ex half-year's Div. 2l.—Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, 78l. Div. 4l. per annum.—London Institution, original Shares, 28l.—Russell Ditto, 9l. 9s.

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, by W. CARY, Strand.

From July 27, to August 26, 1823, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
July	°	°	°			*Aug.*	°	°	°		
27	56	64	60	29, 95	cloudy	12	64	76	68	30, 01	fair
28	57	68	60	, 94	foggy	13	67	78	62	29, 82	fair
29	60	64	60	, 90	fair	14	58	64	56	, 80	cloudy
30	60	67	58	, 89	fair	15	56	64	52	, 85	showery
31	58	69	58	, 99	fair	16	56	66	51	, 54	showery
*Au.*1	59	68	57	30, 17	fair	17	57	66	52	, 98	fair
2	57	68	63	, 05	fair	18	56	64	63	, 99	cloudy
3	63	65	61	29, 85	rain	19	66	69	59	, 92	rain
4	60	70	57	, 83	fair	20	59	66	55	, 95	fair
5	60	66	52	, 92	fair	21	56	68	56	, 94	fair
6	55	66	52	, 89	fair	22	57	66	60	, 79	rain
7	56	66	55	, 95	showery	23	60	68	62	, 78	showery
8	57	68	55	, 87	showery	24	62	68	64	, 95	showery
9	56	65	54	30, 04	showery	25	63	78	71	, 93	fair
10	56	64	62	, 15	rain	26	63	66	62	30, 06	rain
11	66	74	63	, 10	cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From July 28, to August 26, 1823, both inclusive.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*	Ex. Bills, 500*l.*
28	223½	82⅝ ⅛	82⅛ 1⅜	——	99½ ⅛	100¼	21	——	——	——	31 27 pm.	31 27 pm.
29	222½	81⅝ ⅛	80⅞ ¼	93⅝	99 8½	99¾	20⅞	——	255	58 pm.	28 25 pm.	28 25 pm.
30	223	82⅛ 2	81⅛ ⅛	94½	99¼ ½	100⅝	21	81	——	54 pm.	28 25 pm.	28 25 pm.
31	222¼	81⅞ ½	81 80⅞	94⅛	99¾ 9	100⅛	20⅞	——	——	51 pm.	27 24 pm.	27 24 pm.
1	222½	81¼ 2⅛	80⅞ 1½	94⅝	99⅜ ⅝	100⅞	21	81	——	55 pm.	26 28 pm.	26 28 pm.
2	——	82 ¼	81⅛ ⅜	——	99½ ⅝	100⅝	21	——	——	55 pm.	26 28 pm.	26 28 pm.
4	——	82⅜ ⅝	81½ ⅞	94⅞	99¾ 100	101⅛	21¼	——	——	57 pm.	27 29 pm.	27 29 pm.
5	224½	82¾ 3	82 ¼	95¾	100 ¼	101⅝	21¼	——	256	60 pm.	27 30 pm.	28 30 pm.
6	225¼	83 ¾	82¼ ½	96⅛	100¼ ½	101⅛	21¼	82⅛	——	63 pm.	29 31 pm.	29 32 pm.
7	225	83⅛ 3	82¼ ½	96	100¼ ⅜	101½	21¼	——	——	——	29 31 pm.	30 32 pm.
8	225½	83¼ ⅜	82½ ⅝	96⅛	100½ ¼	101⅜	21¼	82¼	259½	68 pm.	31 29 pm.	32 29 pm.
9	——	83⅜ ¼	82¼ ½	——	100⅜ ½	101½	21¼	——	260¼	68 pm.	31 29 pm.	32 29 pm.
11	——	83½ ¾	82¾ 3	——	100½ ⅝	101⅝	21⅜	——	——	64 pm.	29 31 pm.	29 32 pm.
12	226¼	83⅝ ⅞	82⅞ 3⅛	96½	100⅝ ⅝	102	21⅜	——	262¼	64 pm.	31 30 pm.	29 32 pm.
13	226¼	83¾ ½	83 2½	96½	100¼ ½	101¾	21¼	82½	——	52 pm.	30 29 pm.	32 30 pm.
14	224½	83 2⅞	82⅜ ⅛	95¾	100¼	101	21¼	——	260	56 pm.	30 28 pm.	31 29 pm.
15	224¾	83¼ 2⅞	82½ ⅛	95⅞	100⅜	101½	21⅛	82	260¾	57 pm.	30 28 pm.	28 31 pm.
16	——	83½ ⅜	82⅜ ⅜	96½	100⅞ ⅝	101⅞	21⅜	——	——	59 pm.	28 30 pm.	28 31 pm.
18	225¾	83½ ⅝	82⅝ ⅞	——	100½ ¾	101¼	21¼	——	——	58 pm.	28 30 pm.	28 30 pm.
19	226	83⅜ ⅝	82⅜ ⅞	96½	100½ ¼	101¼	21¼	——	263	58 pm.	28 30 pm.	28 31 pm.
20	226	83½ ⅝	82⅝ ⅞	96½	100⅝ ¾	101¾	21⅜	82⅜	——	59 pm.	28 30 pm.	29 32 pm.
21	226½	83⅝ ¼	82⅞ ⅜	96⅛	100¾ ⅜	101⅜	21¼	——	——	58 pm.	30 28 pm.	30 31 pm.
22	226	83½ ⅝	82⅝ ⅞	96½	100⅝ ¾	101¾	21¼	82⅜	——	58 pm.	29 31 pm.	30 32 pm.
23	226¼	83¼	82⅞ 3	——	100¼	101¾	21⅜	——	——	59 pm.	30 32 pm.	30 33 pm.
25	——	83⅝ ¾	82¾ 3	——	100⅞ 1	102	21⅜	——	——	59 pm.	30 32 pm.	30 32 pm.
26	226	83⅝ ½	82¾ ⅞	96½	100⅞ 1	101⅞	21⅜	——	263¾	61 pm.	31 32 pm.	31 33 pm.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Eng. Chronicle
Com. Chronicle
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London Chronicle
Mercant Chronicle
Lit.Gaz - Lit.Chron.
Museum--Lit. Reg.
Courier de Londres
14 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berwick
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Boston
Brighton 3--Bristol 5
Bucks--Bury 2
Cambrian
Cambridge-Carlisle2
Carmarth.-Chelmsf.
Cheltenham-Chest.3
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry2 Cumberl
Derby--Devon
Devizes - Doncaster
Dorchest.-Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 4



Gloucester 2-Hants
Hereford --Hull 3
Hunts--Ipswich 2
Kent 3--Lancaster
Leeds 3--Leicester 2
Lichfield Liverpool 6
Macclesfi.-Maidst. 2
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk--Norwich 2
N.Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2-Oxf. 2
Oswestry Pottery
Plymouth 2--Preston
Reading- Rochester
Salisbury -Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne.. Stafford
Stamford 2.Stockport
Southampton
Suff..Surrey...Sussex
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield. Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven. Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2..York 4
Man. 2...Jersey 2
Guernsey 2
Scotland 31
Ireland 56

SEPTEMBER, 1823.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.

Review of New Publications.

Historical Chronicle.

Embellished with Views of the Grey Friars, Richmond, co. York;
and the intended Church for the Welch Poor at Liverpool.
Also, with Representations of Raynton's Monument at Enfield, Middlesex;
and a Roman Candelabrum found at Thruxton, Hants.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by John Nichols and Son, at Cicero's Head, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, Post-paid.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Nichols, who is editing King James's Progresses, would be exceedingly obliged to any Gentleman who could favour him with the loan of a MASQUE performed at Court on St. John's Day, 1604, to celebrate the Marriage of Sir *Philip Herbert*. It shall be speedily and safely returned.

The Collections for the HISTORY OF STAFFORDSHIRE, by Huntbach, Loxdale, Wilkes, Feilde, Blore, Pegge, and Shaw, with the copper-plates of the latter's published work, and nearly thirty which were prepared for the continuation, are in the possession of Wm. Hamper, esq. of Birmingham; whose literary amusements are, we believe, chiefly directed to the elucidation of Warwickshire Topography.—To that gentleman we beg to refer "the Druid in London," who enquires about the Staffordshire Collections, &c.

E. F. in reference to X.'s inquiry relative to the tolling of the Curfew (Part i. p. 582), says, "I believe he will find that this custom is still preserved in many towns and villages in England. I can speak with certainty with regard to the town of Warwick, where the bell of St. Mary's magnificent tower regularly sounds at eight o'clock; and the inhabitants of that place are not likely to be deprived of the benefit which may arise from the practice, if it be true, as is reported, that a sum of money for a louder bell was given by a farmer who was guided to the town by the welcome sound on a winter night, when he had lost his way."

Y. S. in allusion to Lord Leigh (Part i. p. 326), states, that "Mr. Leigh of Addlestrop, co. Gloucester, descended from an uncle of the first Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh, enjoys that Peer's large estate, under the words of his will, as 'next of the name and blood of Leigh,' which was interpreted to be 'the nearest in blood, who was of the male line,' and which, by a mixed construction, gave it first to his uncle, the surviving younger brother of his father. It cannot be doubted that Lord Leigh meant his next HEIR *male*. How happens it that 37 years ago, or afterwards, any nearer male heir did not make an effort for this great prize, while it was contending so many years in Chancery?"

In our Obituary (Part i. p. 570) it is stated that the late C. S. Lefevre, esq. "lost his election for Reading in 1820, since which he has not sat in Parliament." In reference to this observation, a CONSTANT READER informs us, that "nothing but indisposition, and a constitution debilitated by frequent attacks of gout (which rendered him totally unequal to the performance of his Parliamentary duties), would ever have induced him to resign his pretensions to the favour of his constituents, at the general election of 1820; but nothing but his own voluntary resignation would have broken that connection which had subsisted for so long a period, to the honour and advantage of both parties. An accurate memoir of Mr. Lefevre appeared in the Reading Mercury of May 5."

G. W. L. observes, "The erection of a new Museum, among other plans, has been proposed, on account of the present state of Montagu House, which, having stood nearly a century and a half, is become unfit to undergo a reparation; but I certainly regret the non-completion, for this purpose, of that ornament to our metropolis, Somerset Place, which, to the disgrace of a wealthy nation, has for so long a time remained unfinished! Mr. Baretti, in his Guide through the Royal Academy, informs us, that this structure was intended, by the late 'Mr. Burke, and various other men of taste in Parliament, to be an object of *national splendour*.' Surely, then, it ought to be made perfect; at least, the magnificent front facing the Thames, which, coming under daily cognizance from Waterloo Bridge, offends every eye of taste by its incomplete appearance."

J. M. says, "Your Correspondent N. R. S. has fallen into an error, in describing the "Three Hats Public House, and other houses (p. 113), as being situate in the parish of Islington;" they are in that of St. James, Clerkenwell, which will account to him for its not having been noticed in "Nelson's Islington."

In the pedigree of Carter, in the last Visitation of Cornwall, John Newman is stated to have married "—— daughter of —— Trafford of Lancashire." Honor Newman, the daughter of this match, married John Carter of St. Colombe in Cornwall, and had a grandson aged about 25 in 1620. CLIONAS will feel obliged if any of our readers will refer him to any pedigree of the said John Newman, and also by being informed of the Christian name of the father, and maiden name of the mother of his wife, the above mentioned "—— daughter of —— Trafford." In no pedigree of Trafford can he find such an alliance noticed; the dates agree with her being *Eleanor*, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford, by Anne, daughter of Sir Alexander Ratcliffe, who is named in Harl. MSS. 2086, and in other copies of the Visitations of Lancashire, but to whom no husband is assigned.

A Correspondent solicits "any specifications attainable, or probably recoverable, relative to John Gaspar Ferdinand de Marchin, Count de Graville, stated in all printed authorities to have enjoyed the proud distinction of the English Garter, conferred on him by Charles II."

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Cause of the Death of Richard II. examined.

Mr. Urban, *Sept* 1.

THE translation of a French Metrical History of the deposition of Richard the Second, lately published in the 20th Volume of the "Archæologia," by the Rev. John Webb, and which that gentleman has rendered still more interesting by the copious notes with which it is illustrated, has doubtlessly excited the gratitude of those who are capable of appreciating the value of such an acquisition to the History of this Country, or of estimating the talents and zeal which Mr. Webb has bestowed on it.

Few points of English History are so unsettled as the manner in which Richard the Second actually died, and I have consequently been happy to see it so ably canvassed both by Mr. Webb and Mr. Amyot*, but notwithstanding their exertions, it is, from the contradictory statements of the different writers on that period, still open to conjecture.

The object of this letter is, however, to consider the question in a different way from that adopted by these intelligent antiquaries; by inquiring to what extent the causes to which Richard's demise have been assigned, are supported, or rendered improbable, on comparing the precise time when it took place, with the dates of some of the principal political events which immediately preceded it. So entirely has this been omitted by the gentlemen to whom the public is so much indebted, that even the day on which that unhappy Prince closed his existence is scarcely mentioned, and hence I imagine that neither of them thought it of the least importance to their arguments; I, on the contrary, am induced to consider that it affords, if not the surest criterion we possess by which to judge of Henry IV.'s motives, feelings, and conduct, relative to the life of his rival, at least as good a one as remains to us.

In examining this subject in the manner to which I shall chiefly confine myself, I must, I fear, trespass on your pages at some length, as it is necessary I should occasionally follow the footsteps of Mr. Webb and Mr. Amyot; but whilst I confess my presumption in supposing that I can throw any light on a point which has been discussed by two such distinguished Members of the Society of Antiquaries, I am, nevertheless, persuaded that as they are aware temperate disquisition is the only means of eliciting truth, they will not be displeased at seeing the subject agitated on somewhat different grounds, by one, who assures them he does so with the feelings of a coadjutor, and who, like themselves, is actuated by no other motive than a wish to form a just conclusion on a question so important to every person who interests himself in the History of his Country.

The three causes to which Richard's death have been attributed are the following:

1st. Assassination by Sir Piers Exton †.

2ndly. Grief, and voluntary abstinence ‡.

3rd. Starvation by his keepers §.

Each of these statements rest on several authorities, which, though by

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* Archæologia, p. 429, et seq.

† Fabian, Hall, Hayward, MS. Ambassades, and most of the other MSS. in Bibl. du Roy at Paris, Le Laboureur, Hist. Charles VI.

‡ Wal[illegible], Otterburne, the Monk of Evesham, Creton Bibl. du Roy 10. 212, &c. to which Mr. Amyot inclines.

§ Hardyng, Fortescue, Petrus de Ickham, &c. in which Mr. Webb appears disposed to coincide.

no means of equal value, are nevertheless of sufficient weight to prevent our yielding implicit credit to either, and to make us wish for additional testimony: as it is rather to be desired than expected that some evidence should be discovered of such undeniable authenticity, that all doubt might be removed, we must endeavour to form a true opinion of the point from whatever presumptive proof we possess, and the best in my estimation which is available for the purpose, is that which I am about to investigate.

The MS. Ambassades * states the following events to have occurred on the days assigned; and as the dates, as well as such facts as I shall extract from it, are uncontradicted in any material degree by other writers, as they are strictly consonant to probability, and as they are supported by the testimony of many authorities, I trust no objections can be made to my considering them correct. The plot to restore Richard to the throne was, it informs us, planned on the 18th of December, 1399, and we are told that a petition was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of York, and others, on the 1st of January following to put Richard to death. With respect to this petition, I am inclined to agree in Mr. Webb's view of it †, namely, that the assertion is either erroneous, or, what is more probable, that it was a petition from the same persons who solicited Henry to that effect a short time before. One consideration must not, however, be lost sight of, which is, that if such a petition was actually presented, and the absence of corroborating testimony by no means puts the fact beyond belief, Henry's reply must be admitted as establishing two points,—that he had then no intention of putting the deposed Prince to death, and that it was only in case of an insurrection in his favour that his life was to be forfeited. The omission of any notice of such a conditional promise in the Rolls ‡, when contrasted with the great probability of a menace of that sort being held out to intimidate his friends, must not induce us too hastily to conclude that the engagement between Henry and the Parliament relative to Richard, was confined to what is recorded. It is, however, sufficient for my purpose to notice the likelihood that Henry's reply, contained the real terms on which he had promised to preserve his prisoner's life, without entering into a longer discussion of the subject. The conspiracy appears to have been unnoticed by the Government until the first Sunday in January, 1399—1400, which I consider to have been the 4th of that month §, when the Duke of York accidentally became informed of it, from a letter addressed to his son, the Duke of Aumarle, who was somewhat concerned ‖. He immediately hastened to Windsor to acquaint the King of the proceedings of Richard's party, and Henry instantly set off for town, and reached London at nine o'clock the same night. "The next morning," evidently Monday January 5th, "the King set out to meet his enemies with only 50 lances, and 6000 archers, and drawing up his men without the city, waited three hours for his reinforcements; here he was reproached by the Earl of Warwick for his lenity, which had brought him into this danger; but he vindicated himself for his past conduct, adding, that if he should meet Richard *now*, one of them should die. Then he sent back the Mayor of London, with orders that none should be permitted to cross the sea to carry intelligence of these disturbances to foreign parts, and *he dispatched Sir Piers Exton to rid him*

* Archæologia, p. 217, note o. † Ibid. p. 217, note o—5. ‡ Ibid. p. 218, note l.

§ The Lords of Richard's party met at Windsor on the 2nd of January, and Henry we learn was apprised of their attempt on the *first Sunday* following, which, as he issued his order for the arrest of part of the conspirators (Arch. p. 214, note l) on the *fifth*, must have been either the third or fourth; but from the usual vigour of that Prince's actions, and the probability that he adopted *immediate* measures for suppressing the conspiracy, I am inclined to consider that he was informed of it only the day before, i.e. on the fourth.

‖ It is right that I should notice that Mr. Webb (p. 211, note d) thinks this description of Aumarle's disclosure of the conspiracy not so probable as that in the MS. of Creton, which makes him carry the letter "straight to the old Duke his father." Mr. Webb also considers it unlikely, from the age and habits of the Duke of York, that he should post immediately to Windsor. The importance of the object might have given him sufficient stimulus to extraordinary exertion to prevent our discrediting it. It makes, however, no sort of difference to my argument how Henry was first informed of the attempt to dethrone him.

of his rival, which he executed in the manner commonly related.*"

Thus it appears that Henry's order to Exton was issued when, if ever a command of that nature can be expected or palliated, it is under such circumstances, and at so important a crisis. A rebellion to place Richard on the throne, led by the deposed Monarch's half-brother, and supported by several of the chief nobility, had been organized for several weeks. Above eight thousand men, well armed, were at that instant in the field, whilst Henry's forces did not, until reinforced by Lord Fitz-Walter, exceed six thousand. That he was not disposed to think lightly of the attempt to dethrone him, is evident from his instantly putting himself at the head of his army, and from his taking measures to prevent intelligence of the attempt reaching the French Court; for his fears were apparently excited, lest the King of France should send succours to the cause of his son-in-law. Not only was Henry, at the time when he is considered to have despatched Exton, inferior in physical strength, but he must have been visited by compunctious reflections from that "which makes cowards of us all," and have felt by no means satisfied of the security of the throne which he had so recently, and by such violent means, ascended. It would perhaps be difficult to find any event which more imperiously demanded vigorous and prompt conduct than Henry's situation required: every consideration of political necessity and self-interest must have pointed out to him *one* course which would effectually remove the dangers with which he was threatened; and Henry's decided character, the urgent necessity of such an act, the immense effect which it would produce, together with the temper of the times, combine to persuade us of the great probability of his following *that course*, by resolving *instantly* to destroy a rival who was the cause of so formidable an effort to wrench the sceptre from his hand, and thus at once to strike Richard's followers with confusion and dismay. The probable result of such inducements, acting on a mind which had often evinced but little scruple about the means of attaining its wishes, together with such conduct being imputed to him by more than one historian, fully convinces me that the MS. Ambassades is correct, not only as to the fact of Henry's having on the 5th of January ordered Richard to be assassinated, but that it is also accurate in saying that he issued his commands before the reinforcements of Fitz-Walter arrived. Hence the conclusion which I have formed on the first cause to which Richard's death has been assigned, is, that Henry actually gave directions, or in other words, despatched Sir Piers Exton on the fifth of January to Pomfret Castle, with instructions to put an *immediate end* to that Prince's existence; but for the following reasons, I consider that the order was *countermanded* in sufficient time to prevent its execution.

We are informed that it was on the 5th of January that Exton was sent on his murderous errand, and it would be in the teeth of every rational conjecture, were we not to consider, that he was commanded to be expeditious in his journey, and to execute his commission as speedily as possible. The distance of Pomfret Castle from London is not more than 180 miles; hence, only allowing Exton to have travelled 25 miles a day, he would have reached it within a week. This calculation renders it certain that he must have arrived at the place of Richard's confinement on the 12th or 13th of January. It is asserted by every authority we possess, and I believe historians have admitted it as an incontrovertible fact, that Richard did not close his mortal career until the 13th or 14th of February†. In what way then are we to account for the delay of thirty-one or thirty-two days, which evidently elapsed between that on which Exton must have reached Pomfret, and the day on which Richard died? If, as I strenuously contend, the peculiar cumstances in which Henry was placed on the 5th of January, caused him to order his prisoner to be murdered, we may be assured that Henry's object was his *immediate* destruction, because his interest would not have been in any shape benefited by permitting him to live a day longer than he was obliged by the distance of Pomfret from the Metropolis. Is it then likely, that

* Archæologia, p. 219, note.

† Valentine's day is generally named, but one or two writers state Richard to have died on the 13th.

that Exton received orders to proceed to Pomfret to assassinate Richard, but to *wait a month* before he put him to death? or can we believe that if he was commissioned to deprive the deposed Monarch of his life without an hour's unnecessary delay, he would of his *own accord* refrain from doing so for above four weeks after he reached the place where his victim was confined? Indeed so highly improbable are both these cases, one of which must have occurred, if Exton actually murdered Richard in consequence of orders given by Henry on the 5th of January, that we may, I think, fairly reject the first cause to which Richard's death has been imputed; and, relying only on the evidence so clearly deducible from a comparison of dates, acquit Exton of the crime of which he has been so long accused.

Although in the conclusion which I have formed relative to Exton's assassination of Richard, I have principally relied on the argument which I have adopted, still I shall take advantage of the positive testimony which Mr. Gough's and Mr. King's examination of that Prince's skull affords me to substantiate my opinion *. It is manifest, from the perfect state in which it was found, that at least one part of the story in which Exton is concerned is false, and I may, I think, as is generally done when any part of a narrative is found erroneous, doubt the other parts; and if they be rendered at all unlikely by comparing them with positive facts, allow the circumstance of one part being clearly disproved to affect the credibility of whatever may rest on the same authority—and I confidently appeal to your readers, Mr. Urban, whether the inferences which I have drawn from the 5th of January and 14th of February, do not render the idea of Richard being murdered in consequence of an order issued by Henry on the former of those days extremely improbable; and whether, when it is coupled with the anecdote of Richard's skull, I am not justified in altogether rejecting it? How far it is likely that Henry commanded Exton to put Richard to death on a day so long subsequent to the 15th of January, as to agree with that event taking place on the 13th or 14th of February, I intend considering when I offer my comments on the third cause to which it has been assigned; but before I conclude my observations on Richard's murder by Exton, I shall endeavour to explain my opinion that an order to that effect was given by Henry, but countermanded sufficiently soon to prevent its execution. I hope I have not been understood to assert that Richard's not dying *immediately* after a sufficient time is allowed for Exton's reaching Pomfret, is conclusive evidence against his being assassinated by him; but it is my argument that so great a difference as forty days between the issuing of the order and the time when it is supposed to have been executed, justifies our considering that it was contradicted. Had Richard died within a fortnight after Henry is said to have dispatched Exton, and which is surely the utmost time to be allowed a messenger to travel about 174 miles, and to murder a helpless prisoner, I should have been much inclined to attribute Richard's demise to the hand of Sir Piers Exton: we may imagine that a delay of three or four days might, from some accident, have occurred to prevent Henry's command being carried into effect after his instrument reached the place where Richard was imprisoned, but we cannot reasonably suppose that any obstacle presented itself to produce a further postponement. If Henry, and, which is not impossible, when he was reinforced by Lord Fitz-Walter and the Earl of Arundel, from finding his great superiority to the conspirators, and the facility with which they might be crushed, repented his fatal resolution towards Richard, and countermanded the order for his death, a messenger might easily have overtaken Exton, because, even had he set off on his journey, he could not have been many miles distant. But, and which is a more rational conjecture, if Henry did not change his cruel purpose until his enemies were dispersed, we may without the least difficulty believe, that a messenger charged with an order to preserve Richard, might have reached Pomfret before Exton, especially when we allow for the somewhat nearer distance between Cirencester or Oxford (in which neighbourhood Henry evidently was when Surrey and Salisbury were killed †), and Pomfret, than between Pomfret and

* Referred to by Mr. Webb and Mr. [illegible]. Archæol. pp. 284 and 428.

and London, and for the extraordinary expedition which a messenger charged with so important an order would of course have used.

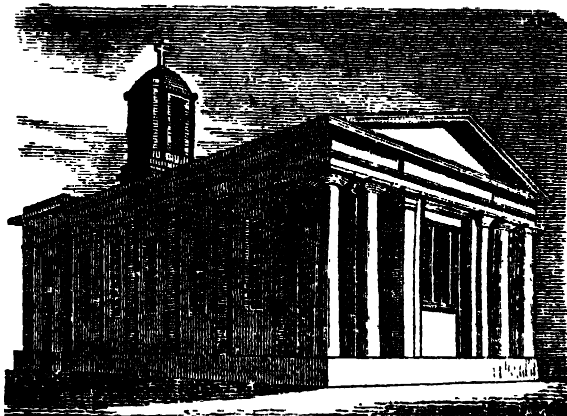
I am aware that Sandford, as well as Baker, allude to another statement of Richard's assassination by Exton, which affirms that some time after the rebellion had been quelled, Henry feelingly lamented that he had no friend who would rid him of a man who was such a continual source of uneasiness to him; and that Exton immediately took eight men with him to Pomfret, and murdered the Prince after a powerful resistance, in the manner often related. Mr. Webb and Mr. Amyot very properly refrain from alluding to this version of the story, I suppose from deeming it too absurd even for a single comment; nor do the writers I have cited attach much credit to it. Besides the reasons which I am about to urge for disbelieving that Henry ordered his prisoner to be destroyed after the death of Surrey and his other friends, this story bears such marks of being manufactured from Henry the Second's observation, which produced the death of the celebrated Archbishop Becket, that if it even rested on better authority, this striking similarity would expose it to great suspicion.

Here then I shall conclude my argument on the first cause to which Richard's death has been assigned, and I trust I have succeeded in shewing that few things rest more firmly on presumptive evidence than that Henry commanded his rival's *immediate destruction*, when it was so clearly his interest to remove him; and that the conjecture I have hazarded that he recalled his fatal mandate, is perfectly reconcileable both in point of time and probability with every other circumstance connected with this interesting question.

Yours, &c. CLIONAS.

(To be continued.)

INTENDED CHURCH FOR THE WELCH POOR AT LIVERPOOL*.



Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 6.

I TRUST that the exertions now making at Liverpool for the establishment of a place of worship for the Welch residents in that populous borough will meet with deserved success. As it appears from the communication of your intelligent Correspondent, "S. R." that one fourth part of the money requisite for the erection of the intended Church is all that has yet been received, I hope that his animated appeal to the feelings of Christians, especially to those of the Established Church, will induce every one who really desires to see the Gospel diffused, and religious and moral principles instilled into the minds of the poorer classes, to contribute most liberally in the first place towards the establishment of a Church for the Welch in Liverpool, and afterwards to the establishment of similar Churches in every part of the Kingdom where numbers of Welch people reside. I therefore venture to suggest to the Liverpool Society

* The above view was intended for insertion last month; but was received too late.

Society the propriety of making public through the Metropolis the names of the persons who receive subscriptions in London for this truly laudable purpose.

I am afraid that the Liverpool Society will not meet with success in their application to the Society for promoting and enlarging the building of Churches, on account of the service of their intended Church being necessarily in the Welch Language, and therefore not providing places for the attendance of an additional number of English people, which I understand is the principal object of that Society to promote. Should, however, the members of that Society refuse their assistance upon this ground, I am certain that many of them will cheerfully contribute towards the accomplishment of an object so entirely in unison with their own,—that of providing places of worship for the poor, and thus circulating the principles of Christianity, and the doctrines of the Established Church.

If a general Society were established for the purpose of providing the natives of the Principality, resident in England, with places of worship and ministers, a fund fully sufficient for the objects of such a society might soon be obtained. Liberal donations would surely be bestowed in the first instance by those who have the religious welfare of the Cambrians at heart; annual subscriptions would be found; and it need not be doubted that the Clergymen of the Established Church would lend their pulpits to the advocates of the Society. The large sum of money required to erect the places of worship would form the most serious obstacle to the success of the Society; but while we see every where around us charitable institutions, which require even larger capitals, flourishing and prospering, surely there is no cause to despair of yet seeing a Welch Church Society added to the many other institutions of charity and mercy, for which our country is so famous, and thus be spared the disgrace of any longer seeing a large portion of our fellow-subjects excluded from any opportunity of worshipping their Creator, of learning his will, of hearing what rewards he has promised to the righteous, or what punishments he has denounced against the wicked; they will then have the power of bringing up their children "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord;" they will then be comforted in sorrow and consoled in affliction; be made virtuous in this world, and taught to look forward with humble, but well-assured hope and confidence to that glorious immortality which God has promised to bestow upon the virtuous and the good; to hope to attain that eternity of blessedness, the very desire of which distinguishes the children of men from the "beasts of the forest."

Will the Christian withhold his aid from a purpose so beneficial as this? While Christian Missionaries are found between the burning tropics, or nigh the frozen poles, supported by British charity, shall our land be alone neglected? or while the Gospel is preached to the gipsies, shall the ancient Briton alone be left without religious knowledge, or suffered to become the prey of the gloomy fanatic, the self-righteous sectarian, or the avowed despiser of God's Holy Law? Can we believe that man's professions of belief in Christ Jesus to be sincere, who will refuse to lend his assistance towards preserving these his fellow-subjects from vice and ignorance, with all their hateful consequences? Will he, who bestows a part of his substance to convert the distant heathen to the knowledge of his Creator and Redeemer, to diffuse religion throughout the whole world, to disseminate the Scriptures, "to reclaim the vicious, and confirm the good,"—will he be so careless of his duty, as a citizen and a Christian, as to suffer a portion of his fellow-subjects and fellow-christians to be without the means of obtaining that knowledge which will instruct them how to discharge their duty as men and as Christians?

Let every one contribute according to his ability towards the furtherance of this important object—let the natives of Wales, who have the power, be foremost in the work of mercy;—especially let the Nobility and Gentry of Cambria associate themselves for this purpose; they will, I repeat, be soon joined by many well-wishers to the cause of the Established Church, and of Christianity—by all who really and sincerely desire to see religion flourish,—who wish to enlarge the Kingdom of Christ, and who desire the increase of righteousness and happiness.

Ap. R. Ap. H.

Mr.

Mr. Urban, *Sept. 2.*

In your Magazine for 1822 (vol. xcii. i. 523), you favoured us with a brief notice of the second edition of Clarkson's History of Richmond in Yorkshire, a work so full of information, that (as a celebrated historian of the present day has truly said), "no library in Yorkshire can be reckoned complete without a copy. It will be a book of reference and authority as long as the Swale washes the walls of the old Castle of Richmond." So delighted am I with the work, that I always take it up with pleasure, and find that every page proves the author's industry, fidelity of expression, and independence of mind. Thinking that a specimen of the embellishments and language will be acceptable to your readers, I select the description of the Grey Friars, and the copper-plate engraving (4to edit. p. 214), which, at my request, the author has kindly permitted me to forward to you.

Yours, &c. Richmondiensis.

The Grey Friars, Richmond, Yorkshire.

One of the great ornaments to Richmond is the beautiful tower of the Grey Friars, which stands in the North part of the town without the walls, and from its handsome light appearance, cannot fail to attract the attention of every stranger on his first entrance into Richmond from the North.

This house was founded in the year 1257, 42 Hen. III. by Ralph Fitz Randal, Lord of Middleham[1], and continued in a flourishing condition near three hundred years, having received many benefactions from the Earls of Richmond, Ralph de Glanville, and several others. Richard le Scrope, 38 Edw. III. gave to it certain lands with the appurtenances in Richmond. Robert Wyclyf, Master of Kepyer Hospital near Durham, and Rector of Hutton Rudby, gave by his will, dated Sept. 8, 1423, twenty shillings to this house. Ralph Fitz Randal, knt. bequeaths on the 20th of January, 1457, seven marks to the Friars of Richmond, to celebrate divine service in their church during one year, for his own soul and for the souls of all the faithful departed. Robert Dale, alias Flesher[2], of Great Fencote, among other legacies, leaves on the 15th of April, 1470, five shillings to these Friars. And John Trollop of Thornelawe, in the county of Durham, who died 19 Nov. 1477, bequeathed by his will, dated Oct. 30, 1476, to these Friars twenty shillings.

Though screened by its poverty from the rapacious hands of Henry VIII. on his first attempt at the dissolution of religious houses, it was included in his last order, and was surrendered the 19th of Jan. 1538, 30 Hen. VIII. by Robert Sanderson, the last prior, and fourteen brethren[3]. This house, according to the course then followed, was committed at its surrender to the custody of Ralph Gower and Richard Crosby, to whom were delivered for safe keeping all the ornaments, plate, jewels, chattels, seal of the house, the ready money, household stuff, corn, store in the farmer's hands, &c. &c.

The clear value of the possessions over and above the annual reprises was 31*s.* 8*d.* which sum was thus set down by James Rokeby, the King's Auditor, now remaining in the Augmentation Office.

First. The scite of the howse of the saide Freres, with the edifices, one garthing near the utter yats, and one garthing adjoining unto the quere of the churche ther, contening in all . . . acres, and is worth by year xii*d.*

Item. Ther is a waste ground lieing upon the este part of the same syte, conteyning one acre, and is worth, yere xii*d.*

Item. There is a grounde lying nere uppon the West syde of the scite called the Orteyerd, conteyning one acre, and is worth by yere ii*s.*

Item. There is a close called the Frere Close, lieing inclosed within a stone wall, conteyning vii acres, and is worth by year xxi*s.*

Item. Ther is a ten't lieing in Richmond in Bradgate, with edifices and rents by yere, towerds the repa'cons, vis. viii*d.*

[1] See Gale, Obs. in Reg. p. 235, de Fundatore. In Prynne's Records, vol. III. p. 1042. Claus. 32 Edw. I. m. 5. Pat. 38 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 11. Pat. 6 Ed. III. p. 11, m. 8. &c.

[2] See Appendix, No. XXXII. for the wills of Ralph Fitz Randal and Robert Dale.

[3] See Appendix, No. XXXIII. for a copy of the surrender, with the names of the Friars then inmates of the house.

Item.

Item. There be 11 cotags adjoining the Freres Wall, besyds Punfald Grene, now in decay for lak of repa'con, nihil.

The following account of this house is taken from the Harl. MSS. 604, which, though it does not specify the lands and tenements so particularly as the preceding one, yet gives a full valuation of their goods and chattels.

The clere valew of the possessions over and above the annuall reprises, xxxi*s*. viii*d*.

The number of the priors and brethren with the pencions, nothing, xv.

The clere money remanynge of the yearly possessions, xxi*s*. viii*d*.

The stock, store, and domesticall stuff sold with detts received, *cs*.

Rewards with porcions paid unto the prior, ciii*s*. iiii*d*.

The remanes of the price of goods and catells sold, nothing, the rewards exceeding the receipts (gr. exced. re.)

Lead and bells remanyng. Lead xii. fother. Bells iii. Woods and underwoods nothing. Playt and jewells xxi ounz. Detts owyng unto the howse nothing. Detts owyng by the howse nothing.

The Grey Friars for vehemently opposing Hen. VIII. in his divorce from Catharine of Arragon, and for obstinately refusing to acknowledge him as head of the Church, or rather for refusing to deny the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Pope in England, had no pensions allowed them during life, as the Monks and Canons had, but were treated with great severity by the King.

Burnet, in his History of the Reformation[4], says, "All the difficulty that I find made against owning the King's supremacy, was at Richmond, by the Franciscan Friars, where the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and Thomas Bedyll, Archdeacon of Cornwall, the visitors, tendered some conclusions to them, among which this was one, *That the Pope of Rome has no greater jurisdiction in this kingdom of England by the law of God, than any other foreign Bishop*; and they desired that the Friars would refer the matter to the four seniors of the house, and acquiesce in what they should do. To this the Friars said, *that it concerned their conscience, and therefore they would not submit it to a small part of their house*; and they added, *that they had sworn to follow the rule of St. Francis, and in that they would live and die*, and cited a chapter of their Rule, *that their Order should have a Cardinal for their protector, by whose directions they might be governed in their obedience to the Holy See*[5].

Many of the Franciscans even suffered death for the same cause; and others, coupled together with chains, were sent to distant gaols, to end their days in misery.

The present tower, built in the richest style of late Gothic architecture, with double buttresses at the angles, supporting crocketed pinnacles, was erected not long before the dissolution, and is said not to have been finished. From this specimen, one may form a very good idea what the rest has been.

There are no other remains of the Friary still visible, except this Tower, the West windows of the South aile, a small part of the North wall, and a few scattered foundations, appearing in droughty weather above the surface, East of it, which probably were the scite of the old church. In conformity to the general orders of Henry VIII. to immediately destroy the religious houses, its situation so near the town would soon accelerate its demolition, as the stones with which it was built could so easily be carried away for the erection of modern habitations.

The founder died in 1270. His bones were buried in the choir at Coverham; but his heart, enclosed in a leaden urn, was placed by his orders in the choir of this church, under an arched recess in the wall. There were several of the Scropes, the Plesseys, and the Frankes buried here.

Leland tells us, "that at the bakke of the Frenchgate is the Grey Freres, a little withowte the waulles. Their house, medow, orchard, and a little wood is waulled yn. Men go from the market place to hit by a postern gate."

These houses were very seldom endowed with rents and revenues. These Friars, by profession mendicants, were not allowed to have any property which could be called their own, but to subsist for the most part entirely upon daily and accidental charity. Though the

4 Book III. p. 182.

5 See Appendix, No. XXXIV. for a letter from the Bishop and Bedyll to Lord Cromwell.

the pomp of landed property was thus renounced by them, they never closed their hands when a large legacy was left them, either through pretence of supplying the necessities of the sick, or of clothing their brethren. As this Order was in great esteem in England, the Friars were very much trusted, and generally were employed in the making of wills and testaments. Thus seasonable opportunities among the rich were not wanting to them to prompt the dying party to acts of charity; and as their powers of persuasion at this tremendous hour were very great, they never failed to raise vast sums of money, which enabled many of this Order to erect at great cost magnificent and stately buildings and noble churches, in which several Queens and many other great personages chose to be buried, under a promise that prayers should be said daily for their souls. According to Chaucer,

> "Full swetely herde he confession,
> And plesant was his absolution."

Thus having nothing, they possessed every thing.

Piers Plowman, in his Vision, a work of the 14th century, also says:

> "The Freres followed folke that wer riche,
> And folke that wer poor at litle price they set;
> And no cors in their kirkyard nor kirke was buried,
> But quick he bequeath'd them ought, or quit part of his debt."

That is, they never gave admittance to a dead guest, without the payment of a large sum by the executor. Happy was he then who could indulge the idea of being buried within their hallowed walls, wrapped up in the habit and cowl of St. Francis. This funeral dress was looked upon as a sufficient security against the assaults of the Devil, and a certain passport to the regions of eternal bliss, from a superstitious idea of the respect that would be paid to it at the last day.

According to the rules of the Order, there was no real estate belonging to this house, except the site of it, and the Friars' Closes, containing near eighteen acres, which the walls enclosed. Even these were given to the town in trust for their use, by reason of their incapacity to enjoy them as their own.

The seal which belonged to this house must have been made about the year 1270, when Robert Neville married Maria, the heiress of the founder, as, instead of Or, on a chief indented Azure, a lion passant of the first, the arms of Randal; a saltire, the shield of Neville, is placed twice upon it, one on each side of the figure of St. Francis in the desert. Round it is, **S. Comune Fratrum Minorum Richmund.** It was seldom that houses of this description were so far finished by the founders as to be capable of being inhabited, and of acquiring a seal, but were generally left to be completed by their successors.

In the 32d of Edw. I. a Friar of this house stealing some goods, and flying from the monastery, the King ordered him to be imprisoned by his writ "De Apostata capienda," and directed that he should be delivered up to the convent, to be by them punished according to the rules of their Order, and further commanded, that the stolen goods should be restored. The writ is preserved in Rymer's Fœdera, vol. III. p. 1042[6].

In a MS. in the Harleian collection[7], containing an account of the grants of King Edward V. and Richard III. there is the following entry: "A warrant to Geoffrey Franke, Receyvor of Middleham, to content the Freres of Richemunde, with twelve marks, six shillings and eight pence, for the saying of 1000 masses for King Edward IV. Given at York, the 27th of May, anno primo Ricardi iii."

The curious tale with regard to two Friars of this house, Frere Theobald, then warden, and the felon sow of Rokeby, will be found in the Appendix, No. XXXV. It was first printed by Dr. Whitaker in his History of Craven, from a MS. in his possession, which mentions that it was written in the time of Henry VII.

At the dissolution, the lands and possessions belonging to the religious houses were in many cases not sold, but granted on leases for a term of years. As these leases were very beneficial, the lands and their appurtenances frequently retaining the same privileges and immunities which belonged to their former possessors, they were much sought after; and before the old leases were expired, the reversion of them was granted by the Crown

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6 It is also given by Mr. Clarkson in his History of Richmond.

7 No. 433—1888.

to other persons upon the same terms, or sold in fee, on paying a certain quit rent. The Crown lessees having in general made very advantageous bargains, likewise disposed of the remainder of their term of years, which will account for the Abbey lands passing so frequently from one possessor to another, so as sometimes to cause a kind of contradiction in the descent of this property. Also, to increase the confusion, when a part of them was sold off, or granted upon lease, it was called the possessions of such a house, and so of the rest, all being styled by the same name. They likewise not unfrequently reverted to the Crown by forfeiture, or want of heirs.

The possessions of the Friars Minors did not long continue after the dissolution, in the Crown, for Henry VIII. 26th of May, in the 31st year of his reign (1539), granted to Ralph Gower of Richmond, all the site of the Freerage, with the garden lying near the outer gate, and another near the choir of the church, containing in the whole, by estimation, . . . acres, one piece of waste lying on the East part of the house, and one parcel of land called the Orchard on the West, containing, by estimation, one acre, one close containing seven acres, one tenement in Bradgate (Briggate), with all the buildings near the wall of the house towards Pinfold Green, and all other buildings in Richmond, belonging to the said house, reserving to himself, however, all the large trees and woods growing and standing thereupon; all which premises were to be held from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past, for the term of twenty-eight years, on his paying to the King and his successors thirty-one shillings and eight pence a year, at the Feasts of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary and St. Michael, by equal portions.

In 1545, six years after the grant to Ralph Gower, these premises were again granted for a term of years to John Bannyster and William Metcalfe; and in 43 Eliz. to Robert Bannyster. In 1553 there remained in charge three pounds in corodies[8].

[8] It may reasonably be supposed, that these premises were part of the possessions of John Gower, son of Ralph, who was attainted of high treason in 1569, and all his estates confiscated to the Crown.

Ralph Gower, on the 25th of March, 1552, 5 Eliz. released and quit claimed to the Burgesses of Richmond an annual rent of three shillings, payable by them out of a house commonly called the Plum House, situated within the precincts of the house, late of the Freers Minors, which rent he had lately received from the gift and feofment of the said Burgesses.

The next account to be met with of the Freerage is, that it was granted in 15 Eliz. to Thomas Wray and Nicholas Metcalfe, and the heirs of the said Thomas, for the term of 2000 years, and by mean assignment from Sir Wm. Wray, came to Sir Cuthbert Pepper, who in the 3d of James, assigned over his lease to Sir Timothy Hutton, his executors and assigns, for all the term therein. This lease of the Freerage, after the death of Sir Timothy, was, Nov. 30, 1631, valued at 350*l.* and a "lead cisterne standing in a lone roome in the garners within the Fryerie at forty shillings," being part of his personals.

Soon after the death of Sir Timothy, his son Matthew sold, in 1633, the Friary and demesnes to a Mr. Robinson for 600*l.* the then rental 40*l.*

The site of the tower and the premises within the walls now belong to John Robinson, esq. in whose family they have continued since 1713, purchased of one Goddard. This gentleman has made great improvements, by clearing the tower and grounds of many useless modern buildings, and making some ornamental plantations.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 2.

ALTHOUGH I am fully sensible of the difficulty of touching subjects of ancient practice, and of the hazard of barely suggesting any alteration in usages which the wisdom of ages has sanctioned, especially of an Ecclesiastical nature, yet where this is done without a design to offend, and in terms which may not render the discussion obnoxious, little apology seems necessary. Your well-known candour, and that of your numerous Ecclesiastical Readers, will judge fairly; and the publick, on whom I shall propose to remove the burden, will not, I trust, find much cause for censure. The *Dilapidation of Parsonage Houses* is fixed by the existing law to be the duty and charge of the In-

cumbents

cumbents to repair; the cases are numerous, in which both the income of the cure, the extent of private fortune, and the uncertainty of life and tenure, offer insuperable difficulties: the Clergy are not, very generally, free from some incumbrances, when a living is presented to them—their tenths and first fruits, and the charges of admission, are then to be provided for; it is not until a considerable time afterwards that they reap any pecuniary advantage from their new benefice—while some of the outgoings and incidental expences, such as removal, furniture, &c. are immediately incurred; the insurance of their life at a certain sum would at that time be a measure of prudence, but it is seldom, if ever adopted, from the want of immediate supplies. The time allowed for the payment of tenths and first fruits is enlarged according to the annual value of the living—but this is not always complied with, until the Incumbent has had recourse to the secular practices of raising money at interest. This incumbrance upon a private fortune often remains unliquidated for many years, and even beyond the period of life, when it is left to the legal representatives to discharge; so that unless an Incumbent live to enjoy his benefice many years, his fortune is probably much the worse for his preferment; which affords an additional reason for the insurance of his life. All these are grounds for the measure which I am venturing to propose, because with such incumbrances it is more than probable that the parsonage house and premises should remain unrepaired, except in a degree barely necessary to comfort. It is to be considered also, that the more liberal and learned may have been the education and researches of the individual, the less has his mind been devoted to accumulate the means of discharging such numerous obligations. The duties of his cure, also the preparation of his discourses, necessarily demand his utmost attention, so that the periods for payment arrive upon him, as it were, suddenly, and unprepared for; possibly the ill-health of his family, the increasing number of his children, and perhaps to these may be added his own shaken constitution, combine to render it utterly impossible for him to provide the means which are requisite to answer the demands—but should his life be attacked by any fatal disorder, he leaves behind him not only his unliquidated debts, but a distressed family to struggle with their burden!

Before the pungent regrets for his loss have sunk into silent grief, and while the tears of the widow and orphans are yet wet upon the sod which covers his remains, a new Incumbent, with honest joy at his presentation, arrives to take possession, and to proceed to the ceremonies of his induction—the moment, though expected, is of keen importance to them, for it gives the signal for their departure; thus they are at once bereaved of many friends whom they had loved, of personal respect, of comfortable residence, and of support!—the house is then to be set in order for its new master—estimates are made for its repair—and the state of suffering already described is increased in its pungency by a legal demand for their amount! the total inability, from whatever cause it may arise, of the late Incumbent, is not considered in extenuation, and the demand is enforced! His errors, if such they were, are now charged upon the widow and his orphan children; and the consequences are too obvious.

The recent augmentations of poor livings, and curacies, have perhaps gone as far as might have been expected, but they could not meet all the exigencies of every case: the suggestion now offered is designed to relieve at least one of these burdens; and why should not that burden be removed from the Minister and from his surviving relatives, when it may be so divided and extended as to become too light for complaint?

The Incumbent is the Minister of the parish for the cure of souls—a dwelling is in most, though not in all instances, provided for his residence, that he may be near to his Church, and in the centre of his flock, that their spiritual wants may be readily supplied, and that they may have continual access to him on all occasions for their own benefit: he dwells there amongst them from a sense of propriety, of duty, and of convenience, not always agreeably to his will; and although his own edification, and that of his family come under his care, yet it is for *their* advantage, and for *their whole population*, that he is called to and planted

planted on that spot. It is alleged that they pay him tithes of what they possess, and fees for the several offices which he performs for them; but none of these when united are sufficient in many livings, and especially in those usually denominated "small livings," to support his family and repair the parsonage buildings—and too frequently the most fair and gentle request of some increase in their amount is treated with as much opposition as in those instances where it is improvidently demanded. It must indeed be confessed, that the *demand* by new Incumbents has too often been made in terms little calculated to inspire a conciliatory agreement.

The Minister is thus the leading officer of his parish, the rector, or ruler of his little community; if their benefit be consulted by his appointment, it seems a natural result that they should reciprocally provide for him a suitable dwelling, and contribute towards his support:—such a contract is almost universal in other cases—a Magistrate neither provides nor repairs the hall of his customary sittings—wherever the Municipalities require the residence of their Chief, that residence is provided for him, and it is preserved and repaired for its successive Incumbents. The parsonage house bears strict analogy to these cases; the Pastor holds it with his Church but as an official fee during his incumbency, of which he may be deprived by the ultimate and most uncertain of all causes, his own demise: and it appears to me that this uncertainty, if all the points above-stated were blunted or removed, alone affords sufficient ground for throwing the burden upon the parish by a rate.

The same power which is lodged with the Churchwarden to inspect and order the repairs of the Church, may be extended to those of the parsonage house and buildings—the condition and estimate of them would be then regularly laid before a vestry, and the very small addition required to that rate would be scarcely felt by each parishioner, while the parson and his family would be relieved from the burden of the whole amount: he would then dwell in a house suitable to his station—and if upon a new induction it were found to be out of repair, application would be made to those who are able to comply with the just demand, rather than to her whose distress had perhaps already driven her for refuge to the tranquil asylum of Whitgift's College! I have heard indeed of some instances where an opulent Incumbent has brought with him to his rural parsonage the habits of fashionable life, for which the humble dwelling of his predecessor was ill-calculated to offer those extensive accommodations which such habits require—the foundation has then been extended—the narrow entrance has been expanded into a hall, the little study, which produced perhaps the divine eloquence of a Tillotson, a Secker, or a Porteus, has been stretched into a library—the parlour, which served during ages past for all the simple hospitalities of affection and comfort, has been changed into a saloon, lighted by a pendent branch of lustres; and the small windows, which opened to a rustic garden for the good man's retreat to a shaded summer-house or ivy circled bench, now spread wide their sashes of plate glass, in order the better to discover the far more distant vista terminated by the lofty stand at a race course. But, alas! this rich Incumbent's fortune could not prolong life—his day was come, and his imprudent expences, which by a parochial committee might in the measure I have recommended, have been justly restrained, have fallen heavily upon his representatives on one side, and upon his less opulent and less fashionable successor on the other, who cannot afford to dwell in such a parsonage house. Thus, Mr. Urban, in both views of this case, I most heartily wish you to recommend to the attention of the Clergy, for whom I entertain the highest veneration, a due consideration of my plan during the present recess, that those who are placed at the head of our Ecclesiastical Establishment might prepare such a bill as would meet these exigencies.

By the Ecclesiastical Law, if the Rector of a Church at his death shall leave the houses of the Church ruinous or decayed, so much shall be deducted out of his Ecclesiastical goods as shall be sufficient to repair the same, and to supply the other defects of the Church. The same is decreed concerning those vicars, who have all the revenues of the Church, paying a moderate pension. For inasmuch as they are bound to the premises, such portion

tion may well be deducted, and ought to be reckoned amongt the debts.—*Lind.* 250.

The rectory or vicarage, and other buildings which belong to the parson, and where the Ecclesiastical goods or profits of his cure are not sufficient, hath been questioned; but if he hath employed them in improving his patrimony, or if, by too much attention to his worldly affairs, he hath neglected his Ecclesiastical, in these cases he is bound to make satisfaction out of his patrimonial goods.—*Ibid.*

If they are insufficient, then so far forth as the goods will extend: having regard to the exigencies and quality of the thing to be repaired, so as the same be for necessity, and not for pleasure; and in case of death, this is a demand upon the Incumbent's estate, subject to the previous payment of his debts.—*Degge*, p. 1. c. 8.

The repair is also decreed to be done as need shall require, or the interposition of the Bishop may be obtained. —*Athon.* 112.

The parties may and often do agree upon a certain sum to be laid out, or paid over.

The stat. of 13 Eliz. c. 10. gives the legal remedy against the avoiding such repairs by any deed or gift, or otherwise, which statute has been continued by 16 Car. I. c. 4. and is understood to comprehend fences, and to extend to executors. Gibs. 752. 2 Bulstr. 279. 3 Bulstr. 158. 3 Inst. 204. 3 Keb. 619. But whether this statute is still in force has been questioned.

Although the remedy seems most properly reserved to Ecclesiastical Courts, yet it has been also held that a special action at law will lie against the party, or his executors or administrators. Deg. p. 1. c. 8. Wats. 39. 1 Bac. Abr. 63.

It is also understood to apply to the Incumbent, and not to any curate or parson not inducted. 3 Keb. 614.

And the subsequent statute of 14 Eliz. c. 11, provided that all sums recovered for this purpose shall be employed upon the buildings and reparations within two years after recovery thereof, on pain of double the amount to the crown;—and this sum is to be laid out by the succeeding Incumbent, and not by the Executors. Gibs. 754.

At the last assizes for Kent, a cause of this nature was tried, in which the new Incumbent of Detling recovered against the executors of the deceased vicar, who had held the living upwards of 40 years, 375*l.* for estimated dilapidations; although it was alleged in the defence that the house had not been inhabited for many years previous to the time of the late Incumbent's coming to the living. Architects were examined to prove estimates to the amount of 520*l.* It did not appear whether he had inhabited the vicarage house, but if it had not been inhabited for so long a period, a considerable decay must necessarily have ensued, and this may have been one reason for its remaining so long unoccupied. In such a case as this, therefore, the burthen falls heavily on the representatives of the last Incumbent, who are now saddled with this amount of damages, besides the encreased costs at law, for the repairs, which kind consideration of the fortune of the former Incumbent or his widow had induced him to forbear. Now, had the plan which I have ventured to recommend been the established law, no such vexation could have occurred.

Upon the whole, it seems most desirable that a full and mature consideration of the law as it stands should take place, with cool deliberation, before any such measure as I have ventured to suggest can be publicly proposed; and the communications of your Correspondents may greatly assist in this necessary investigation. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 3.

YOUR Correspondent "X." has given a very interesting account of a curious antique ring, containing a Portrait of Charles the First; and his general remarks are highly entertaining. As it will neither lessen the value of the trinket itself, nor diminish the interest excited by "X.s" very excellent letter, and as it may afford amusement to him and some brother Antiquaries, I will also describe a very similar article, one at the least as curious, and shewing that the treasure discussed by your Correspondent is not unique, and may be rivalled by many of a similar character.

I cannot at this distance of time, for many years have elapsed since I saw it, trace the pedigree of the ring, which I shall describe; but that it is of genuine antiquity is unquestionable; the mark of age is upon it.

The ring itself was of pure gold, plain, and without jewellery or ornament of any kind; on the top of it was an oval of white enamel, not more then

than half an inch in longitudinal diameter, and apparently about the eighth of an inch in thickness; the surface was slightly convexed, and divided into four compartments; in each of these was painted one of the four cardinal virtues, which, although so minute as to be scarcely perceptible to the clearest sight, by the application of a glass appeared perfectly distinct; each figure was well proportioned, and had its appropriate attribute. By touching a secret spring, the case opened, and exposed to view a very beautifully painted miniature in enamel of the unfortunate Charles, with the pointed beard, mustachios, &c. as he is usually pourtrayed, and from its resemblance to the portraits generally seen of this Monarch, wearing every appearance of being a strong likeness. Within the lid of this little box, for box in fact it was, were enameled on a dark ground a skull and cross bones. I saw this ring in the possession of an old lady of the name of Hennand, in Paradise-row, Chelsea*.

While speaking of Charles, allow me to observe, that I have frequently seen in the chamber of my late friend, Oliver Cromwell, esq. of Cheshunt-park, a very beautiful miniature painting of this victim to the ambition of his extraordinary ancestor, the hair of which is wrought in needle-work, as the family tradition declares, with the hair of the murdered Monarch. F. S. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 20.

IN the venerable Church of St. Mary Overies, Southwark, is a monument to the memory of Rich. Humble, Alderman of London, on which is the following poetical inscription:

"Like to the damask rose you see,
Or like the blossom on the tree,
Or like the dainty flower of May,
Or like the morning of the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonas had;
Even so is man whose thread is spun,
Drawn out, and cut, and so is done!
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow lies,
The gourd consumes, the man he dies."

I had somewhere heard these lines ascribed to Quarles, the well-known author of "Emblems," &c. and I hinted as much to Mr. Nightingale, who in the recently published description of the Church, p. 92, agreed with me, and thought the figurative language of the inscription might well enough justify a conjecture of that kind.

When, however, I read the poem by Strode, entitled "Of Death and Resurrection," in the July Mag. p. 8, so exactly resembling the above, not only in language and idea, but possessing all its quaintness of expression, so much so as to appear parodies on each other, I could scarcely fail in concluding that they were both written by the same person. I therefore send you the above copy of the inscription, on which perhaps Eu: Hood may be able to throw some further light.

The monument has no date, nor is the period of its erection given by Mr. Nightingale. By the prose inscription on it, it appears to have been erected subsequent to the year 1616, by a descendant or relation of the Alderman. The style of the monument well agrees with the period at which both these poets lived, and it therefore affords no conclusion as to which of them the inscription was written by. As, however, such enquiries are, I believe, agreeable to the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, you will probably think the above observations worthy of notice.

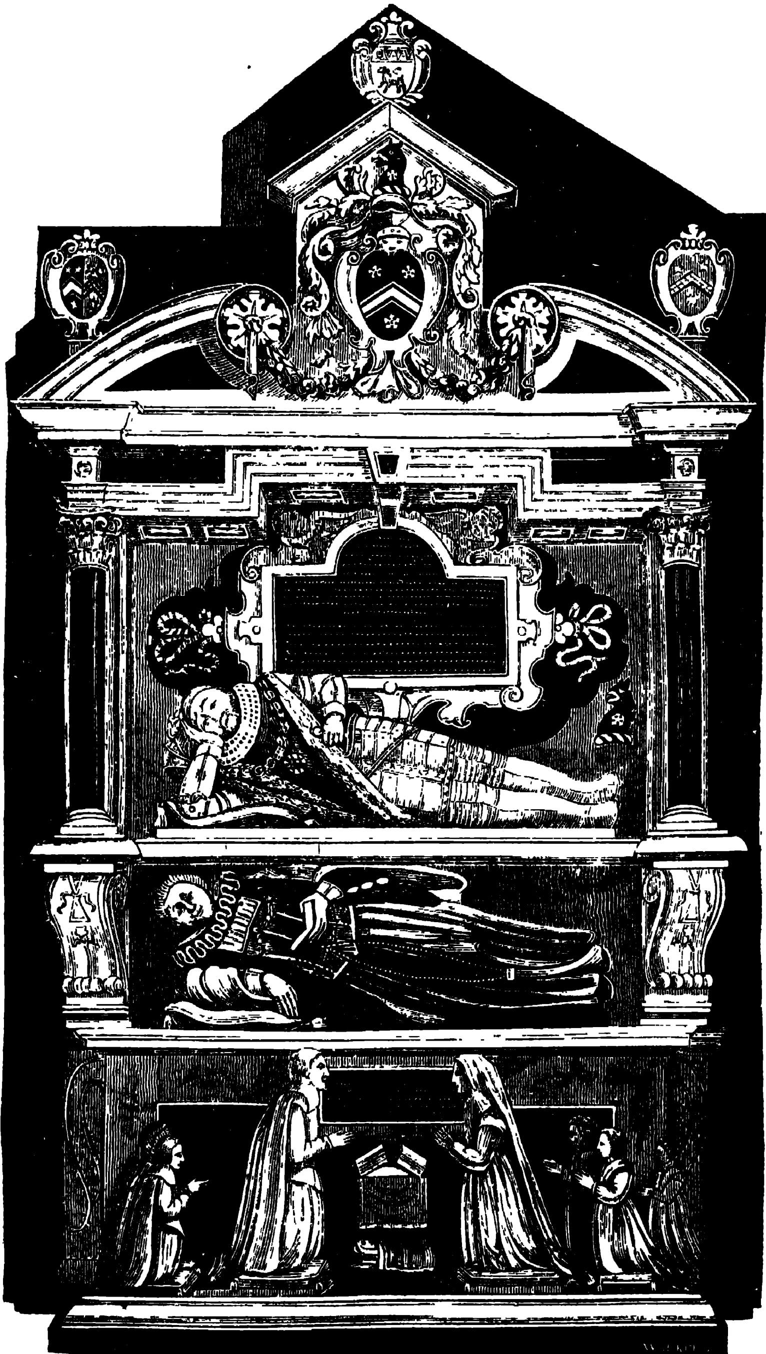
In the same Magazine a passage in the Obituary article on the Rev. J. Lambert, p. 85, calls for some explanation†. However we may admire a man whose conscientious scruples prevented him from advancing his worldly interest (a circumstance very uncommon in these days), yet I cannot understand what is meant by saying he "gave up the doctrines of Athanasius, and adopted the precepts of our Saviour." Myself a member of the National Church, and consequently an *Athanasian*, I was surprised to see the doctrines of Athanasius opposed to those of the Founder of our Faith. As I understand the passage, it should read, he gave up the doctrines of Athanasius for the heresy of Arius.

Happily unaffected by the liberalism or latitudinarian principles of the day, I can look upon a man who denies the Trinity, and despises the atoning sacrifice of Jesus Christ, in no other light than an Infidel. E. I. C.

* Mrs. Rebecca Hennand was buried at Havering Bower, Feb. 18, 1809. EDIT.

† The article was inserted entire, as sent by a Correspondent. EDIT.

Mr.



RAYNTON'S MONUMENT, IN ENFIELD CHURCH.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 23.

IN your Review of Dr. Robinson's History of Enfield (see Part i. page 622), you noticed the singularity of a Lord Mayor of London being represented on his monument in armour. A further account of this Monument will, I think, be gratifying to your Readers, whilst it will at the same time afford a pleasing specimen of the satisfactory manner in which the Monuments are represented in Dr. Robinson's valuable work. (*See Plate II.*)

Yours, &c. N.R.S.

"Against the North wall in the Vestry-room, there is a large superbly ornamented Monument. Under a canopy of two pillars of black marble of the Corinthian order is the figure of a man in armour, with a close black cap, or coif, and a ruff, his head resting on his right hand and a cushion; wearing the robe of a Lord Mayor of London, a collar of SS, and a portcullis, with badge appendant; in his left hand the handle of a sword, the blade of which is gone; over the feet his crest. Above him, on a tablet of black marble, is the following inscription:

"Hic requiescit, in spe beatæ resurrectionis, vir pius et honorabilis dominus, Nicholaus Raynton, miles, olim Reipublicæ Londinensis Vice-comes per 24 annos, Senator, Prætor, Justitiarius Pacis, Præses Hospitalis Bartholomæani, pater patriæ dignissimus. Anno Xti 1646, ætatis suæ 78, die 19 Augusti mortuus est, 15 Septembris sepultus, una cum pia & charissima uxore sua domina Rebecca Raynton, anno Xti 1640, in cœlum præmissa.

"Epitaphium.

Concilium regni sextum durabat in annum,
Terminus & belli jam quadriennis erat.
Occubuit celebri Raynton in urbe Senator,
Prætor, eques, patriæ pro meritisque pater,
Justitiæ custos, constans et pacis amator,
Præsidium miseris, auxiliumque bonis,
Cum consorte thori clausus jacet hocce sepulchro,
Donec eos Xti vox revocabit humo."

Below the man, the figure of a lady, habited as Lady Mayoress, with ruff and chain; her right hand comes out from under her, her left hand holds a book. Below these two large figures are smaller figures, of a man and woman kneeling at a desk with books before them. Behind the man are two sons kneeling; behind the woman three daughters, also kneeling; and an infant in a cradle at the foot of the desk between the man and woman; and over the desk, in Roman capitals, the following inscription:

"Heare lyes the boddyes of Nicolas Raynton, esq. and Rebecca his wife, who dyed in the yeares 1641 and 1642, and had issue three sonnes and three daughters, viz. Nicholas, now liveing (Thomas deceased), Thomas, Rebecca, Anne, and Elizabeth, also now liveing."

The centre shield, Sable, a chevron cotised between three cinquefoils Or. *Raynton*; over which is the crest, on a wreath, a Gryphon's head couped Sable, beaked Or, charged on the neck with a cinquefoil of the last.

The arms on the top of the pediment of this Monument, on a shield, are erroneously painted: they should have been thus*: Azure, a lion passant guardant between three pheons Or, with the arms of Ulster as a baronet. *Wolstanholme.*

On the dexter side of the monument, on a shield *Raynton*; impaling *Moulton*, Gules, a chevron Argent, fretty Sable, between three mullets pierced Or; and on the sinister side, Moulton single.

When Alderman Raynton was Lord Mayor of London, he was committed to the Marshalsea, and several noblemen were committed to other prisons, for neglecting to procure the King the loan of 2000*l.* in the city, and the Attorney General was ordered to prosecute them. After the Scots took Newcastle, and offered the city a free trade in coals, the Lord Mayor, &c. presented a petition to the King to call a Parliament. The King's affairs obliging him to repeat his application for a loan: it was granted†."

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 25.

HEREWITH I send you an account of the ancient mansion house called Breakspears, in the parish of Harefield in the hundred of Elthorne, in the county of Middlesex, three miles from Uxbridge, and eighteen from London; formerly the seat of the Ashbys, now the residence of Joseph Ashby Partridge, esq. to whom my best thanks are due for the polite attention paid to me and my friend during our searches respecting the family. Mr. Urban's pages have

* See Betham's Baronetage, II. p. 363.
† Maitland's Lond. 203—206.

have been the means of affording me some assistance on the subject, for which, as a small remuneration, I beg leave to intrude the following, which forms a portion of the sweets of my intricate search.

Breakspears, an ancient mansion in this parish, is said by Camden to have taken its name from a family, from whom Pope Adrian was descended. Some traces of a family of this name are to be met with as late as the year 1591, when Anne Breakspear was married at Harefield: vide Parochial Register. In the year 1371 William Swanland granted a lease of 60 years to William Brekspere, of a house and lands in Harefield, which had been held by John Grove *in bondagio*. Before the end of the following century it appears to have been in the possession of the family of Ashby, who were settled at Harefield as early as the year 1471, and whose family is now become extinct in the male line. Vide Lysons's Additions to Middlesex Parishes, p. 111.

Arms in the Hall—which you enter into by a glass door from the lawn, over which, on an oval and raised shield, are the armorial bearings of the Ashbys, viz. Azure, a chevron Or between three eagles displayed with two heads Argent. Crest, an eagle with his wings elevated and expanded Argent, ducally crowned Or. On the right side of the door, in stained glass, an allegorical representation of their ancient cognomen, rebussed by an ash tree, surrounded with a swarm of bees. On the left side the following motto in a curious enveloped scroll,—*Noli dicere omnia quæ scis.*

Turning to the left, I commence my description of the *first window* of the Hall, now enclosed by a closet, which has the following arms in stained glass: Ashby, quartering,—1. Peyton, Sable, a cross engrailed Or, in the first quarter a mullet Argent. 2. Bernard of Iselham, Cambridge, Argent, a bear saliant Sable, muzzled Or. 3. Gernon, Gules, 3 piles wavy, meeting in point Argent. 4. Malory, Argent, a demi lion rampant Gules, underneath the date of 1572. Anne, dau. of Thomas Peyton, married John Ashby of Harefield in Middlesex, esq. (ancestor to those now of that place) Wotton's Baronetage, vol. I. Ann Ashby died October, 18 Hen. VII, buried in the chapel or burying-place of the Ashbys at Rickmersworth. Chauncy's Hertfordshire.

Ashby, as before, impaling 1st and 4th, Gules, 3 fish naiant within a border ingrailed Argent for Lilling; 2d and 3d, Argent, a demi lion rampant Gules, for Malory; both of which are quarterings of Peyton. Vide the Visitations Com. Camb. Bernard of Iselham, in Murham Church, co. Norfolk, quarters *Lilling.* Blomfield, vol. VII.

In the second window.—Ashby, as before, impaling Wroth, Argent, on a bend Sable three lions heads erased of the field, ducally crowned Or. Thomas Ashby, who died 1559, married Anne, daughter and sole heir of Edward Wroth, who died 1545. (Par. Reg.) With her he had a third part of the manor of Durants, in the parish of Enfield. (Cole's Abstract of Escheats, Harl. MSS. No. 759;) Lysons's Environs, vol. II.; Dr. Robinson's History of Enfield. Note, the Ashbys through the Wroths trace up to the year 1273. See their pedigree, p. 149, vol. I. Robinson's Hist. of Enfield.

A large shield of quarterings to the number of 20; the five first coats being mutilated, their place has been supplied in an unskilful manner with a fragment of the Ashby arms; 6. Argent, a chevron wavy between three roses Gules, barbed Vert and reeded Or, for . . . . . 7. Gules, three lions rampant Or, for . . . . . 8. Argent, on a chevron Sable three towers of the field, for . . . . . 9. Three Leopards' heads inverted jessant de lis Or, for . . . . . 10. Chequy Or and Azure, a chevron Ermine, for Turquinius Earl of Warwick. 11. Seemingly Azure, a pale Or, which I take for Nigel, Baron of Halton, or mutilated Newburgh, Earl of Warwick. 12. Gules, a chevron Argent, between 10 crosses formé Or, for Berkeley. 13. Gules, a lion passant gardant Argent, ducally crowned Or, Fitz Gerald. 14. Or, a fesse between 2 chevrons Sable, for Lisle. 15. Or, a saltire between 4 martlets Sable, for Guldeford or Guildford. 16. Argent, a fess dancetté Sable, for West. 17. Gules, a lion rampant and semé of cross crosslets fitché Argent, for De la Warre. 18. Barry of 6, Or and Azure, on a chief of the last two pallets between 2 esquisses of the first; over all, an escutcheon Argent, for Mortimer. 19. Azure,

Azure, 3 leopards' heads inverted jessant de lis Or, for Cantilupe. 20. Gules, 3 bendlets enhanced Or, for Greelye (vide p. 2, July 1823, Gent. Mag.) impaling, 1st. Argent, a lion rampant Gules, on a chief Sable three escallops of the field, for Russell; 2. Azure, a tower with dome Argent, for De la Tour; 3. Or, three bars Gules, a crescent in chief Sable; supposed Mustian; 4. Sable, a lion rampant between 3 cross crosslets fitché Argent, supposed Hering; 5. Sable, three chevrons Ermine, a crescent Argent for difference, for Wise; 6. Sable, three dovecots Argent, a mullet Or for difference, for Sapcott; date 1569. This must certainly be the arms of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, who married to his third wife, Anne, daughter to Francis Earl of Bedford. He died in 1589.

In the third window, Ashby, as before, impaling per fess Azure and Gules, a border Argent, for . .; quartering Gules, a fess nebulé between 6 billets Argent, for . . . . . Also, the Royal Arms superbly blazoned, viz. France and England quarterly within the Garter, supported by a golden lion and red dragon on rich pedestal ornament; underneath, the Royal motto. These I take for Queen Elizabeth's arms, who in her Progresses, we read, honoured Harefield, and most probably this house, with her presence, in company with her distinguished courtiers and statesmen, to whose memory, and for the handing down to posterity of this visit, these blazoned emblems have been set up with those of her two favourites Robert and Ambrose Dudley, Earls of Leicester and Warwick.

In the ante-room, the two windows of which form in a direct line with those of the hall. is a remarkable handsome chimney-piece, a very fine specimen of antient carved work, representing in the centre, surrounded with a superb and well-cut wreath of flowers, the arms of *Ashby*, quartering *Wroth*: over all the crest. Underneath the arms, the following is inscribed: QUI . VOLVIT . ET . POTVIT . FECIT. The arms and crest are exceedingly prominent; on each side an allegory of their name; an ash-tree with the letters B. Y. and many other handsomely executed devices. I shall probably at some future time transmit to your pages a correct representation of this piece of antiquity.

In the first window of the ante-room, Ashby, as before, impaling 1st and 4th, Gules 3 piles wavy, meeting in point Argent, for . . . (This I take to be Gernon, but know of no connection between the families, except its being a quartering of Peyton's), quartering Gyronne of 8, Argent and Gules, for . . . . . surrounded by a spacious ornament, at the base of which I perceived these arms, quarterly, France and England within a bordure . . bezanty. I cannot exactly say to whom these arms belong. Ashby as before, impaling, seemingly per fesse two coats, of which the upper part is demolished and supplied by a fragment, the base of which remains, and is Gyronne of 8, Argent and Gules, for . . .

In the second window of the anteroom, Ashby as before, impaling, 1st and 4th, Argent, a fess Gules, for . . . 2d and 3d Argent, on a chief Azure 3 piles Sable, each charged with a nail Or, for . . .

Also, a shield of four-and-twenty quarterings, environed with the order of the Garter, which plainly bespeak it to be the Earl of Leicester's, who died 1588.

1. Or, a lion rampant, double queu'd (Vert), charged on the breast with a crescent for difference, for Dudley. 2. Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine, for Bellamont Earl of Leicester. 3. Or, two lions passant Azure, for Paganel. 4. Argent, a cross fleury Azure, for Sutton. 5. Argent, 3 bars Azure, in chief a file of three points Argent, for Grey, Viscount Lisle. 6. Fragment. 7. Blank. 8. Vaire, Or and Gules, for Ferrers Earl of Derby. 9. Gules, 7 mascles conjoined, 3, 3, and 1, for Quincy Earl of Winchester. 10. Gu. a lion rampant and border ingrailed Or, a crescent for difference, for Talbot, Viscount Lisle. 11. Gules, a fess between 12 cross crosslets Or, Beauchamp Earl of Warwick. 12. Turquinius, Earl of Warwick, as before. 13. Argent, 2 bars Gules, Mauduit, Earl of Warwick. 14. Lozengé Or and . . . (Azure) a border Gules, bezanté, for Newburgh, Earl of Warwick. 15. Berkeley as before. 16. Fitz Gerald, ditto. 17. Lisle, ditto. 18. Guldeford, ditto. 19. Argent, a bend Gules, for . . . 20. West, as before.

before. 21. De la Warre, ditto. 22. Mortimer, ditto. 23. Cantilupe, do. 24. Greilly, ditto. The whole surmounted with an Earl's coronet.

Many of these armories are in sad disorder, from the way in which they have been jumbled together at some distant period by the hands of the glazier, more especially the coats described in the first window of the hall. The present worthy owner has taken every care for the preservation of them or any thing else that bespeaks the antiquity of his family.

Joseph Ashby Partridge, esq. Magistrate for the County of Middlesex, inherits this estate in right of his mother Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Robert Ashby of Breakspears, esq. which gentleman, jointly with the Rev. Hector Davies Morgan, M.A. of Trinity College, Minister of Castle Hedingham, Essex, and Chaplain to Lord Kenyon, are the two latest descendants of this antient family; of whom it is generally supposed that they came out of Leicestershire; but my attempts have been fruitless in endeavouring to connect them with the Leicestershire Ashbys.

The Rev. H. D. Morgan, by his maternal grandfather, is collaterally and nearly connected with the great Judge Sir William Blackstone, knt. His grandfather John Blackstone shone conspicuous as a lover of botany; he was a great intimate with Sir Hans Sloane; there are many of his writings deposited in the Sloanian Library, British Museum. He spent the greatest part of his time at Breakspears, pursuing his favourite study, and possessed some land there, which bears the name of Blackstone's Meadow to this day. He was the author of an ingenious little work, entitled "Fasciculus Plantarum circa Harefield sponte nascentium, cum Appendice ad Loci Historiam spectante. Woodfall, 1737."

Yours, &c. N.Y.W.G.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 21.

THE Chapelry of Littlecote is situate in the hundred of Ramsbury, in the diocese of Sarum and archdeaconry of Wilts. It is about two miles West by North from Hungerford, in the county of Berks, and is a Chapelry to the parish of Chilton Foliat[1].

Littlecote is embedded in a deep valley, in the midst of a park, cut into ridings, after the fashion of the 16th century, surrounded by large and dreary fish-ponds, and shadowed by gloomy groves; this romantic mansion, nearly coeval with the oldest of its neighbouring oaks, seems peculiarly adapted to inspire sentiments of terror.

From the Domesday Book we learn that the manor of Littlecote was held of Milo Crispin by Turchetil, and that Godric held it in the time of King Edward, and it was assessed at one hide and a yardland. There was half a ploughland with one borderer; and four acres of meadow, four acres of pasture, and four acres of thorns, and worth ten shillings.

It afterwards became the property of the *Darels* or *Dorrels*[2], in which family it continued through a long line of succession till the time of Elizabeth, when, as appears by the following traditional evidence, it became the property of the Pophams, in whose family it still remains.

Early in the reign of Elizabeth, a midwife of the town of Newbury in Berks, was called from her bed by a horseman, who, speaking to her at her window, earnestly pressed her to accompany him to a lady who wanted her assistance. A certain mysterious manner accompanied every word spoken by the stranger. He refused to disclose the lady's name, or the place of her abode, and the good woman observed, by the faint light of the Moon, that he was masked. She resolved to refuse, on his proposing that she should be blindfolded till they should arrive at the place from whence he came; but a purse of gold handed upon the point of the horseman's rod, just as she was shutting her casement, and the promise of one yet more valuable, induced her to alter that determination. She dressed herself hastily, submitted to be hoodwinked; and placed herself, trembling, on a pillion behind her unknown guide. After travelling in a dead silence for about three hours, through deep and watery lanes, a sudden halt announced the end of their journey. The good woman was now lifted from her horse;

[1] Carlisle's Topog. Dict.—Eccl. Direct.

[2] Camden does not mention Littlecote as ever having been in the possession of the Darels, but only as a good seat of Sir John Popham's. Gough, in his Additions, men-

her conductor softly unlocked a door, and led her still blindfolded into a house, and through a suite of apartments so spacious, and so numerous, as to impress her mind with a high idea of the grandeur of the owner. At last her companion stopped her, and knocked gently at a door, which was presently opened to admit them, and as hastily locked as soon as they had entered. The covering was now taken from her eyes; when she found herself in a plainly furnished chamber, in which was another gentleman also masked, and a lady sitting on a bed. After a silence of some minutes, the gentleman informed her in a low whisper that the lady she saw was the person who had need of her professional assistance, and that when the child was born she was to bring it to him in an adjoining closet, to which he retired; the door was behind the tapestry.

The child, a female infant, was not long after, according to order, conveyed to the gentleman, who now led her through a low passage to a small room, which seemed unconnected with the house by any other communication, and in which was a prodigious pile of dry wood in the chimney, blazing with great fury. She was now informed that the child must be thrown into the fire, first stopping its mouth with a cloth, which he presented to her for that purpose. The woman naturally refused, but her companion seizing her throat, drew a dagger, and vowing to put her instantly to death, she at last consented. Gagging the infant, she attempted to save it by suffocation from pain yet more terrible; but such was the eagerness of the barbarous employer, that she was forced to lay it yet alive on the fire, when its agony gave it strength to spring out on the floor[3]. It was thrown in again, and consumed to ashes. When this deed was done, she was conducted to her house in the same manner as she had come from it, and the promised purse was thrown into her cottage after her. The tradition then goes on to relate the usual horrors upon the acquisition of guilty treasure, and concludes that she determined to expiate her crime by bringing the instigator to justice. In the hopes of discovering the house, she traversed every part of the neighbourhood within the distance she supposed she had been conducted, and contrived, under various pretences (but the tradition does not inform us what pretences they were) to examine most of the large mansions which fell in her way. At length, when she was on the point of relinquishing her search, she found at Littlecote a chamber and closet, which she could scarcely doubt was the same in which the murder had been committed; but in her pocket she had a most *positive* clue. During the short attendance on the parturient lady, she had the *presence of mind* to cut out of one of the bed-curtains a small piece of cloth, which upon comparing with a hole in the curtain of the room where she was, was found to *tally*[4]. She related the whole to a Magistrate. Mr. Dorrell[5] was apprehended and tried on her evidence, but *acquitted*. It is said that he owed his escape to the eloquence of Sir John Popham, and that in gratitude for such service he bequeathed him this estate[6].

Thus far tradition: but now for facts. It is certain that in the latter end of Elizabeth, the estate was in the possession of Sir John Popham; as I shall subsequently show.

This Sir John Popham was born at Huntworth, co. Somerset, in 1531, was some time student at Baliol College, Oxford, and was as stout and skilful a man at sword and buckler as any in that age, and wild enough in

[3] *Deep* marks of burning, occasioned by the child's jumping out of the fire, are pretended to be exhibited in the floor of the closet. It is needless to remark on the impossibility of this story.

[4] The curtains were of broad blue cloth, fringed with yellow, and are still shown, together with the piece of cloth which the woman cut out, now sewed in its place.

[5] In Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. III. Part ii. p. 627 seq. is an account of one Mr. John Darrell or Dorrell, famous about the time of the above occurrence, for *casting out devils*, who was tried by a Special Commission, issued under the authority of the Archbishop of York; which was afterwards removed into the High Commission Court; by whose sentence he was degraded from the Ministry, and committed to close prison in York Castle. Whether this was one of the above family, I have not been able to learn.

[6] General Chronicle, vol. I. pp. 226, 227, 228.

his recreations[7]. He was made Serjeant-at-Law about 1570; Solicitor General in 1579; Attorney General in 1581; and Treasurer of the Middle Temple. In 1592 he was promoted to the rank of Chief Justice of the King's Bench (not Common Pleas as has been asserted). In 1600 he was sent by the Queen with some others to the Earl of Essex, to learn the cause of so many military men assembling at his house. He was detained by the soldiers therein, which was considered as tantamount to an imprisonment. To this detention Sir John deposed upon his oath at the Earl's trial[8].

Mr. Chamberlain, in his Letters to Sir Dudley Carleton[9] in 1601, says, "On the 13th of August, the Queen came to Windsor, and is expected shortly at Mr. Comptroller's[10] at Causham. And so the Progresses *should* hold on as far *as Littlecot*, a house of the *Lord Chief Justice* in Wiltshire. But there be so many endeavours to hinder it, that I will lay no great wager of the proceeding[11]."

Sir John Popham was a very severe judge. He even counselled King James not to grant *so many pardons* to malefactors as he was used to do; but his severity did great benefit to his country, even after his death[12]. He died in 1607, aged 76, and was buried at Wellington, where he had erected a noble mansion.

Littlecote, though of no great importance in the present day, must have been a place of some consequence in the time of the Romans; for, by the following particulars of a tesselated pavement found here, it appears to have been possessed of a *temple*.

In the park, in 1730, then in the possession of Edward Popham, esq. was found by his steward Mr. Wm. George, two feet under ground, a Roman pavement 41 feet by 28, *and seemed to have formed the floor of a temple*. It consisted of two parts, the *templum* and *sacrarium*, answering to the nave and chancel of our churches. The outer part, which was nearly square, had at bottom a border, on the centre of which was a large two-handled cup, supported by two sea-monsters with fishes' tails, and behind them two dolphins. At the other end was also a border, with a similar cup supported by two tigers. The floor of the *sacrarium* was a square, inclosing a circle, and having semi-circles of various rich patterns at three of its sides. In the centre was Apollo playing on his harp; and in four surrounding compartments, four female figures representing the four seasons, mounted on four beasts; the first, holding a flower in her hand, and seated on a deer, might represent Spring; the second, on a panther, and holding a swan, Summer; the third, resting on a branch, perhaps of a vine, rode on a bull, Autumn; and the fourth, on a goat, held nothing in her hand, and represented Winter. The two first figures were naked to the waist, the two last clothed.

Such is Professor Ward's account of this curious pavement, one of the largest ever found in England, but in 1733 unhappily destroyed. Mr. George, above mentioned, made an exact drawing of it in all its parts, in their proper colours, whence his widow afterwards worked a beautiful carpet reduced to the size of one inch to a foot of the original, and from whence it was engraved by Mr. Vertue, at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries[13].

Among some of the late supersti-

[7] Fuller's Worthies, vol. II. p. 284; and Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

[8] Ib. on the authority of Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1600.

[9] An eminent Statesman, born near Watlington, Oxon, March 10, 1573, knighted in 1610, created Viscount Dorchester by King Charles, on his arrival from his embassy to Holland in 1628; died Feb. 15, 1631-2, in his fifty-ninth year, and was buried at Westminster Abbey. Having no heirs, the title became extinct.

[10] Sir Wm. Knollys, knt. son of Sir Francis Knollys, K. B. who had been Treasurer of the Household, was Comptroller of the Household in 1579. He was employed by the Queen in 1592, to negotiate between the King of Spain and the Low Countries. In 1601 he was made Treasurer of the Household; and in 1603 created Baron Knollys by King James, whose Queen he entertained at Causham on her way to Bath, 1613. He was made Master of the Wards in 1614, and about the same time elected K. G. He was made Viscount Wallingford in 1616, Earl of Bunbury in 1622, and died in 1631.

[11] Nichols's Eliz. Prog. new edit. vol. III. p. 565.

[12] Fuller's Worthies, vol. II. p. 284.

[13] Gough's Camden, vol. I. p. 163.

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tious tales respecting this place, are the following:

In the dusk of the evening, some of the country people have frequently seen in the avenue leading to the house, a coach furiously drawn by six horses, in which were a gentleman and lady, richly dressed; the latter having on her lap a child of angelic beauty, but the lady and gentleman were headless!

An honest husbandman of Hungerford reported that he, with others in his company returning to Littlecote in a winter's evening, with a load of bricks in a waggon; the waggon stuck in a slough in a deep road under the park pales so fast, that they determined, after many useless efforts, to go to the stables for more horses. Having entered the park, and winding towards the house, they beheld among the trees opposite to the place where the waggon was fixed, a child, surrounded by a radiant light, in the attitude of beckoning towards the road; when, lo! the loaded waggon rose slowly over the fence, and gently lighted on the smooth turf, on the inner side, from whence, when the next morning's sunrise had encouraged them to approach the spot, it was drawn home without difficulty.[14] S.T.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 11.

I SAW with pleasure the remarks upon County Courts by "J. A." inserted in July Mag. p. 39; the justice of those remarks I believe few will be inclined to question. Nor are the different Courts of Requests (in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood at least) less deserving of animadversion. The districts over which some of these Courts have jurisdiction are so extensive and populous, and so great a number of causes arise, that it is impossible for these Courts to bestow that calm and deliberate attention upon the cases which solicit their decision, which ought ever to characterise the proceedings of a Court of Justice.

In the Court of Requests for the Hundred of Ossulston, in the County of Middlesex, it appears that there are 17,000 causes annually decided; this Court sits but two days in the week, so that the average number of causes decided at each sitting is 170, and I believe that the time employed in the hearing of these cases does not usually exceed two minutes. In this short space of time, it is obviously beyond the power of the Court to examine into all the circumstances of the case, to hear the plaintiff's statement, the testimony of witnesses, and the reply of the defendant, and therefore the cases are decided merely upon the oath of the plaintiff.

Nor are some others of the Metropolitan Courts of Requests able to devote any longer time to the consideration of the causes brought before them than the Ossulston Court. The Tower Hamlet Court of Requests has a very extensive jurisdiction. The City Court is in the same situation, and, like the Borough Court, takes cognizance of claims to the amount of 5*l*. Through the multiplicity of business the plaintiff's oath is the only means taken to arrive at the truth; if the defendant possessed evidence to shew that the demand was unjust or extravagant, the answer would most probably be, "the plaintiff has sworn it is a just debt—you must pay it;" and this too in a Court from whose decisions there is no appeal.

Most of these evils might be remedied by the establishment of a greater number of Courts of Requests; the Commissioners, or other persons holding these Courts, would then have it in their power to examine fully into all the circumstances of the case, and to hear the defendant as well as the plaintiff. But though it appears that in most cases the defendant has most right to complain of injustice, yet undoubtedly the plaintiff sometimes has to endure wrong; it frequently happens that a party will not discharge a just debt, until the creditor has gone through the usual routine of summonses, orders, &c. and will then request, and generally obtain, a further time to pay the debt. The debt perhaps may be 20*s*. and the Court may order it to be paid in instalments of sixpence per week, and this because they have not time to ascertain whether the defendant has it not in his power immediately to discharge the debt, or to pay a much larger instalment.

To the establishment of an additional number of Courts of Requests, it is impossible to anticipate any serious or well-founded objection. In the Tower Hamlets, the City, and the Borough,

14 Gen. Chron. vol. I. p. 225.

rough, the Courts are held by Commissioners who receive no remuneration for their trouble; the Courts might be held in a similar manner, and the necessary expenses would be compensated by the fees. In the Hundred of Ossulston, the Court is held by the County Clerk, who receives the fees upon the proceedings. To establish new Courts in that Hundred, therefore, would diminish the emoluments of his office; but surely it can never be urged that the present inconvenience and injustice should be continued merely for the emolument of an individual. If it be conceived that the County Clerk has a claim to an income of 2000*l*. a year, let him receive his stipend from the County Rates. If Courts of Requests were established in every ward or parish in the Metropolis, the fees would be sufficient to maintain them, without inflicting any burthen upon the public. Some of these parishes do indeed require separate Courts; witness Mary-le-Bone and St. Pancras, with their extensive population; but it is not in these parts of London that these Courts are of such great utility, the inhabitants belonging generally to the upper or middling classes of society, who seldom suffer debts of a low amount to become the subject of litigation; it is, in those districts of the Metropolis in which the labouring and manufacturing parts of the community reside, that Courts for the recovery of small debts are chiefly requisite. The parishes of Spitalfields, with its large and indigent manufacturing population; of Bethnall Green, with its 40,000 inhabitants; of Shoreditch, with 50,000; of St. Luke's, with 40,000; Clerkenwell, &c. &c. would each afford sufficient employment to a Court of Requests; but, notwithstanding this, Spitalfields, Shoreditch, and Bethnal Green, must all have recourse to one Court, together with Whitechapel, Hackney, Bow, Bromley, Limehouse, Shadwell, Wapping, Mile End, Radcliff, Poplar, Blackwall, &c. &c. And the parishes of St. Luke and Clerkenwell are included in the jurisdiction of the Ossulston Court of Requests, the extent of whose district may be conjectured from the circumstance of 17,000 causes being annually decided by it.

The attention of the House of Commons having been lately several times called to this subject, I entertain very sanguine hopes that in the next session an inquiry will be directed to be made into the power, jurisdiction, &c. &c. of every Court of Requests in the Metropolis, and that from that enquiry some measure will spring calculated to remedy the evils now so generally complained of, and to prevent their recurrence. In the mean time, I trust that public attention being drawn to the subject by your Miscellany, some of your Correspondents will apply their minds to the consideration of the subject, and the devising of means to render Courts of Requests more extensively useful, by rendering them more efficient. A Barrister.

P.S. As the nature, powers, &c. of Courts of Requests appear to be but ill understood by many, even of the better informed class of society, they being generally considered as unworthy of serious notice, perhaps, Mr. Urban would give insertion to a few letters* upon their nature, powers, &c. the manner of conducting business, their effects upon the lower classes of society, the qualifications necessary for Commissioners, the means of rendering them more efficient, &c. &c.

Mr. Urban, *Lincoln, Aug.* 9.

YOUR Correspondent "J. B." seems to know but little of the nature of County Courts. The same proof of the plaintiff's demand is required in them, as in the King's superior Courts, and I beg to assure your Correspondent that in neither one or the other will a man be permitted to make out his own case in the way suggested, and obtain a verdict on his own testimony alone.

The Jurisdiction of the County Court is in general confined to pleas of debt or damages under the value of 40*s*. (except in cases of Replevin, wherein no limit is prescribed) but the power of the Court may be greatly enlarged by the Writ of Justices, whereby the Sheriff is enabled, for the sake of dispatch, to do the same justice in his County Court as might otherwise be had at Westminster.

Your Correspondent is erroneous in every proposition he has advanced on this subject. No Plaintiff is entitled to recover in the County Court, unless his *original* demand be under 40*s*. He cannot

* Such letters would be acceptable. Edit.

cannot maintain two actions for the same debt, and there are authorities to shew that if his demand exceed 39*s.* and 11¾*d.* he cannot even *lawfully reduce* it so as to bring his case within the jurisdiction of the Court. F. B.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

(*Continued from p.* 108.)

"O my beloved nymph! fair Dove,
Princess of rivers! how I love
Upon thy flowery banks to lie
And view thy silver stream
When gilded by a Summer's beam,
And in all that wanton fry,
Playing at liberty
And with my angle upon them,
The all of treachery,
I never learned to practise, or to try." COTTON.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

This COUNTY has always been noted for the longevity of its inhabitants: some of the most remarkable are given under the heads of the places in which they occur.—The original Calendar of the Norwegians and Danes, still *obtains* in this county, under the appellation of "Staffordshire Clogg." For a particular description of these Cloggs, see Gentleman's Magazine for 1812, part ii. p. 109, where there is an engraving of one.

At ABBOT'S BROMLEY a remarkable custom, called the Hobby-horse dance, existed, as well as at Stafford and Leighford.—In the parlour window of the Manor-house, called Hall-hill, Mary Queen of Scots' passage through this place is recorded.

At ADBASTON, died Nov. 28, 1714, Wm. Wakeley, of Outlands, aged 125 years.

At ALREWAS, on the 4th of Jan. 1675, at night, a terrible earthquake was felt.

At ASTONFIELD, Cotton the Poet and IZAAK WALTON delighted to ramble. Near it Cotton built a small fishing house, dedicated to anglers; a particular account of which is inserted in part i. p. 603.

In ASHLEY Church are monuments to the memory of some of the Lords Gerrards.

In AUDLEY Church are monuments to Edward Vernon, 1622, and Sir Thomas de Audley.

BARR-BEACON is supposed to have derived its name from *Barrah*, to eat sacrifice, or to purify, and to have been the spot whence the Druidical priests gave notice of their sacrifices at Druidheath.

BEAUDESERT Park in 1815 was honoured by a visit of his present Majesty, the Duke of Clarence, and the Archdukes John and Lewis.

From BENTLEY, Charles II. was conducted on horseback by Jane Lane, the memorable daughter of Thos. Lane, esq. beyond Bristol, as her valet, in which dangerous service she carried herself with great address and fortitude. At the Restoration, the Parliament allowed her 1000*l.* for this service.

BIDDULPH presents some curious remains of antiquity. The bride stones consist of eight upright free stones, two of which stand within a semicircle, formed by the other six. The outside stones are six feet from each other. Near them is the pavement of an artificial cave, composed of fragments of stone, about two inches and a half thick: two large unhewn free stones, about 18 feet long, and six high, form the sides of this cave.

BILSTON is remarkable for the imposture of Wm. Perry, a boy 13 years of age, who practised numerous cheats; among others he made inky water, either from a habit of idleness or to serve the purpose of the popish exorcists, till Bishop Morton made him confess the cheat.

At BLORE HEATH a wooden cross was erected to commemorate the spot where Lord Audley fell, which being thrown down, the Lord of the Manor,

Charles Boothby Skrymsher, esq. in 1765, ordered a stone pedestal to be placed there with the cross upon it.—The Church contains numerous memorials of the illustrious family of the Bassetts, some of which are very beautiful, but are, however, rapidly approaching to ruin.

At BLYTHBRIDGE was the house of the learned Antiquary, SIR SIMON DEGGE, in which he resided at the end of a long life, and there died, aged 92.

In BOSCOBEL Wood was the large oak in which Charles II. and his faithful Pendrell sheltered themselves among the leaves and branches for four and twenty hours.

At BREEWOOD King John once kept his Court.—At the Free Grammar School was educated BISHOP HURD, Sir Edw. Littleton, Dr. J. Smith, &c.

At BROMLEY died in 1057, at an advanced age, Leofric 5th Earl of Mercia, the husband of the famous Godiva.

BURSTON Chapel was erected in memory of Rufin, second son of Wulfere, King of Mercia, who was slain here by his father in consequence of his conversion to Christianity.

At BURTON, in 1255, the greatest part of the town was consumed by an accidental fire.—It is recorded in the register, that on the 15th and 16th of November, 1574, the *aurora borealis* was seen.—In 1793 a night watch first established here.—In the years 1771, 1792, 1795, and 1798, inundated by the Trent.

In BUSHBURY Church is the tomb of Thomas Whitgreave, esq. remarkable for his faithful protection of Charles II.

At BURY BANK, Darlaston, are the ruins of an ancient fortress: its area is supposed to have been a sort of prætorium, and to have been the residence of Wulfere from 656 to 675, hence its old name Ulfercester.

The Curacy of CANNOCK was the first preferment of the famous Dr. Sacheverell.

The site of CANWELL Priory is now occupied by stables.—The Well called Modswell's Well, near the Priory, is famous for the cure of weakness and diseases; hence the name Canwell, from *Can*, signifying efficacy.

In CAVERSWALL Church is a monument to the builder of the Castle, with a Latin inscription, under which was written, many years after, some punning lines.

CHARTLEY is remarkable for having been for some time the prison of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots; and here was a bed wrought by her during her confinement. Here it is said she carried on and contrived her correspondence with the Pope.

On the site of CLENT Chapel was buried St. Kenelm, who was murdered in a field close by:

> "In Clent in Cowbach, under a thorn,
> Lieth King Kenelme, with his head off shorn."

On the wall of the Chapel is sculptured the figure of a child with a crown over its head, and above the door is a figure of a man much mutilated, both conferring benediction.

In CLIFTON Church lies the body of its founder and his wife; also several monuments to the family of Vernon.

In the beautiful Church of CODSALL is a noble monument in honour of Walter Wrottesley.

In COLWICH Church are monuments of the families of Anson and Wolseley. The burying-place of the Ansons is in the form of an Egyptian catacomb.

In CROXDEN Abbey the heart of King John was buried, as were most of the descendants of Bertram de Verdon, the founder.

At DRAYTON was the curious old house (now given way for a modern one) in which the powerful and accomplished Earls of Essex often resided.

In the Church of DUDLEY Priory were many fair monuments of the Somerys and Suttons, and especially one very old; the figure measured eight feet, supposed to have been one of the Somerys.

ECCLESHALL Church is remarkable as having been the place where Bishop Halse concealed Queen Margaret after she fled from Muccleston: it contains some monuments of the Bosvile family, whose ancient seat Byam, situated to the North-east of the palace, was afterwards converted into a farm-house.

At EDIALL, near Lichfield, Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, "boarded and taught the

the Latin and Greek Languages," to "young gentlemen;" and there the celebrated David Garrick, and his brother George, became his pupils.

In EDINGHALL Parsonage resided the learned antiquary, Theophilus Buckeridge, until he removed to the Mastership of St. John's Hospital, Lichfield.

In ELFORD Church are some splendid monuments to the Ardernes, Stantons, Stanleys, and Smiths.

The whole of the delightful scenery at ENVILLE, the seat of the Earl of Stamford, was designed by the poet SHENSTONE.

At FAULD died, April 6, 1645, Wm. Burton, the Historian of Leicestershire.

FETHERSTON was the residence of John Huntbach, the nephew of Sir Wm. Dugdale, and whose knowledge of the antiquities of this county was very extensive.

FORD HOUSES, Wyaston, was once the property of Erasmus Darwin, M.D. the Poet and Philosopher.

In HAMSTAL RIDWARE Manor-house is preserved a curious old iron cage, in which the heads of scolding women were placed to enforce silence, called a *Brank*. See "Fosbroke's Encyclopedia of Antiquities," p. 237.

At HANBURY, in 1777, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt.

Near HANDSACRE Sir Wm. Handsacre was killed by Sir Robt. Mavesyn and his party, who afterwards lost his life with the gallant Percy, 1403.

James Sands, of HARBORNE, died Dec. 6, 1588, aged 140, having outlived five leases of a farm of 21 years each; his wife lived to 120 years of age.

HARBOROUGH was the place where the poet Shenstone passed his early years, and it is celebrated in his poems.

ILAM is noted for the tomb, well, and ash, of St. Bertram, who is said to have performed many stupendous miracles here; the ash was much venerated by the common people, who considered it dangerous to break a bough of it. This saint, ash, well, or tomb, is now little thought of.—In a grotto here the celebrated Congreve wrote his first and best comedy of the "Old Bachelor."

At KINGSTON was buried that learned antiquary and civilian, Sir Simon Degge.

At LANE-END died, in 1769, aged 107, Lydia Barber, and in 1774, aged 124, Rosamond Cook.

The learned Thomas Loxdale was Vicar of LEEK about 1730.

LICHFIELD was honoured with the particular notice of Charles I.—A great plague raged here in 1593, which carried off above 1100 inhabitants.—Here was a mint granted by Stephen, to Walter, Bp. of Coventry.—In this his native city Dr. JOHNSON began and finished his tragedy of "Irene."—At the Episcopal Palace died, March 25, 1807, the celebrated Miss Anna Seward.—Near the Close was a famous willow, the delight of JOHNSON's "early and waning life" (I use his own words), and even still more so of Miss Seward's; it was the ornament of Stowe valley—the subject of every writer—the gratification of every naturalist—and the admiration of every traveller. Dr. Johnson never visited this city but he proceeded to his favourite willow; a description of which, drawn up by Dr. Jones, at the desire of Dr. Johnson, is in the Gent. Mag. for 1783.—In the GRAMMAR-SCHOOL was educated the elegant ADDISON; ELIAS ASHMOLE, the Antiquary; HAWKINS BROWNE, the Poet; the Rev. Theophilus Buckeridge, DAVID GARRICK, the inimitable actor; Dr. James, the inventor of the *Fever Powder*, Dr. JOHNSON; Gregory King, the heraldic writer; Sir Rich Lloyd, Baron of the Exchequer; Bp. NEWTON; Mr. Justice Noel; Lord Chief Baron Parker; Bp. SMALRIDGE; Lord Chief Justice Willes; and Lord Chief Justice Wilmot.

At LONGDON died Mr. May, aged 108, and a woman aged 109.

In MADELY Church are several monuments to the memory of the Egertons, afterwards Earls of Wilton, and of the Offleys, great benefactors to this parish.

At MAER died, in 1693, aged 138, Mr. Richard Wilson.—The cloth for the Communion-table in the Church is an old *Turkey carpet*, the gift of Margaret Tether to this Church in 1639, and brought by her from Constantinople.

In MAVESIN RIDWARE Church are several monuments in honour of the Mavesyns, some of which have been opened at different periods. The altar-tomb of Sir Robert Mavesyn, who slew Sir Wm. Handsacre, is very handsome.

Upon the lofty tower of MUCCLESTON Church the spirited but unfortunate Margaret of Anjou beheld the battle at BLORE-HEATH, so fatal to her cause.

In

In NEEDWOOD Forest is an old oak, called the *Swilcar Oak*, celebrated by poets and botanists as the monarch of the rest of the oak trees in the forest.

At NEWCASTLE, Plot saw a solid block of stone which exhibited the petrified skull of a human being, probably of some malefactor who had been executed here; the spot where it was found being still called *gallows tree*, in memory of its ancient appropriation.

At NORTON-LE-MOORS, in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Turner, is the original death-warrant of Charles I. with all the signatures of his judges.

At the seat of the Stanleys, at OKELY, Edward IV. was a frequent visitor for the amusement of Hunting; and where the Earl of Richmond slept on his way from Lichfield to Bosworth field.

At OKEOVER Hall is the celebrated painting of the Holy Family, by Urbino, valued at 1500 guineas.

Henry Gough, esq. nephew of Sir Rich. Gough, kt. of PERRY BARR, was father of RICHARD GOUGH, esq. "the second Camden."

The original endowment of ROLLESTON Free Grammar-school, written in black-letter, and illuminated, is preserved in a small wooden cabinet in the school-room.

In RUSHALL Church are buried several of the family of Leigh, one of whom the author of "Critica Sacra," who died in 1671, is buried in the chancel.

SANDON was the birth-place, residence, and burial-place of the learned antiquary and genealogist, SAMPSON ERDESWICK, who died in 1603.—In the Church is the monument to his memory. The inscription is long and singular. There is also a tomb in honour of Geo. Digby, who in resentment of the insult offered to James I. by Scioppus a German, attacked the offender in the streets of Madrid in 1614, and nearly murdered him.

At STAFFORD was a mint established temp. Wm. I.—The ancient custom of *Borough English* still prevails here.—In St. Mary's Church are some ancient monuments to the Astons of Tixall, and one to Lady Barbara Compton.—Here St. Bertilline, Scholar of St. Guthlac, led an heremetical life.

In the room at STANTON, in which ARCHBISHOP SHELDON drew his first breath, are the following Iambics, written by Bishop Hacket:

> "Sheldonus ille Præsulum primus pater
> Hos inter ortus aspicit lucem Lares;
> O ter beatam Stantonis villæ casam,
> Cui cuncta possunt invidere marmora."

At STONALL is the shire oak tree, once celebrated by SWIFT.

STONE NUNNERY was erected in memory of Wulfad, who was slain here by his father Wulfere, for embracing Christianity.—In the Church-yard is a spacious cemetery of the Jervis family, Earls of St. Vincent.

In Bishop STONIWELL'S Chapel are monuments of the Arblasters and Ormes. On the floor is an ancient stone to Bishop Stoniwell, the founder, dated 1553.

STOWE Church was once remarkable for numerous monuments to the family of Devereux, only one of which, the tomb of Walter, 1st Visc. Hereford, who died in 1558, yet remains.

At TAMWORTH died, in 920, Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred.—In the hall of the CASTLE was formerly an old rude delineation upon the wall, of the last battle of Launcelot of the Lake, a Knight of Arthur's round table, and Sir Turquin. In it was also a richly sculptured chimney-piece. This castle is surrounded by rich and luxuriant meadows, through which the Tame and Ankor flow. Drayton has beautifully described the scenery.

In THOR'S CAVERN, according to tradition, the Druids performed their sanguinary rites, and sacrificed human victims, enclosed in wicker work, on the altar of their idol Thor.

At TIXALL, the seat of Sir T. H. Clifford, bart. is the marriage of Prince Arthur in tapestry; mentioned by Walpole.—The Heath was the scene of a most cruel assassination, marking the vindictive character of the feudal times: it is related in Harwood's "Erdeswick's Staffordshire," p. 60, note.

At TOTMANSLOW lived a Shepherd who was 120 years old when examined by Dr. Morton. He accounted for his longevity to his never having taken tobacco or physic, nor drank between meals, alleviating his thirst by rolling pebbles in his mouth, &c.

At

At TRENTHAM in 1805 his present Majesty visited the Marquis of Staflord.

TUTBURY Castle was visited by King James in more than one of his progresses through this county. In it was confined Mary Queen of Scots, from Oct. 1568 to Nov. 1569; she was again removed here in March, 1585; and here received the proposals of the intriguing Duke of Norfolk, as the only means of obtaining her liberty.

UTTOXETER is particularly noted for the longevity of its inhabitants. Sir Simon Degge mentions about a dozen instances in this town about his time. In 1702 died two women, one aged 103 and the other 126.

At WALL, in 1690, a gold Otho was dug up; and numerous pieces of antiquity, besides Roman coins.—Near this place a Roman military barricade, composed of entire oak trees, standing on end close to each other, was discovered.

At WALSALL a very remarkable custom still prevails. On the eve of Epiphany, a gift of one penny is regularly distributed to every person resident in the borough and neighbouring villages. The origin is uncertain. Some say a person of the name of Moseley hearing a child cry for bread on that day, was so affected that he vowed the like should never occur again, and so left his manor of Bascot as means to prevent it.—The manor was once the property of the Earl of Warwick, the "King Maker," and the Duke of Northumberland, who lost his head in attempting to establish Lady Jane Grey on the throne.—Here was the seat of Henry Stone, esq. a zealous parliamentarian.—In the Free School was educated BISHOP HOUGH, and the first LORD SOMERS.

In WEDNESBURY Church are monuments to the Dudley and Harcourt families.

At WHICHNOR a flitch of bacon was hung up every year, in a manner similar to that custom at Little Dunmow in Essex.

At the WHITE LADIES Charles II. was concealed after the battle of Worcester.

WHITMORE was the Curacy of the celebrated John Ball, called the "Presbyterian's Champion," from 1610 till his death, Oct. 20, 1639.

In WOLVERHAMPTON Collegiate Church is a statue of brass to Admiral Rich. Leveson, who served under Sir F. Drake against the *Spanish Armada*; also to Col. JOHN LANE of Bentley, who concealed Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.—In the Free School was educated Sir WM. CONGREVE, the celebrated engineer, and many other *living* worthies.

At "Wotton under Weever,—Where God came never," was the seat of the Davenports, which is remarkable for having afforded an asylum to the celebrated J. J. Rousseau.

At YARLET was found the brass head of a Roman Venabulum, or hunting spear.

S. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 16.

THROUGH the medium of your widely-circulated publication, I hope to draw the attention of persons of sense and humanity, to a subject of much importance; and, in the present state of society, one that must be interesting to all. Having lately returned to England, after being absent from its shores for more than twenty years, it is not extraordinary that I find many changes wherever I go; but none that distresses me so much, as the necessity that exists for shutting up from society such numbers of individuals, who formerly enjoyed the liberty so much boasted of by all free-born Englishmen. I had not been landed many days, when I eagerly repaired to my native town; I rambled every where about it, to the extent of two or three miles, to the haunts of my youth, expecting to find the same hilarity and happiness I represented to myself as always prevailing in its vicinity—but the scene appeared changed—in all directions I observed numbers of new-built edifices, all strongly grated and barred, which I imagined to be prisons, and lamented that my native county must have lost its wonted character for honesty: but on farther enquiry, I learnt that they were not prisons, but receptacles for Lunatics; that they had of late greatly encreased, that the large edifice, which I recollected being built by subscription (though it was always considered much money had been lavishly expended on a building, far too large and expensive, for what was required) was also always full, besides another very large one, for a similar purpose; and that there were many other houses, as well as private lodgings, all appropriated to the same sad occupation, and that they

were rapidly encreasing there, and in other towns, in different parts of the kingdom.

Perhaps some of your readers may be able to point out the cause of this distressing fact. Is it to be attributed to the encreased luxury that prevails? to the encreased consumption of spirituous and intoxicating liquors? Is it to some defect in the mode of treatment, which fails of producing the cure, that medicine so frequently effects in bodily complaints?—or is it (as my informant insinuated, and he seemed well acquainted with the interior of these houses,) to the profit derived by the rough and ignorant persons, to whom the unhappy inmates are trusted entirely, for at least twenty out of every twenty-four hours? May not the mind, when deranged by some irritating circumstance, be of too delicate a texture to be capable of enduring the ungentle attacks of these agents, whose interest so strongly inspires a wish to retain them in their power much longer than necessary? I was at the same time assured, that the eagerness to obtain a fresh patient is so great, that as much jealousy and ill-will prevails among the fraternity of applicants, as among the candidates for a lucrative sinecure in any of the departments of the state, and that the influence of this feeling, as well as the profit derived, is branched out in so many directions, and all the ramifications from them extended so widely, in a place of no trade, where employment is eagerly sought for—that it would be a vain attempt to endeavour to call the attention of the inhabitants to the evil before them.

If this mode of doing it should be more successful, I shall, in a few months, again quit my native land (perhaps for ever) with the comfortable reflection of having contributed my mite towards the welfare of numbers of worthy, though now wretched beings. T. T.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 26.

PERMIT an old Correspondent to revert to, and give an opinion upon, some of the subjects of the day: they are, I trust, given with good temper and humility, and not so as to excite controversy or acrimony, but as a matter of calm discussion and consideration.

1. *The Spanish Cause.*—Before the subscriptions for it are closed in this country, the war will be at an end. Why subscribe for a set of people that have in the present instance shewn no patriotism, no *pluck*, and are divided among themselves, and a large portion in favour of the old order of things?

The Cortes and the Leaders are equally unworthy of liberty. Where bigotry has so much dominion as in Spain, the progress of liberty must be slow; but still, it is gradual and certain of attaining its end.

The Slave Trade.—I sincerely wish it may be effectually abolished; but let me ask, is there sound policy or common justice in the means recently adopted? Have not the consequences been attended with tumult and bloodshed? Ought it not to be duly considered, that the sole property of some thousands of English is situated in the islands? Are these our countrymen to be overlooked, and our sable brethren alone to be considered? Had the outrageous declaimers in favour of the negroes their only property situated in the West Indies, I much doubt if they would have been equally strenuous or violent in their efforts. But if their zeal is so abundant, why not open subscriptions to purchase West Indian property (which is to be got dog-cheap in these days), and thus give the world an example of self-devotion and humanity! Do not imagine that I have any interest, further than a general one, in this question. Neither I nor any of my connections have a shilling in that country, or probably ever shall have. But I know that the sufferings of the slaves are much exaggerated, and that more actual misery is daily experienced by the general mass of peasantry in Ireland, and occasionally in this country; and though instances of cruelty in planters may be produced, still this is not their habits; their interests and personal safety forbid it: but what country is without crime? and in the land where slavery does not exist, is no cruelty or oppression to be found? Let the perpetrators be brought to trial, and punished accordingly. Let those who traffic in human flesh, when caught, be severely punished, hanged if you please. In time slavery must cease; but in common justice, forbear from giving false hopes to the blacks there, which must be productive of murder, and the total ruin of the Colonies.

Tithes.—To these the Clergy are as strictly

strictly and fully entitled as any landlord is to his freehold. In general, the Clergy do not by any means exact their dues; and if these were scrupulously insisted upon, the farmers would find the demand infinitely more onerous. It would be desirable, however, that some project was set on foot to redeem the Tithes, upon the principle of the Land Tax, which I remember to have seen suggested in some of your former Numbers. It is for the benefit of both parties that a Pastor should stand well with his Parishioners, and that the causes for dispute should not exist. SICA.

Mr. URBAN, *Seaham, Aug.* 20.

ABOUT the year 1819, two young men undertook to explore a sort of opening or crevice in the rocks on the North side of Seaham Dene, Durham, where, after clearing away the earth to the extent of fifteen feet, they discovered a considerable quantity of bones, several human, consisting of skulls with teeth entire, and the rest of birds and quadrupeds. Also among the soil thrown out, were found many marine shells, such as cockles, muscles, and limpets.

From the circumstance of shells being found in the same recess with the bones, I am lead to conclude that they must have been deposited there at the time of the Deluge. What corroborates this conjecture is, that the opening or chink being at the bottom of the rock, and near the ground, shells, bones, &c. lying loose there, might naturally be driven in by the agitation of the waters.

There was, likewise, among the above a stag or deer's horn, of a pale yellow colour, about eight inches and a half in circumference at the base, with the usual hollow, consisting of two antlers, one broken, and the other whole, fluted all over, as if by the corrosion of time. The circumference of the larger broken one is six inches and a half. The rock is twenty feet high or more, and ranges along for a considerable way, forming one side of a narrow dell, or dene. R. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 23.

IT is not without considerable pleasure that I find your Correspondent MODULATOR (Part i. p. 397) has been endeavouring to impress on the minds of the publick the necessity of some remedy for the "present defective state of Psalmody in our parish churches;" and I sincerely hope that his observations may meet with the attention which they deserve. Well may he call it "defective!" It is indeed a lamentable fact, that this most delightful and (I think I may add) most exalting branch of our Church Service is now, in many instances, reduced to a mere interlude to amuse the congregation while the Minister is changing his dress; or to give a few persons, self-elected for the purpose, an opportunity of displaying how little they understand either of music or religion. Surely this is not to "make melody in the heart;" this will not surely be called to "sing with the spirit and the understanding also!"

"I cannot but shake my head," says one who well knows the value of this service,—"I cannot but shake my head, when I hear an officer of the Church calling upon the people 'to sing to the praise and glory of God;' immediately half a dozen merry men, in a high place, shall take up the matter, and most loudly chant it away to the praise and glory of themselves. The tune perhaps shall be too difficult for the greater part of the congregation, who have no leisure to study crotchets and quavers; and so the most delightful of all public worship shall be wrested from them, and the praises of God taken out of their mouths. It is no matter (he concludes) whence this custom arose; in itself it is neither holy, decent, nor useful, and therefore ought to be banished entirely from the Churches of God."

I should myself be much inclined to doubt the possibility of introducing the regular chant into our parish churches (except perhaps in the immediate neighbourhood of the Metropolis, where these things can be better attended to), but I perfectly agree with MODULATOR, that some alteration is necessary.

A great desideratum in this department of the service, in my opinion, is a regular and established set of hymns or psalms, to be used throughout the kingdom. It will be urged, I am aware, that this is already extant in the Old and New Versions of the Psalms of David; but these have of late, in towns particularly, fallen almost into disuse, and every parish church has a

set

set compiled or composed for its own exclusive use. The consequence of this is, that a stranger, even if he have his own prayer book with him, is entirely excluded from joining in the praises of the Church. It cannot be denied that these hymns are generally (except where, as I have heard is sometimes the case, the Clerk favours them with "a hymn of his own composing") more adapted for the purpose, than the versions of the Psalms; not only because more exactly composed from the writings of the New Dispensation, but also because, being shorter, there is no necessity to sing only the "first four verses," and break off, as is frequently the case, in the middle of one of the Psalmist's sweetest prayers. It is, therefore, I think you will allow, much to be desired that those within whose province falls the regulation of these matters, would provide some established form, different from that now nominally (and nominally only) in use, to be uniformly observed throughout the kingdom.

But I have already trespassed too much upon your time, and I am, I hope, fully aware of the imperfections of the above observations; but should their deficiencies induce some more able champion to stand forth and defend, from the indiscriminate innovations of modern taste, the forms of our venerable Establishment, I should not have offered them in vain.

Yours, &c. HIEROPHILUS.

MR. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

IN your Magazine for Dec. 1821, p. 560, I find an account of a code of signals submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty by Lieut. Burton, for the use of different nations. The account states it is by *numeral flags*, and that seldom more than *three* are used, or scarcely ever more than *four*, and with them 999 numbers may be made, and by the addition of a substitute flag 9999 can be produced. I am not a naval man, but have often turned my thoughts to the use of Signals; I am unable to find how the above numbers can be made with four flags only; perhaps some of your readers could be good enough to inform me how Lieut. Burton's code is practicable.

The numeral flags of course answer to the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, and the greatest number to be made with four flags only, can be but 9876, and without a substitute being used, all numbers in which the same figure occurs twice or more, must be left out, as they are in Capt. Marryatt's Code of Merchants' Signals. I have tried five numbers (viz. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,) by permutation, and using only four of them at the same time, I find 205 changes may be made; with four figures (viz. 1, 2, 3, 4,) sixty-four changes only.

A CONSTANT READER,
NEAR THE SEA.

MR. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

THE Letter of your Correspondent, signed "An Old Ornithologist," in July Number, p. 15, stating that the Swallows and Martins have been much fewer of late years than formerly, induces me to send you the following curious facts for insertion in your Magazine, which may prove interesting to many of your ornithological readers.

All the four species of British Hirundines have been decreasing in numbers ever since the year 1809. Last year their decrease was prodigious in some places, so as to excite the attention of the most indifferent observer of nature. The Chimney Swallow, *hirundo rustica*, or *chilidon provenc* of the new arrangement*, has been particularly deficient in numbers, more so than any other species, and this not only in England, but nearly all over the Continent, as I ascertained during an extensive tour which I made to the Southern parts of Europe last year. In France, Switzerland, and Germany, this species, as well as the Martlet, *hirundo urbica*, were particularly scarce. A few Swallows flying over the Rhine at Basle, on the 4th of August, 1823, attracted my attention, not having seen them in any number before all the summer. Both the above species arrived late and in small numbers this as well as last year, and there can be little doubt but that the observation of Mr. White of Selborne is true, that these birds in certain blowing and otherwise unfavourable seasons, undergo great devastation during their aerial voyages.

The scarcity of Martins about London has been by some persons attributed to the quantity of gas lights, which may have, by their pestiferous fumes, driven the swarm of flying insects, the food of Hirundines, away from the neighbourhood of the capital;

* See my Synoptical Catalogue of British Birds; and the first part of your present Volume, p. 209.

tal; but as I have shewn the scarcity of Swallows to exist almost everywhere, the former of the two modes of explanation seem most probable, and it is likely that these prolific birds receive annually great checks to their fecundity, from adverse winds and other atmospherical causes of untimely destruction. T. FORSTER.

JOURNAL OF A MIDSHIPMAN.

(Continued from Part i. p. 421.)

WE sailed from Naples Bay on the 11th of April. I did not go out on the mountain as I intended; for the last three or four days it blew hard that no boat could leave the ship, and the mountain was covered with clouds, so as scarcely to be perceptible from the ship. We have been cruizing off and on Elba and adjacent islands.

May 26. Fell in with the Admiral's ship, which made signal for us to follow, and we are now on our passage to Leghorn, making all haste, as the Admiral's ship has run us out of sight, and I do not doubt that she is at anchor by this time.

After cruizing off the islands of Ponza, &c. for some time, we came to an anchor in Civita Vecchia harbour on the 28th of April. It is a small harbour, just water enough for our ship to lay in. We arrived here on the grand festival, which lasts three days; I believe it was a celebration of the saint of the city. The Governor sent to invite all the officers to his house, as there was to be a brilliant display of fire-works in front of it; the rooms were crowded with nobility from Rome: ices, &c. were handed round, and the crackers made a good report, and every body was pleased. After this we went to the Play, which was very bad, the house not so large as a barn, and of extremely bad form, it being as long as it was broad, and rectangular, and so narrow that a person from the opposite boxes might with a long stick tap you on the head. In all the Italian Theatres there is a small circular box in front of the stage, in which the prompter sits and reads each actor's part so loud as to be very unpleasant to the audience.

The country about Civita Vecchia is extremely beautiful. About three miles up the country, going out by the old Roman road, there are the remains of some antient warm baths, the spring of which is naturally warm; one only remains with water in it; and I bathed: it is a running stream, and is always clean. In one of the old baths we saw three large snakes, which rose up on making our appearance in these ruins; we of course attacked them, and made them retreat without much trouble; having watched them for a short time, we killed one as he was coming from his hiding-place.

The ship was quite a rarity in this place, and was crowded so much, that sentries were placed on each gangway to prevent people from coming on board. There is not such a thing as a large ship belonging to them. The people were surprised, on coming on board, at the cleanliness, the order, and comfort of the ship.

We sailed from Civita Vecchia, and anchored off St. Stephano, on the 16th; it is a small village in the Grand Duke of Tuscany's dominions, and very beautifully situated at the foot of high mountains, covered with verdure. Nothing particular is to be said of this place; from whence we sailed for Giglio, a small mountainous island, covered with foliage. The town is situated at the top of the highest mountain, and is fortified; it is governed by an old Irishman, who invited us to visit him, which we did. We had exceedingly hard work to reach the top of the mountain, but were amply rewarded for our trouble, as we spent a very pleasant evening.

We are now (June 7) at Leghorn. I am much pleased with this place; it is a clean pleasant little town. There is on the mole a very beautiful monument of four gigantic statues, and an immense marble statue, representing the Grand Duke's son, who was put to death for breaking quarantine. The story is this: A pirate had been very annoying amongst the boats, &c. belonging to the Duke's dominions, and nobody would engage him: the Duke's son being a brave man, manned a boat and went out to meet this common disturber; and after a hard fight, overcame and brought some away prisoners, who of course were put in quarantine, it not being known from whence they came: he was so elated with the victory, that he jumped on shore to tell the news, and thus was put

put to death by his father. The four statues represent four black men (a father and three sons) in chains at the foot of a pedestal, on which the statue of the Grand Duke stands. This is said to be the best piece of bronze in the world.

I took a ride to the English burying ground; it is really worth seeing; weeping willows and cypresses are scattered about, and flowers growing round each grave. In this place is the tomb of Smollett.

We sail to night, June 7, for Elba.

Of the London Theatres.

No. XIII.

Portugal-Row Theatre—Sir William Davenant's Theatre—Duke of York's Theatre—Duke's old Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields—New Theatre in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields—Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre (now Spode's Earthenware Warehouse).

SUCH are the appellations at various times given to this building; and much confusion has arisen, as well from the near neighbourhood of this Theatre to the one that stood by Vere-street, already described, as from the circumstance of both respectively being built in Tennis-courts*. This house stood close to, if not partly upon the division of the parishes of St. Giles in the Fields and St. Clement Danes. It fronted towards Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, a plot of ground whereon Carey-street has been since built, which then had a thoroughfare to Chancery-lane near Bell-yard, through Jack-a-napes-lane and Portugal-row, and formed a path-way from St. Clement's Fields, crossing Thickett's Field, to Chancery-lane.

Sir William Davenant built this Theatre for the actors collected on the eve of the Restoration by himself and Rhodes the bookseller, and who performed for a short period at the Cockpit in Drury-lane, and also at the Whitefriars.

While this Theatre was building, Davenant prepared and rehearsed both parts of the "Siege of Rhodes," and the comedy of "The Wits," at Apothecaries' Hall. Whether this was to avoid interrupting the respective performances at the Cockpit or the house at Whitefriars, or that neither house was large enough to admit a rehearsal of the new-invented scenery, is uncertain.

In either the month of March or April, 1662, the house was opened with the first part of the "Siege of Rhodes," "having new scenes and decorations, being the first that e'er were introduced in England†." And it appears that D'Avenant engaged eight women to join his company, boarding four of them, as principal actresses, in his own house.

In June 1665, the breaking out of the plague occasioned a general stop to all dramatic exhibitions. The ravages of that fatal distemper only seemed to decrease in the metropolis in November, and not wholly extinguished until February following, when the public began to cautiously mingle, but it was still considered necessary not to permit the Theatres to open to gather a promiscuous assemblage of persons. Before a licence could be obtained for again commencing performances, the awful Fire of London served to prolong the suspension, and this Theatre was not again opened, until the Christmas holidays of 1666.

The production of new pieces, and the revival of several stock plays, including Hamlet‡, Macbeth, and other confirmed favourites by Shakspeare, with the aid of splendid dresses, and novelty of the scenery, attracted such an uncommon flow of public patronage, that Sir Wm. Davenant, whose superior taste, judgment, and knowledge, in the regulation of a Theatre, was conspicuous on all occasions, planned the erecting another house more commodious for the public, and also more convenient for a display of the improved scenery, and which was to be erected in Dorset Gardens. Sir William Davenant died before the

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* Davenant, in the comedy of "The Playhouse to be let," written for the above Theatre, makes a Frenchman call his company a troop, which the tire-woman, misconceiving to apply to cavalry, says, "I thought he had ta'en our long Tennis-court for a stable."

† Downes' Roscius Anglicanus, 1708, p. 201.

‡ "Hamlet being performed by Mr. Betterton, Sir William (having seen Mr. Taylor of the Black Fryers Company act it, who being instructed by the author Mr. Shakspeare) taught Mr. Betterton in every article of it."—*Roscius Ang.* p. 21.

new house was finished, the company not removing there, as already noticed, until November 1671.

After that period, the old Duke's Theatre, as it was then called, was re-converted into a Tennis Court, and probably occupied as such until 1694. In that year the overbearing system of management adopted by the patentees of Drury-lane Theatre, having occasioned a revolt of the principal performers, and the nobility supporting the latter, "a subscription (according to Cibber) was set on foot for building a new Theatre within the walls of the Tennis Court in Lincoln's Inn Fields §." And the same writer says, it was "but small, and poorly fitted up, within the walls of a Tennis *Quarrée* Court, which is of the lesser sort."

This house was called "the new Theatre in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields," and was opened, under a licence granted by King William to Thomas Betterton and others, upon the last day of April, 1695, with Congreve's virgin play of "Love for Love." Two incidental prologues were provided, but neither assist our history ||.

The epilogue refers to the asylum afforded to the performers from the Cockpit, and perhaps some other temporary difficulty, in the following lines:

"Sure Providence at first design'd this place
To be the player's refuge in distress;
For still in *every storm* they all run hither,
As to a shed that shields 'em from the weather."

And another passage shews the reconversion of the premises to a Tennis Court:

"—— our audience which did once resort
To shining Theatres to see our sport,
Now find us toss'd into a Tennis Court.
These walls but t'other day were fill'd with noise,
Of roaring gamesters and your *Damme boys*;
Then bounding balls and racquets they encompass'd,
And now they're fill'd with jests, and flights, and bombast!"

Eu. Hood.

(To be continued.)

§ Cibber's Life.

|| One of them was intended to have been spoken by Mrs. Bracegirdle dressed in men's clothes.

Mr. Urban, Aug. 29.

The absence of a friend from home, whom I was desirous of seeing, afforded me a leisure hour this morning at Westminster, which I thought I could not better employ than in visiting the interior of the sublime Abbey Church; a venerable magnificent building, in which I have passed many an hour in contemplating the architecture of its lofty ailes, and in viewing the tombs which adorn, as well as those which disfigure, their design and beauty. I had scarcely entered the usual door of admittance in Poets' Corner, when I was met by an old and particular friend, a member of the Church, with whom I had not long paced the external ailes of the choir, when the hurried step of workmen, and the unusual activity of the Vergers, announced the speedy commencement of some ceremonious spectacle, which we soon ascertained to be the Funeral of Lady Wilson, whose grave was opened in the North aile of the nave opposite the third arch from the West end.

But what followed this piece of information engaged my interest, and forms the subject of this Letter. It was no less than a brief account of the discovery of the grave of Ben Jonson, against whose narrow cell the foot of the coffin of the above lady now rests, on its Western side. This description was followed by a promise of a sight of the skeleton; and no sooner was the funeral dirge ended, and the Church cleared of the procession, than I passed with rapid step to the spot where have lain in quiet repose from the period of their deposit, namely, 1637, to the present day, the mortal remains of this distinguished Bard.

The spot of his interment is marked by a small stone, inscribed with the following laconic and well-known inscription:

"O rare Ben Jonson!"

which is repeated on his tomb in the Poet's Corner. The eccentricity of the Bard is acknowledged, and perhaps no one particular instance is better known than the agreement he is said to have made with the reigning Dean of Westminster, about the quantity of ground his body was to occupy within the Abbey after his decease. If this anecdote has gained credit, that which stated him to have been buried

in an upright posture has been almost universally rejected as ridiculous and improbable; in proof of which I need only refer your readers to the Histories of Westminster Abbey by Malcolm and Brayley: the former says, the story of Jonson having been buried in a piece of ground *eighteen* inches square, arose from the size of the stone, and "from no other reason." The latter follows the same opinion, and calls it "an absurd tradition." But extraordinary and absurd as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that Ben Jonson's body occupied a space not more capacious than eighteen inches. This doubt set at rest for ever, I proceed to a description of what I saw of his remains.

I have already mentioned that the foot of the new grave joined the depository of Ben Jonson, and broke into, if it did not entirely destroy, the side of it. The skeleton then appeared, and was in tolerable preservation; the skull was loose, and on the removal of the earth, the *tibia* or large bone of both of the lower legs, several ribs, and one piece of the spine, separated from their joints.

Every care was taken to prevent the workmen from breaking the skeleton more than was possibly avoidable, or of scattering the fragments which their spades accidentally removed; and so carefully were the injunctions obeyed, although the diggers were ignorant that they had exposed the crumbling remains of an eminent man, that most of the ribs, still clinging to the spine, protruded into the new grave, and were not broken off.

It is remarkable that the back is turned towards the East, and more remarkable still that the corpse was buried with his head downwards, the feet being only a few inches below the pavement of the Church.

Ben Jonson was of small stature, and but for a rude interruption, I should have ascertained the exact depth of the cell which the body occupied, and some other particulars which it would have been curious and interesting to have preserved. There were a few small fragments of wood, to show that the body had been enclosed in a coffin or box, but the proof that it was constructed of no very substantial materials, and that it has long been completely destroyed, appears in the condition of the skeleton, the body of which was filled with a solid mass of earth, and the cavity where the head had reposed remained a perfect mould of its form.

Under the strongest feelings of reverence, and unawed by the curse denounced by Shakspeare, against the violators of his tomb in Stratford Church, I examined the skull and other detached bones, which were firm and perfect, and of the usual dark brown colour. When first exposed, the skull was not entirely deprived of hair, but repeated disinterments in the space of a few hours, or, what is equally probable, the fingers of the curious, had not left a single thread of this natural covering for me to see.

All the bones were again buried with the most scrupulous care, the new grave was speedily closed up, and the remains of the learned Dramatist sheltered, perhaps for ever, from further disturbance, or the gaze of the curious.

Yours, &c. T. C. B.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 12.

I RELY, on our long acquaintance, and your known impartiality, for the insertion of the following remarks on the Review, as it is called, of the new edition of the Saxon Chronicle, p. 45. My task is somewhat arduous, considering the variety of topics in which the Reviewer has indulged; but I shall endeavour to confine myself to the two points more immediately at issue—the defence of the Chronicle, and myself.

The Reviewer commences the article by admitting, that "the Saxon Chronicle is justly considered to be our only authentic code of *Fasti*," &c. These "*Fasti*," according to the Reviewer, are the *bulletins* of public events sent by *Government* to various great monasteries, "in some instances fortunately preserved." In short, the Chronicle is extolled by the Reviewer as "the record of the day—the venerable record—to which the historian refers for *authenticity*." It is a "dictionary of reference, as to the *veracity* of events," &c.; nay, it is "the *Bible* of early English history!"—"In speaking thus of the venerable record," observes the Reviewer, "we may be supposed *not* to have a proper literary and archæological feeling; but Mr. Ingram has forced *it* (i.e. *the feeling*) upon us." Perhaps the negative here is an error of

of the press; for the writer appears a warm convert to the Saxon Archæology. But how, Mr. Urban, are we to account for the extraordinary anti-climax into which he is afterwards betrayed? This "venerable record,"—this "authentic code of *Fasti*,"—of "Government bulletins,"—by a metamorphosis as wonderful and surprising as any produced by Harlequin on the Stage, becomes at once "a mile-stone—an almanack—a parish-register—a nest of weights, without either pounds, half-pounds, or ounces,—a calendar,—though a Bible,—containing uncommon *trash*—legendary and silly *trash!*"

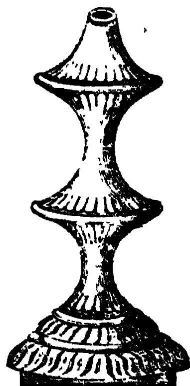
When the Reviewer condemned in the Chronicle as *trash* the derivation of the Britons from *Armenia*, he was not aware, perhaps, that Sir William Jones has deliberately stated the same fact. The legendary tale respecting the head of John the Baptist, as the Reviewer should in common justice have told his readers, is found only in *one* manuscript, and is therefore imprisoned within brackets in the new edition; the utmost liberty I considered myself justified in taking. What would be thought, in these days, of an editor, who undertook to omit as *trash* whatever happened not to suit his own taste and opinions? Yet this is the method of publishing *nine original manuscripts*, which the Reviewer gravely recommends to "Government!"* The "compression," of which the Reviewer accuses me, I beg leave to state, is not, as he concludes, "alteration of the text, or omission," as far as relates to the *Saxon* materials. The biography of Lanfranc (I beg pardon—*Archbishop* Lanfranc) is excluded, not because it was considered *trash*, but because it was written by some Norman scribe in barbarous Latin.

"Our difference with Mr. Ingram," says the Reviewer, "turns only upon points of *manners*." That difference, I hope, will always remain, unless the Reviewer considerably improves his *own*. On this subject I say little, lest I should say too much. Of Englishmen the Reviewer *elegantly* observes, "All of the *breed* express themselves strongly and concisely;" and so will the Editor of the Saxon Chronicle, when the time arrives. The elegance and accuracy of the Reviewer's "*literal verbal* translation,"—his new "hypothesis,"—"the *there* earth,"—the "horrible *at first* struggle," &c. &c. I have not time, nor you space, Mr. Urban, to discuss, with a critic, who, according to his own account, "has construed and parsed every word in [Bishop] Gibson's Saxon Chronicle." I add the prefix with pleasure; not plain *Gibson*, as the Reviewer (see page 47). J. INGRAM.

* This plan of the Reviewer is totally impracticable, to its fullest extent; as of the "nine original manuscripts," *two* are not known to exist at present. No. IV. in the Synopsis is concluded to have been destroyed in the fire of 1731; and No. VII. is only known from the collations of Josselyn. These facts the Reviewer ought to have known. The publication of the Benet MS. as the foundation of all, the Editor of the Saxon Chronicle has already recommended to the gentleman so properly selected to carry the design of Government into effect.

ROMAN CANDELABRUM FOUND AT THRUXTON.

Height 5 inches and 1-8th; diameter of the base about 2½ inches.



MR. URBAN, *Sept. 4.*

I TAKE the liberty of sending you a hasty sketch of an elegant Candelabrum of Roman workmanship in *terra cotta*, lately discovered at Thruxton in Hampshire, among the ruins of a Temple, supposed to have been dedicated to Bacchus. The Candelabrum was not cast in relief, or chased; but it appears to have been ornamented with various colours in imitation of relief, with white circles round the edges, &c.

A more

A more minute description of the Temple itself, and of the beautiful specimen of Mosaic, which forms the pavement of the sacrarium within, and which is almost entire, may be soon expected from other hands; but I embrace the present opportunity to offer a few conjectures and remarks on the inscription.

The letters are bold, and truly Roman, being of a large size, though some are singularly formed. The T is designedly curtailed of one arm of the cross; which confirms the curious and undoubted fact, that the unconverted Romans carried their hostility to the Christian emblem of the cross so far as to mutilate this letter of their alphabet. The mention of the BODENI serves to correct those notices of Roman provinces in Britain, in which the DOBUNI are substituted for the Boduni, Bodini, or BODENI. The first or upper line of the inscription is as perfect and legible as if formed but yesterday:

QVINΓVS NAΓALIVS NAΓALINVS EΓ BODENI.

And from two letters only, which remain of the second or lower line, supposed to represent V and P, the whole of that also may be presumed to have been as here interpreted. It therefore runs thus at full length:—"QUINTUS NATALIUS NATALINUS ET BODENI HOC TEMPLUM BACCHO SACRUM VOTO PUBLICO POSUERUNT;" i. e. "Quintus Natalius Natalinus and the Bodeni erected this Temple, which is consecrated to Bacchus, by a public vow."

Yours, &c. J. I.

Mr. URBAN, *Stourhead, Aug. 22.*

CURIOSITY induced me last week to visit the Roman Pavement at Thruxton, which was announced some time ago in your Magazine*, and I was highly gratified with the inspection of it—for though small in its proportions, and consisting only of one room, it is truly deserving the notice of every lover of Roman antiquity. It is still in a very perfect state, excepting at one corner; it consists of the usual arabesques, with the figure of Bacchus riding on a leopard or tiger in the centre compartment; in another circle are four small heads, with arabesques between them, and at the lower corners are four heads of a larger size. But the most interesting part of this pavement is the inscription at its top, which is as perfect as at the day it was formed: QUINTVS NATALIVS NATALINUS ET BODENI. There was another inscription at the bottom, the loss of which we must regret, as it probably contained the dedication, and would have thrown great light upon the work. The letters are singular in their form, and parti-coloured. As this pavement was probably constructed during the Lower Empire of the Romans, we are at a loss to find out the names of those who constructed it, or its date.—The coins found on the spot are chiefly of the Constantines.—On the Northern side of this villa was the cemetery, where five skeletons have been discovered, one of which had its legs *crossed*,—a singular circumstance.

The owner of the field, Mr. Noyes, of Thruxton, has paid every attention to its preservation, by erecting, at a considerable expence, a wall of brick and flint around it, besides a substantial covering within the area; and has also had a beautiful and correct drawing made of the pavement, on a large scale, by Mr. Lickman, of Andover, which I hope he will publish in lithography, on a reduced scale, to gratify the public.

These relics are situated in a field at a short distance from the turnpike road between Andover and Amesbury, and accessible to carriages. I am informed that Mr. Noyes will keep the pavement open till November, when it will be covered again with soil to protect it from the winter's frost.

On my return to Salisbury, I inspected some very ingenious models in chalk of Stonehenge, both in its original and dilapidated state, by Mr. Browne, of Amesbury, which are highly satisfactory, by conveying a much better idea of this "wonder of the West" than any drawing or verbal description.—They are highly deserving of the attention of every Antiquary, and especially of the inhabitants of Wiltshire.

These Roman relicks are situated N.W. of the Roman road leading from *Sorbiodunum*, or Old Sarum, to *Calleva*, or Silchester. R.C.H.

* See Part i. pp. 452.

JOURNAL

Journal of a Tour in 1798.

(Concluded from p. 129.)

July 5. LEFT Hull, with opinion that it was a rich commercial place, only inferior to London in size and wealth, and making rapid advances to equal it in both respects, as well as elegance. To Beverley by 8 o'clock. The day was a horse fair, and an immense crowd of horses, bullocks, and men there were, so that I could not enjoy the place as I otherwise should have done in a stiller season, for the town is large, well paved, and neat, but the rain and crowd made my stay unpleasant. However, after breakfast, I made my way to the Minster Church, which, after half an hour's dirty walk, well repaid my trouble. It is a noble Gothic building on the outside, and within beautiful to a high degree. It is a Cathedral without Cathedral service; the entrance is long, lofty, elegant, and grand, and at the choir on each side is a statue, on a pedestal, as large as life, of St. John, of Beverley, and the other King Athelstan. The choir is floored with black and white marble in so singular a manner that each piece, which is an octagon, seems as if raised. The side seats have a profusion of Gothic ornaments above them, which has a fine effect. The altar steps are the same marble continued, and the communion table is a fine white marble raised upon stone work of a curious frame. Over this is an arch of dark brown wood, finely carved, and very wide and high, and supported by fluted pillars, and on the top is an eagle gilded, with expanded wings as large as life; behind all is a large window of finely painted glass, which seen through the arch over the altar, as you enter the choir, is beyond measure beautiful; there are several very fine monuments, and the whole is in excellent repair, and perfectly neat, as indeed it ought to be, since it appears by one of the monuments that the interest of four thousand pounds is left to keep it in order. Returned to the inn, and glad to get out of the scene of noise and hurry, sat off at half-past ten, and stopped and dined at the new inn at Packlington; from thence, after dinner, at two, off for York; arrived at four, and soon was fixed in lodgings.

July 6. After a walk through the streets, went to the Cathedral, and was sadly disappointed at finding there was no service, the body of the Church undergoing a thorough repair, and the choir shut up. The building is large and lofty, but very irregular in composition, and is encompassed by a narrow circle of houses; the whole has a heavy and clumsy look. The South entrance is elevated with ten steps to the door, and the Western was once beautiful, but is at present miserably defaced by time and violence. The entrance at this door, which was opened, commands the whole; it is certainly grand, but I own I was disappointed, as I have seen many Cathedrals which pleased me better, for though high and extensive, it yet has a dull and gross appearance. The chief beauty of it is the profusion of painted glass, which I shall examine more at my leisure. On leaving the Cathedral I found St. Michael's Church open, into which I went, and staid the service. In this Church is much painted glass. In the afternoon walked to Michael-gate Bar, ascended the wall by stone steps, and was agreeably surprised to find a walk along the tops of the walls paved with brick, and about six feet wide, which was continued down to a ferry opposite the new walk; this is a fine gravelled spot along the river side, under large and lofty trees, and in length near a mile. Crossed the ferry, and reserving the beautiful scene along the river for another day, turned to the left, and went into the castle, which is a large and spacious new building, and thence home. The view of the city from the walls, affords, in many parts, a pleasing scene, in which the Cathedral forms a striking object.

July 7. About ten o'clock set out for Michael Gate, and mounting the steps, walked the right hand round of the wall, in the circuit of which had a more large view of the city, and a full view of the Cathedral. Descended at a ferry, and crossed it to the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, which are majestically grand and solemn; thence home through the yard of the Cathedral before twelve. After tea, a short trip to Mr. Tiddesman the bookseller. Made enquiry after my friend Stockdale; Tiddesman knew him well, and spoke highly of him; said he had the living of Bishopthorpe, about two miles off; died there about twelve years ago, and was buried in his own Church

July 8.

July 8. To the Cathedral, wonderfully full of people and soldiers without end. A fine and rather melancholy chant, in the flat key: the sanctus divine. The preacher spoke loudly, and gave a good sermon on "What shall a man give," &c. As service was over before twelve, I strolled into an open Church, St. Helen's, and heard part of an excellent sermon, well delivered, on the subjects of faith, hope, and charity. In this Church, there is much painted glass, and over the altar exceedingly good. After dinner walked to the Cathedral, but was too soon: entered St. Michael's Church, where service was not yet begun, but an exceedingly large congregation was assembled, and the ailes crowded. Since Friday I have, at leisure, examined the painted glass. There are several very fine whole-length figures, which are modern, and the number of windows filled with this beautiful ornament, and in good preservation, is astonishing. I counted no less than fifty, and I dare say there are more. In such a building this has fine effect. About seven I walked out in search of Bishopthorpe Church, which I soon found, and was told by the sexton that my dear friend Stockdale was certainly buried there. On entering the Church the sexton pointed to a spot, where no stone was laid over him. What a multitude of affectionate recollections, fled full forty years, crowded upon me—I will not—nay I cannot describe.

July 9. Walked over the Fossbridge, and round by the castle walls.

July 10. Was shewn the curiosities and tombs of the Cathedral, and the noble Chapter-house; the Marygold window, of which I have heard and read so much, by no means answered my expectation: it is neat, but so small, and so unlike a Marygold, that I should never have discovered it, if I had not asked the verger to point it out to me: it is over the South door, but under it there are four whole-length figures of modern painted glass, just finished, which are indeed exquisitely beautiful, two on each side above the door. On the right, Abraham and Solomon; on the left, Moses and St. Peter. After a delightful walk along the banks of the river, through the greatest part of the new walk, home by Walmsgate.

July 11. To the Cathedral, to examine the Chapter-house again, and was shewn the ludicrous representation of the Friar, under an arch, so hidden, and so small, that I should not have discovered it; nor the monkish Latin motto, which is not written round the dome, but in Saxon letters of gold on the left hand pillar; it is this: "Ut Rosa flos florum, sic est domus ista domorum." From thence to St. Michael's, staid service, and afterwards examined the painted glass, which is in great preservation, and very plentiful. P.

[*Here the Journal ends abruptly.*]

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 15.

THE projected demolition of *London Bridge* recalls to my mind the introductory lines of an old Ballad, which more than 70 years ago I heard plaintively warbled by a Lady who was born in the Reign of Charles the Second, and who lived till nearly the end of that of George the Second. I now transcribe the lines, not as possessing any great intrinsic merit, but in the hope of learning from some intelligent Correspondent the name of the Author, and the story which gave rise to the Ballad; for it probably originated in some accident that happened to the old Bridge. The *Lady Lea* evidently refers to the river of that name, the favourite haunt of Isaac Walton; which, after fertilizing the Counties of Hertford, Essex, and Middlesex, glides into the Thames.

"London Bridge is broken down;
Dance over the Lady Lea:
London Bridge is broken down,
With a gay Lady [*La-dee*].

Then we must build it up again.
What shall we build it up withal?
Build it up with iron and steel;
Iron and steel will bend and break.
Build it up with wood and stone,
Wood and stone will fall away.
Build it up with silver and gold;
Silver and gold will be stolen away:
Then we must set a man to watch.
Suppose the man should fall asleep;
Then we must put a pipe in his mouth.
Suppose the pipe should fall and break,
Then we must set a dog to watch.
Suppose the dog should run away;
Then we must chain him to a post."

The two lines in italic are all regularly repeated after each line.

Yours, &c. M. Green.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

48. *Ancient Mysteries described, especially the English Miracle Plays, founded on Apocryphal New Testament Story, extant among the unpublished Manuscripts in the British Museum; including Notices of Ecclesiastical Shows; the Festivals of Fools and Asses; the English Boy Bishop; the Descent into Hell; the Lord Mayor's Show; the Guildhall Giants, &c. By* William Hone. *With Engravings on Copper and Wood.* 8vo, pp. 293.

A WRITER on a theological subject having mentioned that the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles had been profanely represented by a person holding a stick over the head of another, and a third striking it, and giving the object of the sport a smart blow, he was gently reprimanded by a Bishop for publishing such objectionable matter. The same opinion religious and serious people may of course entertain concerning Mr. Hone's work; but we, as Antiquaries, shall not, in parliamentary language, ascribe motives, for two reasons. The first is, that this nonsense was entirely owing to the wickedness of the Priests of the æra, who purposely kept the people in darkness; for, says Mr. Hone, very justly, (Pref. ix.)

"Until the time of Luther, Religion, which in principle is a pure science, was regarded as an art; it was the occupation of the Clergy, *who taught it as a mystery, and practised it as a trade.*"

The second is, that these mummeries were the actual methods by which religious matters were taught, in lieu of a Catechism, because the majority of the people could not read. Thus, on Innocents' day, parents flogged their children in bed, however unoffending, in order that they might for ever remember the horrid massacre*. On St. Nicholas's day, presents were secretly sent to children, in memory of a story in his Legend, because he was their patron Saint, and that they might not forget him under these circumstances, which appear to have been unknown both to the worthy prelate and Mr. Hone. We antiquaries feel from this volume only horror at the criminality of the Ecclesiasticks who permitted such trash to be exhibited, and pity for our own innocent ancestors, who seriously believed that they were doing good by such profanations. It is also manifest, that the existence of such things at all was solely and wholly owing to popery (see p. 187). We know the latitudinary notions of the present day, and may be thought illiberal; but we also know, that those very latitudinary notions arise from Protestantism alone; and are weapons borrowed from it, for their own use, by persons who, if they could carry their point, would not permit them to exist at all. We therefore consider these collections of Mr. Hone as lasting monuments of the mischief of Popery; for similar follies still exist in Spain, Italy, Portugal, &c. and the result is barbarism in the people, and infidelity or rather mere nominal religion in the higher ranks; because reason revolts at doctrines and practices which do not satisfy, but only blind or enslave the understanding. Mr. Hone shows that all this nonsense was borrowed from an Apocryphal New Testament; a *false bible* imposed upon the people; and surely it was not illiberality, but wisdom and principle in St. Peter to reprobate "cunningly devised fables." In short, a better anti-papistical book was never published than this; and to prove that it is absolutely useful in the present day, we remind our Readers of the pretended miraculous cures of Prince Hohenlohe†, and a tract written and printed by the Rev. E. Peach, of Birmingham, in 1816, in which he narrates a circumstantial account of his casting out a devil at King's Norton in Worcestershire. (See the substance of the tract in "*Popery the Religion of Heathenism,*" p. 85.) Mr. Hone, from Bagford's Title-pages (*Harl. MSS.* 5419) gives us the following.

* We derive this information from Mr. Fosbroke's "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," now in our hands for the press; which proves, that our ancestors taught their children morals by these methods, as we now do by fables and toys.

† See Part I. p. 623.

"The

"The Devil seen at St. Alban's. Being a true relation, how the Devil was seen there, in a cellar, in the likenesse of a Ram; and how a butcher came and cut his throat and sold some of it, and dressed the rest for him, inviting many to supper, who eat of it. *Attested by divers letters of men of very good credit in this towne.* Printed for confutation of those that believe there are no such things as Spirits or Devils. 4to, 1648."

Now we shall give a counterpart of this nonsense, from the useful work before quoted *(Popery the Religion of Heathenism)*, p. 91. It is this:

"A Romish Bishop (as well as a Romish Priest) has *recently* ventured to put the credulity of some persons, and the patience of others, to the test, by publishing in this Protestant nation an account of another *miracle*, performed at a holy-well in Staffordshire, and *attested by himself*, as if to try how far the public mind would endure the exhibition of so much absurdity, and no doubt as a prelude to future experiments upon their common sense and their forbearance. See '*Authentic Documents* relative to the *miraculous cure* of Winifred White*, at St. Winifred's well, by the Right Rev. John Milner, D.D. Vicar Apostolic'."

We solemnly declare that we are not influenced by any intolerant, illiberal, or political motives. We speak only as Protestants and honest men; and, as such, reprobate pious as well as other frauds; nor do we think that the political or religious creed of Mr. Hone requires our notice, because nothing of the kind appears in the book before us. The following supremely ridiculous thing would be a famous trick for the clown in a pantomime, by assuming the proper disguise.

"I love an old MS. and 'a ballad in print,' and I know no distance that I would not travel to obtain Autolycus's Ballad of a Fish, that appeared upon the coast, on Wednesday the fourscore of April, forty thousand fathom above water, and sung this ballad against the hard hearts of maids."

Our ancestors had certainly a strong taste for dry humour. The following stanza of the original hymn, sung at the Ass's Feast, is of this character, and worthy Barnabee's Journal.

"Lentus erat pedibus,
Nisi foret bacculus,
Et cum in clunibus
Pangeret Aculeus." P. 163.

Their humour also appears in the following part of the dialogue between Noah and his wife. She was afraid, and Noah could not persuade her to come into the ark.

Noe.

"Good wife, doe now as I thee bidd."

Noe's wife.

"By —— not I, ere I see more need,
Though thou stand all day and stare."

Noe.

"Lord! that women ben crabed be,
And not are meeke, I dare well tarry
For all they wine, thou art master,
And soe thou arte, by Saint John."

Noah's mention of St. John, and his wife of Christ, is a monstrous anachronism; but as to the humour of his being petticoat-governed, it is a fact, that in the statutes of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Vergers are ordered to be unmarried men, for this reason, because a man cannot serve two masters; viz. *his wife* and his official duty.

Noah's wife was, however, always a vixen. In the Newcastle and Chester Mysteries, the last words she says to him, are

"The devil of hell thee speed
To ship, when thou shalt go." P 214.

In the Coventry Pageants Adam and Eve appeared stark naked; and Warton observes, that this extraordinary spectacle was beheld by a numerous company of both sexes with great composure.

"After the Reformation, King Edward VI. wrote a comedy, called the *Whore of Babylon.*" P. 225.

Thus it appears that these follies were converted into "a state engine," for supporting the Reformation; and there can be no doubt, but that, Providence extracting good out of evil, the silliness and impiety of these dramas, founded on doing evil that good might come, instead of answering the purpose proposed, absolutely assisted the progress of Protestantism, when the utmost efforts were indispensably necessary to establish it.

Mr. Hone has a curious notice concerning the Giants in Guildhall; and plainly shows, that they are representatives of the ancient pasteboard Giants, carried in the pageants. *We* think, that these Giants were borne in ridicule of the wicker Images of the Druids.

* See vol. LXXVII. 720, 1107.

* See a curious dissertation on the Giants at Guildhall, by Mr. Douce, in vol. LXXXVI. ii. 42.

This

This opinion we take up from the passage in Brand's "Popular Antiquities," where it is said, that gigantic images of this kind are still made about Douay and Dunkirk, manifestly alluding to those cruel holocausts.

Whatever may be the opinions of our Readers concerning the principles or motives connected with this publication, it is certainly a curious book; and one which *ought* to have the same effect upon the readers, as the exhibition of the Drunken Helotes upon the Spartans. The foolish things which it records, are still practised abroad; probably will be so as long as Popery exists; and, with proud satisfaction we announce, that we are whole centuries advanced beyond our neighbours in good sense and refinement, merely from being blessed with the Protestant Religion—the fast friend of sound piety and high reason. Henry VIII. and his wise daughter Elizabeth, thought that the exposure of the Boxley Rood, &c. &c. served the cause of Protestantism; and if our severer Readers think that we have done wrong in not being bitter against Mr. Hone, we have only to say, that ridiculous Churchyard epitaphs (of such a character is his book) are to Christianity what Alehouse signs are to the works of Raphael.

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19. *The History of the Town of* Belfast, *with an accurate Account of its former and present State; to which are added, a Statistical Survey of the Parish of* Belfast, *and a Description of some remarkable Antiquities in its Neighbourhood.* 8vo, *pp.* 298. *Plates.*

BELFAST, which is generally described as a very handsome town, must certainly rank the third in Ireland for the extent of its commerce and manufactures, as well as for the wealth of its inhabitants. Great part of the productions of the neighbouring counties is here consumed or shipped; this town being considered the chief emporium of the North of Ireland for every article, either of foreign or domestic produce; and in some branches of manufacture it is superior both to Cork and the Metropolis. The houses are 7099, the population 37,117; but including Ballymacarret, at least 40,000; the amount of the customs in 1821, 386,709*l.* and the exports in linen cloth (the average of three years) 17,566,000 yards; of muslin 137,291 yards; besides beef, pork, &c. The probable estimate from the above returns, and the others in pp. 191, 192. is, that the gross receipts of the inhabitants, dividing to each alike, amount to between 50 and 60*l.* per head,—an undoubted proof of great prosperity. The operation of the change of times does not appear to be connected precisely with the war. In 1809 the customs arose to 425,174*l.*, and fell the next year to 321,325*l.*; both years of active warfare; but rose again in 1811, to 344,449*l.*; in 1814 to 373,721*l.* We mention this for the purpose of introducing an authentic anecdote of Buonaparte. A relative of a friend of ours set up a cotton manufactory in France, and the Ex-emperor honoured it with a visit. He admired the works, and complimented the proprietor, who made a complaint to him, that he could not find a sale, owing to the surreptitious introduction of English goods, by means of bribery of the Douaniers and other contrivances. Napoleon promised that the evil should be redressed. It nevertheless continued, and the proprietor found his stock alarmingly augmented without any opening for the sale of it. With some difficulty he forced his way, on a public occasion, into Buonaparte's presence; and held up in his hand a petition. That shrewd personage, without asking for or looking into the paper, exclaimed, 'What! you have come about the obstruction to the sale of your goods. It shall be remedied immediately.' It was so; and the proprietor soon emptied his shelves. English wares disappeared.

Belfast abounds with several fine buildings, which are here elegantly engraved. Among these is a College, and the effect of such institutions, in a commercial town, is well told in the following extract:

"There is very little taste in Belfast for the Fine Arts, nor do the inhabitants generally display, in their ordinary intercourse, that desire for Literature which were to be wished and expected. It has been said to have meddled too much with politics, to have attended sufficiently to such affairs, and that a greater relish for literary pursuits might modify this political spirit. It may, however, be at present distinctly perceived, that the literary respectability of this town is increasing, and it may confidently be anticipated, that every succeeding year will render that increase more extended and more durable. The College must be the principal cause of this. It will widely communicate the

the benefits of a liberal education, which is incompatible with no situation in life. The Scotch Universities are numerously attended by individuals who are not designed for any learned profession. The consequences are as well known as they are creditable to that nation. The people are enlightened and industrious, not less but more intent on commerce and manufactures. One of their greatest Universities is contained in one of the greatest trading cities in the world, and the classes of that very University are swelled with numbers who are hereafter to be engaged in that very trade." P. 128.

Now we know that the Scotch, in arts, learning, morals, arms, and commercial ability, are equal to any nation under heaven, and that much of this is owing to the cheapness of education in all its forms; and that the cheapness of that education, in what is called the liberal branch, extends the taste for Literature. In short, we think that, with the extension of liberal education, the sale of books is intimately connected, and that, as all heavy expence bars improvement, little Universities *à la mode des Ecossois*, would be very politic institutions at Bristol, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, &c. If they confer no degrees, which are Attorney's stamps to professions, they could not injure the great establishments at Oxford or Cambridge; and by presenting openings for the employment of their graduates, as Professors, might extend the interests of Science, and the Church of England.

Belfast has many remains of a Druidical cast, as stone circles, cromlechs, &c. from which no novelty of information results; and for which novelty alone we can afford room. One most interesting fact deserves record; a Druidical rock bason actually used as a font for baptism (p. 249), and a sacred grove of *thorns*, as venerated as the *oak*, and of which superstition the Celtick origin is exhibited in Mr. Fosbroke's "Wye Tour" (p. 137), new edit.

In p. 211 we find young damsels prognosticating the names of their future husbands, by the slime of a snail, put into a dish. Of the unworthy origin of this practice, they are little aware, the snail being the emblem of salacity. We shall take our leave of this well-compiled and useful work, with the account of a practical *bull*, well worthy of Irish labourers.

"The proprietor of the estate of Con O'Neil wishing to preserve the ruined Castle of so famous a sept, ordered a wall to be built round it for that purpose. The persons employed on this occasion, seeing no materials so conveniently situated as the stones of the old building itself, proceeded with great composure to demolish the ruin, and unaccountable as it may seem, had accomplished their work, and pulled down the castle to build the wall, before the lamentable error was discovered." P. 272.

We beg to remind the Editor, that Topographical works ought to have Indexes, because the materials are of an unconnected nature; at least an ample "table of contents." In all other respects he is entitled to commendation.

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50. Neale *and* Brayley's Westminster Abbey. *(Concluded from p. 140.)*

THE second volume is devoted exclusively to the Church,—and such a Church! All is done there that can humanly be devised for the glory of God and the apotheosis of man. We would say, that he who does not idolize Westminster Abbey, was not created in God's own image. We speak in inflated language for cold-blooded criticks, Nestors by profession; but there are certain subjects which would be absolutely degraded by any other than a poetical warmth of diction. Westminster Abbey is one of these subjects; and most cordially do we wish that it had been the thesis of an ode of Gray. By so saying we do not throw out a hint to modern poets, even of the first rank; for without disrespect to our comet with a fiery tail of wonderful imagination, Byron, or to the surpassing brilliancy of the star, Moore, we prefer the classical taste of our fine Etonian, to the asiatick gorgeousness of modern versification. We like old Greece and Rome in poetry, and are sorry that the seat of its empire has been removed to Constantinople.

Architecture and Sculpture have exhausted their efforts in this glorious and holy fabrick. With regard to the latter, meritorious as it is, we differ upon a question of taste. Those men who made mind supreme, who formed their characters upon it, have here their earthly tenements deposited; but our thoughts of these men are personifications of their souls alone. The chefs d'œuvre of ancient sculpture are not pictures. They do not speak historically but poetically. Through the

divine expression of the Belvidere Apollo, no one, who surveys it, thinks of the bodily form. It is lost in the idea of grandeur and perfection, which involves the whole in glory. For this reason, though we have no objection to a bas-relief upon the pedestal, as a picture, we prefer a single figure to allegorical groupes*; and into the expression of that figure, we would have the artist throw his whole soul. We would have the portrait, in technical language, *flattered* into the *beau ideal* of his improved immortal figure, as a blessed spirit. We would not destroy the likeness, but we would touch it with the magic wand of Guido. Fine as is the execution of most of the monuments, the designs are often poems full of mythology, and better adapted to display the Sculptor than the subject. The finest of the monuments with regard to expression, Mrs. Nightingale's, is in bad taste as to the design. The Abbé du Bois very properly distinguishes between the pathetic and the shocking, between the last scene of a tragedy and that of an execution; between a hero dying and a bleeding head held up to view. The feeling at sight of this admirably executed marble, is horror; nor can any effort of genius reconcile us to such disgusting forms as sculls and skeletons. Nature, in all the animal world, conceals them by the drapery of muscle. But this is not the only deviation from correct taste; in the monument of Mr. Pitt (see pl. xxxvii.) we have a figure turning its back on the spectator—an attitude never used by the ancient sculptors, but in indication of horror.

We shall now give some extracts.

"The *Chapel of St. Blaize*, is supposed to have been originally occupied as a treasury, or place of security for the numerous valuables, either deposited in, or belonging to, the ancient monastery. Dart describes it as having in his time 'three doors, the inner one being cancellated; and that in the middle of great thickness, lined with skins, resembling parchment, and driven full of nails. He adds, that there was a traditionary account, that these were the skins of some captive Danes, which had been tanned and placed here in memorial of the delivery of England from the yoke of those invaders'." P. 35.

In Dr. Rawlinson's little museum at St. John's College, Oxford, we have seen a piece of skin, said to have been taken from a Church-door (in Essex we think), to which the same tradition is annexed. It is certain, that old doors and gates were sometimes covered with leather, like portmanteaus, to prevent fire.

In p. 49 we find that the font in Lady Mostyn's garden, at Kiddington in Oxfordshire†, called that in which Edward the Confessor was baptized, is certainly more recent by at least three centuries.

In p. 62 we have a confutation of the general opinion, that the Screen in Edward the Confessor's Chapel was erected in the time of Henry III. It is affirmed, p. 63, to belong to the intervening period between the completion of Henry the Fifth's Chantry and Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

In p. 118 we have a dissertation concerning the Coronation Chair, and the famous stone which was brought from Scotland by Edward I. There certainly was an ancient prophecy annexed to it, that a Prince of the Scottish nation should govern, wherever that stone was preserved; and there assuredly was another prophecy, that the ancient British line should be revived in the sovereignty. Edward I. who extinguished the Welch dynasty, and removed the stone from Scotland for the purpose of destroying the charm, or *transferring the luck* (as old women would call it), could not possibly have contemplated a revival of the old British race in the House of Tudor, or the union of the Scotch and English crowns in that of Stuart. The coincidence is very remarkable. The wise view of Edward, in wishing to place the whole island under one head, cannot be disputed, but it was the providential celibacy of Elizabeth, which alone effected it.

The dissertation of Mr. Brayley is very ample and elaborate. In p. 118 he shows from Pliny the ancient superstition of "Stones of Fate," one use of which, among the Persians, was to point out the most deserving candidate for the throne. We are inclined to think that our phrase "the very stones would cry out against you," is not a poetical hyperbole, but derived from a very ancient superstition; and that the expression of St. Peter, where

* In the Laocoon, Niobe groupes, &c. the figures are *parties concerned*.

† Engraved in the new edition of Warton's "History of Kiddington," 1815.

he bids us come unto Christ, as unto a *living* stone, may be metaphorical. Holinshed (vi. 166. ed. 4to.) mentions a curious illustration of this superstition. A Welch woman, who had made a petition to King Henry II. going in procession with the Clergy of St. David's, was disregarded; and, in anger, exclaimed, "revenge us this day, oh! Lechlanar;" upon which Holinshed makes the following remark.

"This Lechlanar was the name of a certeine great stone, which laie over a brooke, and was a bridge over the same. And this word, Lechlanar, in the Camber or Welsh toong, is to saie 'the speaking stone.' For it was an old blind saieing among the people in that countrie, that on a time, there was a dead corps carried over that stone to be buried, and the said stone *spoke*, &c."

We are therefore inclined to think, that the statement of Gen. Valancey is much to the purpose concerning the Coronation stone. There were, he says, "soothsayers of ancient Ireland, called *Dadanans*, who settled in Donegall, and brought with them from Egypt to Greece, and so to Ireland, a stone or altar of destiny, called *Leubadea*, on which the Irish and Scottish Kings sat when crowned." (Col. Rev. Hybern. ix. lxxiii.) We have added these passages to Mr. Brayley's quotations, because

"In particular, fame reports, that in the times of heathenism, before the birth of Christ, he only was crowned Monarch of Ireland, under whom, when placed on it, the stone *groaned* or *spoke*, according to the book of *Hoath*, formerly in the possession of Sir Thomas Stafford." P. 125.

We are sorry to find, that this venerable remain has been greatly disfigured by mutilations, "by even the initials of many persons! names having been cut in its most ornamental parts." P. 136. It should therefore be placed within a grating, or be secured in some other way from further injury.

In p. 140, we have some valuable remarks on the ancient painted glass.

"All the *ancient* glass with which these windows are composed, is of the kind called *pot-metal*, from the colours being incorporated with the glass, while the latter is in a state of fusion; by which means the stain pervades the entire mass. The glass is very thick, probably a full eighth of an inch, yet to vitrify and fix the colours, laid on with the pencil, it has been exposed to such a strong degree of heat, that many of the pieces are much warped, though only a few inches in extent." P. 142.

Again, we have the following useful observation.

"We are not, indeed, acquainted with any paintings on glass, so large as the human figure, till about the close of the fourteenth century." P. 143.

The following particulars, concerning the central towers, are very little known:

"It is a remarkable fact, that all the great columns of the middle tower are much inclined from the perpendicular; for although of vast magnitude, their solidity has proved inadequate to resist the pressure of the several rows of arches, which thrust against them. From this cause, they are all bent considerably inwards; in a direction, as it were, towards a common centre. Sir Christopher Wren attributes this insufficiency to the want of an elevated steeple, which by its incumbent weight, would have rendered the strength of the columns superior to the pressure of the arches. In all Gothic fabrics of this form, says Wren (vide Parentalia, p. 301), the architects were wont to build towers or steeples in the middle, not only for ornament, but to confirm the middle pillars against the thrust of the several rows of arches which force against them every way. The architect [of the Abbey Church] understood this well enough, but knowing that it might require time to give such abutment as the tower to his arches, which was to be last done, and lest there should be a failing in the mean time, he wisely considered, that if he tied those arches every way with irons, which were next to the middle of the cross, this might serve the turn, till he built the tower to make all secure; which is not done to this day. These irons, which were hooked in from pillar to pillar, have been stolen away, and this is the reason of the four pillars being bent inward, and the walls above cracked." P. 148.

Two extraordinary things result from this statement, the *first*, that the Tower should never have been finished; the *second*, that such petty but injurious depredations should have been permitted; but perhaps they were done in the civil wars. Certainly there was more to steal here than in other Churches; and full advantage has been taken of this circumstance, in which quality of spoliation the Worthies of the day alluded to were not deficient. It appears, from p. 205, that the loyal Duke of Newcastle's loss in this æra "amounted to the vast sum of 941,308*l*." a property which no individual in the

days

days of Charles I. could have been supposed to possess.

The Monuments are duly illustrated with biographical notices. We add to the memorial of Mrs. Katharina Bovey, mentioned in p. 236, that she was the widow of the Spectator Sir Roger de Coverley's beloved. At one incident, mentioned in p. 241, we cannot forbear expressing our grief and astonishment. The monument of Major André has not long been erected, and yet "the sculpture was wantonly damaged, within a short period after it was erected, and several of the heads were broken away." P. 241.

The Church, we presume, is closed during the night; and during the day are there no sacrists and servants of the Church on duty? In accounting for the mischief done in this exquisite building, we shall show that it has been a school-boy's play-ground. The remark is not made without foundation, for some years ago we went round the whole Church, attended only by a Chorister, and had we been so disposed, could have easily got him out of the way, and done any damage whatever, without a chance of detection. The servants should be sworn, as in the Record-offices.

We would not be thought to speak ill-naturedly; but what can recompense injury done to Westminster Abbey? The most mischievous of all animals, school-boys, lord it here in uncontrolled misrule. Our author shall show, that we do not entertain a disrespectful or malignant wish, but only mention an enormous evil.

"The mouldings [of the Cloisters] have been richly ornamented with perforated foliage, and other sculpture; but the whole is much broken, and has altogether a very ragged and decayed aspect. This, indeed, is the case with all the sculpture and tracery throughout the Cloisters, which have not only suffered from the regular effects of time, but have been also greatly deteriorated by the mischievous acts of the Westminster Scholars, who, from long usage, appear to enjoy a prescriptive right to divert themselves here, as they think proper, by playing at foot-ball, racket, shuttlecock, and other games. Many of the monuments, too, have been much damaged and broken from the same practices; and scarcely a single boss remains perfect in any part of the vaulting." P. 283.

Thus, it appears, that as Choristers have played in the Church, *ad libitum*, the King's scholars act the same part in the Cloisters; and THAT A PLAY-GROUND IS MADE OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY. We think that the matter deserves the most serious notice.

Here we must leave this beautiful work, with sincere thanks to the Authors for the rich treat upon which we have feasted. Our meed of praise can be only drinking a bumper to them, as founders of the feast. May the publick remunerate them better by encouraging the work.

A set of the portraits of the Deans of Westminster has been published by Mr. G. P. Harding, as a suitable accompaniment to their Memoirs by Mr. Brayley, in the first volume. They will be found very desirable embellishments, as they appear to be copied correctly from authentic pictures.

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51. *Dissertations introductory to the Study and right Understanding of the Language, Structure, and Contents of the Apocalypse. By* Alexander Tilloch, *LL.D. &c. &c. 8vo. pp.* 380.

THE tendency of this work is, with relation to its grandest point, that of exhibiting a great mistake concerning the Apocalypse. Most Commentators, if not all, have taken the Revelations to be a prophetical book, written in metaphors and figures, upon the happy interpretation of which the real meaning must depend; but Dr. Tilloch very ably maintains, that the things communicated to St. John were not figures or metaphors, but actual symbols or hieroglyphicks, with as definite a meaning as A. B. or C. when the alphabet is acquired (see p. 160 seq.) But let us hear the learned Doctor himself, in explanation.

"The object I have in view, in offering these remarks, is, not to give, at present, an explanation of particular symbols, but to press upon the reader the necessity of distinguishing with care between metaphors and symbols. In hieroglyphical language, it is not left to fancy or to sagacity to attach to a symbol any signification, which the reader may imagine would have been more appropriate than that assigned to it by the Ancients; for in elucidating such writings, our business is not now to make a language, but to read one already made, and we might as well refuse to assign to any word in the Hebrew, Greek, or Latin, its known and admitted sense, from a conceit that a more expressive word might have been formed to convey that idea, as quarrel with the meaning of a hieroglyphic, because, in our judgment, a more appropriate one might

might have been formed. But this is, in fact, the line of conduct that has been followed by the greater part of the Expositors of prophecies. They have confounded symbols with metaphors; and because the figures employed in the latter, according to their various combinations, admit of various significations, have used the freedom to assign meanings to the former, not recognized by the Ancients, and therefore inadmissible." P. 168.

The very essence of inspiration, in regard to sacred writings, is infallibility; and we do not see how this can be predicated of mere metaphorical language. Our own primâ facie opinion of Dr. Tilloch's luminous suggestion is, that it may be a felicitus discovery; and that not only the Apocalypse, but many other figurative parts of Scripture, are versions of hieroglyphical characters, contemporary, perhaps, like the inscriptions on the Rosetta stone. Now, in our judgment, if such a key to the bible be ever acquired, and Dr. Tilloch's presumption be sound, the consequences must be most advantageous to the cause of Christianity. The representation of the Holy Spirit by a Dove, we know to be of Indian origin, a pure hieroglyphic; nor would it be possible to annex a vague metaphorical signification to figures without end in Holy writ. In truth, metaphors may become hieroglyphics by common use. Put the figure of an eagle or a lion after the name of a king; or a goose or an ass after that of a fool, it is in fact a hieroglyphic. St. Paul says (2 Tim. iii. 17.) that he was delivered out of the mouth of the *lion*; upon which passage Whitby observes, from Josephus xviii. 8, and Esther xiv. 13, that it was *usual* to call Kings and Governors *lions*. Of course, a common denomination ultimately becomes a hieroglyphic; and, in our opinion, the way to find out a hieroglyphical alphabet, is to ascertain what were those common metaphorical denominations in the nation in question, such as are among us, "he is a *butterfly*, a *monkey*, an *ass*," &c. (we wish that we could specify honourable hieroglyphics) and then to appropriate the symbol. Should such a discovery be effected, we think that it would render Prophecy as demonstrative as Mathematics, and establish the infallibility of the bible, beyond the power of scepticks to dispute, with any prospect of commanding attention.

We have only taken this particular point in Dr. Tilloch's excellent work. With the exception of Dr. Wheeler's "Theological Lectures," we have seen few books its equal, in regard to that fine manner in which a scholar writes; *i. e.* all idea and illumination, nothing common-place, no disquisition by our Edinburgh and Quarterly vulcans, forging thunder and armour for Whigs or Tories. It is got up in a superior form; and we sincerely hope, that Theologians will find that the Apocalypse establishes the divinity of Christ, and that the darkness imputed to the Revelations, in this point, may be ascribed to the wrong interpretation put on the 1st verse of the fifth chapter, as is suggested in p. 377.

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33. *Sketches in* Bedlam, *or Characteristic Traits of Insanity, as displayed in the cases of one hundred and forty Patients of both Sexes, now or recently confined in* New Bethlem, *including* Margaret Nicholson, James Hatfield, *&c. &c. 8vo, pp.* 312.

WE are among those, who consider *pneumatology*, or the science of the human mind, distinct from physicks, to be without foundation in nature; in other words, we think ideas, and all other mental actions, to be pure elementary properties, impressed upon material organs, such properties being, *in se*, portions of the vis divina, and parts of the donation of life or self-existence. The organs may be imperfect or diseased, and as in fatuity, or fever, or insanity, distort the representation of the mental action. We think, that metaphysicks assume their postulate; *viz.* that there is a human intellectual *action* distinct from matter. This we do not accredit. We do not deny, that intellectual properties *may* so act, because matter can have no necessary connection with the properties of mind; all that we mean is, that they *do* not so act. The properties of Electricity and Galvanism, reside in wax, silk, glass, zinc, and salt; when they are, in commercial language, mere raw materials; but those properties are only to be developed, when they are put into particular modes of action. Now pneumatology, or metaphysicks, distinct from matter, we conceive to have the same relation to science, as would be discussion of the electrical and galvanick properties of the bodies mentioned in their rude primitive state; a mode of philosophizing more Aristo-

telian

telian than Baconian. In short, we think, that infancy, and insanity, and fatuity, present phænomena which cannot be reconciled with the possible existence of abstract metaphysical science; but the discussion would lead us too far at present. It is sufficient, therefore, for us now to say, that we have exhibited our theory in plain language, and have only to add, that we do not mean to deny the possibility of immaterial existence (for a shadow exists, though it has no substantial being), only that there is no such thing in nature as immaterial action, capable of being a subject of knowledge to us; of course, no possibility of the existence of such a science as pneumatology, distinct from physicks.

Cases of insanity and fatuity (for they are distinct things) present to our view the best materials for the study of pneumatology on a substantial basis. The late very ingenious Dr. Parry, of Bath, used to discriminate idiotic subjects by scale, in this way; one had a three year old understanding; another, one of eight years, and so forth. Two cases we knew, which came under his observation. These children would, when sent to Church, recapitulate from once hearing nearly all the contents of the sermon; but they could not return common-sense answers, or argue; in short, they could not combine ideas with facility; whereas the power of intellectual ability chiefly consists in associating and disjoining ideas with the utmost possible ease and promptitude.

The work before us is not, strictly speaking, philosophical and medical, though it may be useful in both these respects. It is rather a curious book, intended to display and recommend the excellent treatment of maniacks, in this noble Institution.

One very singular fact is, that the poor unfortunates actually believe the most gross absurdities, absolute impossibilities, which the very eyes disprove. In p. 132, we find a man mistaking a woman for a mare; and upon his recovery, actually declaring that he verily believed her to have been a mare. Thus the fancy despotically commands the senses, and the theory of ghosts and apparitions becomes capable of physical proof. A partial and temporary derangement ensues; vision obeys the disease; and the phantom becomes really existent to the terrified spectator.

Insanity goes further: it proves, that body is actually subservient to mind; and that the improvement or deterioration of this faculty alone may produce the future happiness or misery of religion by only a few changes in the corporeal structure. It also proves that maniacks, in almost every case, endure the greatest misery; but, where the powers of intellect are completely lost, or they are idiots, they are quiet or happy. See the cases of Butland, p. 62, Morley, pp. 63, 64, and Barnett, p. 64. In the case of George Tester, p. 181, we find that

"The faculty of memory in recollecting every thing which passes in his fits of frenzy, is very remarkable, and is a source of much affliction to his mind at lucid intervals."

Of William Elmore, we find in p. 214, that

"He actually believed he had neither eyes, nose, mouth, tongue, nor teeth; while feeding him his keeper would desire him to open his mouth. 'Mouth,' he would answer, 'I have got no mouth; I had a nice large one once, but I have got none now.' He actually supposed his mouth to be quite an opposite part of his person, and would call aloud to the keeper, when endeavouring to feed him, 'dont, pray dont put meat and things in there! its so unnatural. Nobody ever did that before to any man; its so unreasonable; pray dont do it'."

It appears from p. 221, that nature supports lunaticks in the most incessant action of mind and body, by the aid of a perpetual appetite for all food they can find.

Another subject (p. 122) had an excellent and affectionate wife, whom he was perpetually cursing and abusing during his illness. When reason resumed her seat, "to abuse and execration succeeded affection, panegyric, and benediction."

An amusing insanity was that of William Killick, in p. 239.

"Amongst his other miscellaneous occupations [when in his senses] was that of supplying the place of an alarum clock to his neighbours, who had occasion to rise early, for the market or other objects, by rousing them from their slumbers at one, two, three, four, or five in the morning. For this purpose poor Killick usually sat up all night in order to be up early; and for these services he received a few shillings per week. But after his mental derangement commenced, he still remembered his old calling,

calling, followed it up without any particular orders, and would awake half the neighbourhood at all hours of the night; so that instead of being a useful monitor, he became a general nuisance; and he persevered in this practice until many of his customers actually paid him for desisting from those unseasonable visits, and not calling them through the night."

Margaret Nicholson (p. 254), says,

"That the King had a notion of her, and that the knife only came out of her pocket with the petition, by accident. She has no prominent symptoms of insanity; very seldom speaks; is perfectly tranquil; has a singular aversion to bread, but eats biscuits and gingerbread; and enjoys snuff. She has totally lost her hearing."

We dismiss this work as a very curious book, with professing our sincere respect for the governors, medical gentlemen, and others, connected with the Institution, which appears to be excellently conducted.

53. Fonthill Abbey.

(From a Correspondent.)

TWO rival candidates now start for fame—Mr. Britton and Mr. Rutter; the one a Veteran in the fields of Art—the other, a young but zealous champion, eager to encounter his rival. Each has his merits, which (having seen their respective works) we shall endeavour to criticize, "and nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice."

We begin, therefore, with the Veteran, who appeared *first* in the field. His work is decorated with the following twelve Plates:

"Frontispiece—Plan of the Apartments—View of the Great Hall or Central Tower—South-west view of the Abbey—North-east view of the same—Distant view of the Abbey—Octagon Tower, looking West—Octagon Tower, looking East—Part of King Edward's Gallery—South end of St. Michael's Gallery, a coloured Plate—East Oriel Window in St. Michael's Gallery, coloured Plate—Title-page—View of the Grounds, a wood-cut."

On reviewing these Plates, the Author confesses that they are not equal to those of his "Cathedral Antiquities;" a just remark, in which we must coincide; and he afterwards candidly allows, "that many of his old friends and patrons will see an inferiority of some of the Plates, to those belonging to his former works."

At p. 15 the Preface to the work commences with a long note alluding to the various publications in which this Abbey has been described; and the Author takes this opportunity of speaking (rather too fully) of his own works, adding an address to his friend John Broadley, esq. which has nothing to do with the subject of which he is treating.

Chapter I. p. 23, the description of Fonthill Abbey commences with some notice of our most distinguished English mansions. The Author afterwards proceeds to mention the *original* as well as the *present* state of the adjoining grounds.

At page 28 we find an account of the visit and grand reception of Lord Nelson at the Abbey; and the Writer afterwards conducts us through the demesnes; but to form a correct idea of their extent, within the walled inclosure, a correct ground-plan is a great *desideratum*.

Chapter II. p. 37, is confined to a description of the interior parts of this edifice; and the Author agrees with the general voice of those intelligent persons who have visited the Abbey, that it possesses many defects, as well as beauties, adding,

"It might easily be supposed, that the Author of Vathek, with a vivid fancy, a mind stored with information, from extensive travel, and more extensive reading, and with a vast fortune, would not be satisfied with any thing of common place, or even usual character."

The Founder of this Abbey has certainly produced a wonderful scene both of novelty, fancy, and imagination; in thus forming within the space of a few years (since 1796) an erection, from which no visitor has ever returned ungratified, however he may condemn some architectural parts of the structure.

This Chapter also contains six closely printed genealogical tables of the descent of Beckford, &c. whose family honours and numerous quarterings in their armorial bearings seem to have been derived chiefly from the maternal line of Gordons and Hamiltons *.

Of the Library, little is said, and indeed a catalogue of the extensive and splendid collection of books contained within it, could not be either expected or admitted in this work †.

* See our last vol. part ii. pp. 201, 317, 409, 412.

† For a detailed account of the books, paintings, china, furniture, &c. see Mr. Phillips's Catalogue.

Chapter

Chapter III. Two more genealogical tables are added, which relate chiefly to the *male* line of Beckford; *viz.*

"Peter Beckford, ob. 1691; mar. 1. Bridget ......; 2 Anne Ballard, ob. 1696.

"Peter Beckford, ob. 1735; mar. Bathshua Hering, ob. 1750.

"William Beckford, Lord Mayor, ob. 1770; mar. Maria Hamilton, ob. 1798.

"William Beckford, living 1823; mar. Lady Margaret Gordon, ob. 1786.

"Susanna-Euphemia, only daughter living: mar. Alexander Duke of Hamilton."

Rutter in our next, with a comparison between the rival works.

54. *Memorable Days in* America; *being a Journal of a Tour to the* United States; *principally undertaken to ascertain, by positive Evidence, the Condition and probable Prospects of* British *Emigrants; including Account of Mr.* Birkbeck's *Settlement in the* Illinois; *and intended to shew Men and Things as they are in* America. *By* W. Faux, *an English Farmer.* 8vo, *pp.* 488. Simpkin *and* Marshall.

"Memorable days in America!"—Such are the introductory words of the title-page; but we apprehend the reader, on perusal, will close the book with the more melancholy exclamation of "*miserable* days in America!" Our traveller cannot be congratulated in the language of the Trojan hero, at the recollection of his adventures, "Olim meminisse juvabit." He will rather have reason to exclaim, with thousands of his deluded countrymen, "Semper meminisse pigebit." Like Mr. Fearon, our traveller left his native country under the most favourable prepossessions for America. He saw numbers of his countrymen daily hurrying thither, as if they were flying from the City of Destruction, under the certain expectation of finding "a land flowing with milk and honey." But how miserably they have been deceived, Mr. Faux's Journal faithfully represents. The Utopian regions of Birkbeck, it appears, only existed in the writer's imagination; and the gardens of a transatlantic Eden, which allured our hapless countrymen, only flourished, like M'Gregor's Poyais, in the inflated descriptions of an interested enthusiast.

Under these circumstances it is with considerable satisfaction that we introduce the unsophisticated statements of an individual whose only object was to ascertain the truth—to "make plain delineations, and convey correct impressions—pictures from life—things as they are." For this purpose the author has studiously avoided every thing which might have the appearance of systematic arrangement. Every circumstance is noted down exactly as it occurred. Thus the work is a mere Journal, which frequently presents a strange and even ludicrous melange of opposite subjects;—statistics, cooking, and ugly women—slavery, green peas for dinner, &c. being often in one and the same paragraph. On this account our extracts must be of a very desultory description.

We shall not advert to Mr. Faux's voyage, further than to state that he arrived at Boston in April 1819, and thence proceeded to Charleston, where he landed on the 22d of the same month. He then travelled overland to Illinois, and the far-famed settlements of Harmony, English Prairie, &c. &c. From his memoranda during this journey we shall desultorily select the following remarks on the American Character: it certainly does not appear in that *favourable* point of view which the democratic insanity of modern Levellers would fain represent.

"*April* 14.—It is no unusual thing for some of the people of this country, on going to Charleston, to take their free negroes with them and sell them for slaves, by way of turning a penny, or as they say, of making a good *spec.* of it. Two white gentlemen, I was told, determined on a plan to benefit themselves, and cheat the planter, or slave buyer; one blackened his face and body and became a negro; the other was his owner and salesman, and sold his friend to the planter for 800 dollars, but in less than three days he returned, a white freeman again, to divide the spoil, nor was the imposition ever discovered to prosecution."

"*May* 1.—During the few days spent here [Charleston], several robberies, burglaries, and attempts at murder, have disgraced and alarmed this city. In the street where I sleep, for two nights successively, our slumbers have been disturbed by the cries of *murder!* At the theatre, a gentleman has been stabbed by a Spaniard. This morning presented a poor fellow lying all night until nine, a. m. in the street, in a hot, broiling sun, 110° by the thermometer. He was found nearly murdered, having his legs both broken, and otherwise terribly bruised about his head and breast, and robbed of all he had, 15 dollars. To the disgrace of the nightly watch and city sentinels,

tinels, and to the open-day humanity of the citizens, here was he suffered to lie, saturated with pestilential dew, and, in the day, left to roast and be devoured by flies, until an old Prussian colonel offered a dollar to have him removed as a nuisance, too disgusting to delicate nerves and sensibilities. Mr. Brown, a landlord in Church Street, then called out to two black men, 'Here, June and July, come and assist, and tell August to help you.' These three men were so named; and but for them and the colonel, the poor forsaken sufferer must have taken three months, literally, to effect his removal."

"*May* 3.—Paid my hotel bill, 28 dollars and a half for 11 days. The business of the bar-keeper, an influential character, seems to be, to make a bill. One bottle of madeira, in the bill, more than I ordered or drank. It is charged 2 dollars or 9*s.* sterling a bottle, and cider half a dollar."

"*July* 13.—It is the pride and pleasure of Americans to get into debt, and then by avoiding payment, show how adroitly they can cheat and wrong each other. Few look upon knavery with disgust, but rather with a smile of approbation. It is indeed difficult to trade with the people in an old plain honest way. Knavery damns the North, and slavery the South. Free blacks without a certificate are here seized, put into our city gaol, advertised a month, and then sold for gaol fees, when they become slaves for life. Who would expect to find a certificate always in the pocket of a poor wandering African, who has become free?"

"*July* 26.—'A propensity to cheat and deceive,' says a shrewd informant, 'pervades all classes of this people [Maryland], from the lowest mechanic and tradesman, or companies in trade, up to nearly the first officer of government. It is the boasted qualification of the *smart man*. Thieving is a characteristic feature of Maryland, which is peopled principally by Catholics, who correct all evil by absolution. The Carolinians keep and train up large dogs for hunting and finding runaway or concealed negroes, who are easily scented and found by them, if they be in the woods. The mode of training is thus: Set a young negro daily to strike a pup, and then run from it. This is dog-training. My cousin, Captain H. Rugely, in my presence ordered a young negro to strike a half-grown cur, which immediately seized the boy, who was worried a little, for my amusement and instruction. Hence these dogs, though generally docile and gentle to well-dressed whites, instantly seize on any strange black man who approaches the plantation, just as an English greyhound flies upon a hare."

"*Sept.* 14.—'Aristocrats,' says my friend Mr. Elliott, 'are breeding fast in America: no men in the world are more aristocratical than the heads of departments; they spurn, and cannot even speak to common men, unless it be to purchase popularity cheaply. Four ranks variegate this demoralizing country (i. e.) the heads of departments, clerks in office, merchants and traders, and the lower orders. The third named are considered much below the first, yet above the second, and are therefore treated with more respect than the clerks under government, who are mere slaves, dependent and removeable at pleasure without explanation."

"*Oct.* 21.—I must [says Mr. Lidiard, an English emigrant, in his statement to Mr. Faux] complain much of American roguery. Hardly any body cares about poor honesty and punctuality. If a man can, or is disposed to pay, he pays; if not so disposed, or not able, he smiles, and tells you to your face, he shall not pay. I saw an execution defeated lately by that boasted spirit, which they call liberty, or independence. The property, under execution, was put up to sale, when the eldest son appeared with a huge Herculean club, and said, 'Gentlemen, you may bid for and buy these bricks and things, which *were* my father's, but, by God, no man living shall come on to this ground with horse and cart to fetch them away. The land is mine, and if the buyer takes any thing away, it shall be on his back.' The father had transferred the land, and all on it, to the son, in order to cheat the law. Nobody was, therefore, found to bid or buy."

So much for republican virtue! What a charming portraiture! Ye Democrats, Emigrants, Utopians, Spenceans, and Castle-builders, behold your bright visions of expected bliss vanish, like airy bubbles, before the magic wand of honest truth. You here discover that it is not all gold that glitters. The fairy realms of mad enthusiasts, who would mislead their unsuspecting countrymen, possess not even a local habitation or a name.

From the ensuing extracts, it will appear* that America — the boasted land of freedom — the refuge for persecuted patriotism — is the very sink-hole of slavery — where the most cruel and relentless tyranny is exercised over an unfortunate class of fellow creatures, who have no other fault, but that of being different in colour from their despotic masters. The province of Carolina is the most notorious of all the states of the Union, for this ruthless and inhuman system. An Englishman, who exists under the pretended despotism of Monarchy, would feel more repugnance at maiming or destroying his domestic dog, than some of these Carolinian savages at the murder of

of their unfortunate slaves. We shall here introduce an appalling instance—disgraceful to a civilized age.

"*May* 29.—About twenty miles West of Columbia, we saw a party of jurymen and other citizens, digging up the body of a slave, who had been wantonly whipped to death, and buried privately about a week since, and that too by the hands of his own master. As this is the second man thus murdered, the first being left unburied for dogs to eat, I hereby resolve to give publicity to all the particulars of the last case when I reach the city. The gentleman who disclosed to the Coroner the secret of this outrageous murder, came to us, stated the case clearly, and invited us to go with him and behold what was once man, but then a mis-shapen mass of putrescence."

"*June* 5.—My resolution, made on the 29th, was this morning carried into effect in the following letter to the editor of the Charleston Courier, copies of which I saw printed in other papers, nearly 2,000 miles from this city.

"Sir,—On my way to this city, from a short tour through the interior of this state, a few days ago, 20 miles West of Columbia, I was suddenly attracted to a spot of earth, over which a respectable company of citizens were deeply intent on witnessing the exhumation of the body of an animal, costing 1,200 dollars; but which its humane owner (one Kelly), and three other persons like-minded, had seized and tied to a tree at midnight, and each in turn wantonly whipped until sun-rise; when, from excessive lashing, *its bowels gushed out*, and it expired, and was instantly buried in a private corner on Sunday, the 23d ult. But, on inquiry, the said animal proved to be of the negro, and by some was thought to be of the human species; and stood 'guilty of having a skin not coloured like our own.' An offence for which these arbiters of life and death doomed it to die! To their honour, it should be told, that, when fainting, they threw cold water on its face, and poured whiskey down its throat, in order to *prolong the sport*. It, however, for several minutes before it was untied, became speechless and motionless, as the tree to which it was bound. It could feel and writhe and smart under the merciless lash no longer.

"Good God! exclaimed I, where am I? on the earth which thou hast created, and didst once pronounce blessed; or in the Pandemonium of the heathen? Heaven, I knew it could not be; for a cruel task-master, his hands imbrued in human blood, had just crossed my path! Is it then, I continued, free America? an asylum for the distressed and oppressed of all other lands; the land of my adored Washington; the adopted country of my dearest friends; the only country on this huge cursed earth, where Liberty finds an ark, or rest for the sole of her pained foot; and the country to which I came with every fond prejudice and predilection! What! free, and yet offer up human sacrifice! Monstrous anomaly! Go; fly these hasty lines through the world! Challenge offended humanity to produce a spectacle so genuinely hellish, or so purely demoniacal! Did, Sir, ever a Sabbath-sun dawn on a catastrophe so abhorrent to your feelings, or those of

"Sir, your most obedient servant,

"*Planter's Hotel, Charleston, June* 2, 1819." "W. Faux.

"*June* 8.—This morning, at the command of the Governor, and under the direction of the Attorney-General, appeared in the Courier some vague paragraphs on the subject of my examination, before the latter gentleman on Sunday. It was a vain endeavour to obliterate the deep impression made, and still making by my negro letter. Soon after I began my morning walk, I was met and rather rudely catechised by a Mr. Bee, who much importuned me to accompany him to the Times Office, and see the above reply, which appeared in both papers. This tart republican defender of slavery, seemed disposed to quarrel with me, but I had seen the article and declined his invitation. 'Go,' said he, 'and do justice to injured Carolina.' To do that would be to make negroes and planters, for a few years, exchange places and stations."

"*June* 9.—On my return to the city, this morning, I found a silly and ill-natured epistle in the Times paper on the subject of my negro letter. It is certainly honourable to this State that so much excitement is seen, on touching its sore and vulnerable part. Judge King regrets that I should have so written, and says I must not answer my opponents in the way I wish. It will be thought time-serving, and be read to my prejudice on both sides of the water. 'And moreover,' says he, 'the Carolinians are chivalrous; and will pursue you with the most determined animosity, if you continue to provoke and wound them on this tender point.' Such being the state of public feeling, in this free country, I was cautioned against being out late in the evening. 'Take care of yourself,' said my friends, 'for dirking is the fashion.' I therefore declined further controversy; merely saying, that though the paupers of England were by the planters thought to be worse off than their negroes, yet in England, bad as things are, not even a lord may kill a man without being hanged for it; a specific which I could recommend to all negro-killers in America."

Before proceeding with our Journalist to the Prairies, we shall slightly notice, *en passant*, a few of the *luxuries* of American travelling.

"*May*

"*May* 30.—Slept this night 68 miles from Columbia; a dreadful tempest, all night, almost equal to that of yesterday. I found my bed alive with bugs, fleas, and other vermin; rose at two, a. m., to shake myself, and enjoy a sort of respite from these creeping, tormenting bedfellows. On opening my window, I was annoyed by frogs innumerable, of two species; some loudly whistling or chattering, like English sparrows at pairing-time; others, bitterly lamenting, like thousands of chickens deserted by their mother hens; others, bellowing like cows in sorrow for weaning calves. This confusion from within and from without, from above and from below, spoiled my night's rest, and seemed to carry me back a few scores of centuries, into Egyptian plagues. I was not a little pleased and surprised to find that none of my restless bedfellows accompanied me."

"*June* 24.—I am here [Charleston] paying 3*s.* 6*d.* a bottle for bad London porter, just 700*l.* per cent. above cost, and 18*s.* 8*d.* a gallon; three times dearer than real French brandy, or any other spirits, the best of which is sold at a dollar and a half a gallon."

"*Aug.* 30.—Grasshoppers, so called, but in fact a species of locust about the length of my little finger, swarm in countless millions all over this and the contiguous States, where oats and other crops are sometimes cut unripe to prevent their being devoured by these almost worse than Egyptian locusts. They hop, jump, and fly from about six to ten feet from the ground, and devour every green thing above and below. A hat left in the field was devoured in a night. Their wings and trunks are beautifully coloured. On their rising from the surface they frequently strike my nose. In all the plain round this city they leave scarcely a blade of grass. It now looks as rusty and dusty as a ploughed field, the grass being eaten down to the very roots. The intelligent Mr. Adams says, that when he was surveying the teritory on the Michigan, and other Lakes, flies were seen falling in clouds, and lay dead and stinking on the land nearly knee-deep. What fine manure! But how offensive to the Pharaohs of the country! —By the papers to-day, I see that Miss Courtney, the daughter of an emigrant in Mr. Birkbeck's settlement, was killed in a few hours by the bite of a huge spider, such as I saw in Carolina scattering thousands of eggs in my path. It seized the unfortunate lady on her forehead; no cure could be had of the Indian, or other doctors. Her head swelled to an enormous size, and after her death was livid all over. The herb called the Plantago is said to be a remedy, if applied in time.—The West country mail and travellers are now repeatedly stopped and robbed by parties of men at work on the Philadelphia road, who will not suffer any person to proceed until plundered."

"*Sept.* 3.—Lord Selkirk, while here, always deemed it expedient and politic to travel in the disguise of a poor man, to prevent his becoming a daily prey to tavern imposition and wild outlawed thieves. This mode is wise in any man moving in and through a wild country. His Lordship's settlement, so very near his heart, is said to be in ruins, and a constant prey to the Indians, excited against it by the North-west company, although he honourably paid the barbarians for their land. Murder, and acts amounting to civil war, have been committed on both sides and by all parties."

(To be continued.)

55. Durazzo. *A Tragedy, in Five Acts. By* James Haynes. 8*vo, pp.* 148. Hurst, Robinson, *and Co.*

THIS is a fine Tragedy—a finer we could hardly name. It abounds with "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn"—it is worthy the author of "Conscience." The plot is well-chosen, and so well unravelled that it must speak for itself. The scene lies first in Grenada, and afterwards in a field of battle near that city. The time is when Grenada was a separate kingdom, and attacked by the Moors, who had been so victorious in a late battle as to threaten the capital. The play opens with a conversation between Garcia and Anthonio, in which it appears that by solemn compact with the Moor, "if once their gates receive him" the government should be given to Garcia, who now promises the succession to Anthonio,

"His nephew and his true inheritor."

The wavering character of the King, and the loss of the last battle, furnish the conspirators with the means of inducing the people to revolt; and for that purpose they engage Durazzo, a popular but suspected citizen, deep in design, ambitious in heart, subtle and submissive for the attainment of their purpose; daring in enterprise, and implacably vindictive. This extraordinary person forges a letter from an officer who was supposed to have fallen in the battle, and well known to be his friend; in which, Alonzo, who commanded the army of Grenada, is accused of having been bribed to betray his trust. Benducar, a nobleman of high character, and the friend of Alonzo, manfully opposes Durazzo in his preparatory attempt to exasperate the populace, and after a bitter remonstrance at the breaking up of a public meeting,

meeting, first menaces, and at length degrades, and almost maddens him by a blow.

Durazzo had formerly saved Zelinda, only daughter of Benducar, from the attack of two ruffians, and thereby, without the knowledge of her father, gained her heart. The charge of treason preferred against Alonzo is heard, and proved in the presence of the King: he is sentenced to exile, and to depart before the ensuing midnight. Benducar, to shew his high sense of Alonzo's merit, and his indignation at the injustice of his sentence, determines on marrying him immediately to his daughter Zelinda—the accomplishment of this purpose is prevented. Zelinda denies Alonzo her affection, and he heroically withdraws his claim. The delay occasioned by this proceeding enables Durazzo to seize both Alonzo and Benducar, on the plea of having exceeded the time allowed for the departure of the former, and they are cast into prison. Zelinda hastens to Durazzo (now in the confidence of the King), and by her eloquent entreaties procures the enlargement of her father. The treason of Garcia and Antonio, however, is detected, the city is on the point of being attacked by the Moors, and Alonzo is liberated and re-instated in his command. Durazzo, aware that he is suspected, and conscious of his claim on the gratitude of Benducar, now restored to royal favour, gains access to him in his private garden; Benducar indignantly refuses to be questioned on the secret of his Sovereign, and again in scorn inflicts on him a blow. Transported into phrenzy by this repeated insult, Durazzo calls on him to defend himself, and Benducar is slain. On his person is found a ring, which his daughter Zelinda had given to Durazzo, and now marks him for the murderer. This double load of affliction is too heavy for her reason, and Durazzo yields to all the bitterest self upbraidings of remorse.

Never have we seen mania and remorse more naturally or more nicely delineated. The fifth Act is full of tumult, and yet without confusion. Garcia and Anthonio are executed. The enemy is at the gate of the city, the forged letter is detected by the recovery of the pretended writer, and his return to Grenada. Durazzo now resolves to die nobly—for this purpose he thus instructs his confidential servant Perez.

"Find me some fit disguise. Nay, look
not doubting: [love
The King has been my friend; the people's
Has follow'd me in days of scorn, and cheer'd
My heart when great ones chill'd it. I
would pay [guise.
Those favours, both at once; find the dis-
What tongue can say, but fortune may confer
One boon at parting; some illustrious feat—
Some gallant rescue? Death's a formal thing
In jails, on scaffolds, or on beds of down;
But in the field—there he throws off his
shroud,
And full of mettle as a courser, starts
The comrade, not the tyrant, of the brave!"

The battle rages, and Durazzo, performing prodigies of valour, rescues his Sovereign, who had been made prisoner. Wounded and bleeding, he is conveyed, at his request, to the convent "where Zelinda bides with the sisterhood." She recognizes him, faints, and recovers her reason.

Zelinda.—Be merciful, and leave me.
Durazzo.——————Doubt it not.
My hour is come.—Look on me once—now
turn [brance!
Thy face away. Farewell, thou last remem-
Death makes a sluggish journey in my veins,
But thus I bid him haste. [*Stabs himself.*
Zelinda.—Almighty Heaven!
Durazzo.—The blood upon this dagger be
the seal
Of peace between us.
Zelinda.—Oh! Durazzo.
Durazzo.—Speak!
For in such accents angels speak of mercy.
Zelinda.—I cannot.
Durazzo.—Then, farewell! The silent look
Shall satisfy—and now—you are revenged."
[*Dies.*

We have but one fault to mention in this beautiful and sublime Tragedy, and that is in the structure of the verse; nor should we have noticed this blemish had it not been so frequently repeated. We cannot object to a line ending with a significant monosyllable, but Mr. Haynes will forgive us if we request him to improve such passages as the following:

To sweep away the track and vestige *of*
My perishing hopes. P. 97.

It is not seemly that a man of *your*
Republic, &c. P. 59.

To reach the heart of opposition, *and*
Let out, &c. Pp. 55, 56.

While we notice, with considerable pain, the allusion to the disappointment he may have experienced from the present state of stage management,

we are sure that he will experience the noblest revenge, in the unqualified admiration of his contemporaries, and in the eager demand we will venture to predict on the part of the publick for the immediate performance of one of the best Tragedies in our language, and of one most peculiarly fitted for theatrical representation.

56. Marie Magdalen's *Funerall Teares.* London: *Printed for* J. Haviland, 1634. *Re-printed* 1823. 2 *vols.* 16*mo.* *pp.* 204. C. Baldwyn.

THIS gem of our early prose, unnoticed by Burnett, was lately introduced to the publick in the Retrospective Review. Southwell, a Jesuit, and Prefect of the English College at Rome, was executed in the reign of Elizabeth, but from a want of a proper biography, and some evident contradictions in what has reached us, his story is rather obscure. His poetry is respectable, and would make an elegant addition to our Antiquarian Classics, of which these volumes form a part *.

The writer has professedly chosen for his subject "her funerall teares, in which as she uttered the great vehemency of her fervent love to Christ, so hath she given therein largest scope to dilate upon the same." This plan, however, is only partially kept up, for the book is in fact a summary of what is known of Mary Magdalen, interwoven with *such* reflections as might arise in *such* circumstances; nearly as authentic as the speeches reported by historians, and, like the political discussion in the 3d book of Herodotus, a vehicle for the author's opinions.

The Passions are inexhaustible topics with moralists and divines, but none have treated them so fairly as Southwell:

"Passions I allow, and loves I approve, only I wish that men would alter their object, and better their intent. For passions being sequels of our nature, and allotted unto us, as the handmaids of reason, there can be no doubt, but as their authour is good, and their end godly; so their use, tempered in the meane, implieth no offence." Dedication, p. iv.

The following passage is taken from the conclusion of the book; it is scarcely to be paralleled in the whole body of ethics:

"Rise early in the morning of thy good motions, and let them not sleepe in sloth; when diligence may performe them. Runne with repentance to thy sinful heart, which should have beene the temple, but through thy fault was no better than a tombe for Christ, sith having in thee no life to feele him, he seemed unto thee, as if hee had beene dead. Rowle away the stone of thy former hardnesse, remove all thy heavie loads that oppresse thee in sinne, and looke into thy soule, whether thou canst there finde the Lord. If hee bee not within thee, stand weeping without, and seeke him in other creatures, sith being present in all, hee may bee found in any. Let faith bee thine eye, hope thy guide, and love thy light. Seeke him and not his; for himselfe, and not for his gifts. If thy faith have found him in a cloud, let thy hope seeke to [see] him. If hope have led thee to see him, let love seeke further into him. To move thee in a desire to finde, his goods are precious; and when hee is found, to keepe thee in a desire to seeke, his treasures are infinite. Absent, hee must be sought to bee had; being had, he must bee sought to bee more enjoyed. Seeke him truly, and no other for him. Seeke him purely, and no other thing with him. Seeke him only, and nothing besides him. And if at the first search he appeare not, think it not much to persever in teares, and to continue thy seeking. Stand upon the earth, treading under thee all earthly vanities, and touching them with no more than the soles of thy feet, that is, with the lowest and least part of thy affection." Part II. p. 200-2.

The style of Southwell is antithetic, his diction florid, and the refinement of his thoughts borders on what the French term *esprit.* As a divine, he deserves to rank high, *his* Church may esteem this tract as a classic, and every serious mind will find something pleasing in it. Had he lived in an age when plainness was not interdicted by the prevailing taste, he would have superseded many established writers; and Steele, we are inclined to believe, is indebted to him in the descriptive part of the "Christian Hero."

57. *Plans for the Government and liberal Instruction of Boys, in large numbers; Drawn from Experience.* 8*vo*, *pp.* 240. G. *and* W. B. Whittaker.

PUBLIC education is of such importance, that any book upon this subject is sought with avidity, and perused with interest.

Our Author in his preface says, "It

* The others are Warwick's "Spare Minutes," Quarles' "Spare Hours," and Soame Jenyns' "Disquisitions;" Sidney's "Defence of Poetry" is announced.

"It is published with a very different intention to that in which the greater part of it was written; for our original object was merely to defend our system against the prejudices which naturally, and we had almost said properly, attend innovation."

The object aimed at in this Institution is thus expressed:

"We endeavour to teach our pupils the arts of *self-government* and *self-education*. So far from supposing education to cease at school or at college, we look forward to the moment when our pupils become their own masters, as that in which the most important branch commences. If they leave us with a discriminating judgment, the power of doing and forbearing whatever religion and reason shall tell them ought to be done or forborne, and such an extensive and familiar acquaintance with elementary learning as shall render the business of acquisition pleasant, we consider our duty performed; and we look forward to their future character with much of hope mingled with our anxiety.

"It has appeared to us, that to ensure the continuance of such conduct in the young man as the judicious teacher would induce in the boy, it is necessary to bring motives to bear upon him, which will not cease to act when he escapes from the trammels of a school. This great end, it is evident, can only be accomplished by forming an alliance with his mind. Let that be taken at an early age into partnership in the 'art and mystery' of education, and before the time for entering the scenes of actual life shall arrive, it will be qualified to assume the entire direction of its possessor."

The advantages of public over private education are so generally known, that they need no repetition here.

The plan laid down in this book, is to establish a Commonwealth among the boys, but subject to a veto of the head-master. They have their Committees, which meet every Wednesday afternoon to propose new and alter old laws. This Committee is chosen the first Monday in each month, at a General Meeting of the boys.

"The first Committee was appointed on the 3d of February, 1817; and although from that time to the present (October 1821), the Committees have been constantly employed in repealing, revising, and correcting the old laws, and in forming new ones, the master's assent has never, in a single instance, been withheld, or even delayed."

The Committee appoint a Chairman and Secretary; they likewise appoint all officers. Their Sheriff has the power of detaining the boys in a dark place, according to the amount of their debt, which is always paid in penal and premial marks. Their Magistrate, Judges, and Juries, try individuals for misdemeanour, and sometimes petty thefts (but these very seldom). The Jury consists of six, and is chosen by ballot out of the whole school. They have also officers to preserve the peace, and in fact every office and officer necessary for such an establishment.

Each boy endeavours to retain in his possession many of these marks, so that they may not be confined for non-payment of the penalty inflicted by the Judges. A remarkable instance of this is given by a boy, who, for that purpose, in a very short time translated into tolerably correct blank verse, the whole four books of the Georgics, without any assistance from a translation.

Every penalty which is inflicted upon any one of them, is immediately entered into a book; if the boy willingly pays his penalty, the Sheriff is at all times ready to strike his name from the list.

The School (which consists of seventy boys) is divided into separate classes, such as French, Latin, Greek, &c.

The Appendix consists of a case of appeal, an account of the Gymnastic Society, with a narrative of the erection of a tool-house by this society; the first stone of which was laid with all due masonic forms.

The boys, as appears by resolutions, which they passed, giving the Teachers power of deciding against disrespectful behaviour to themselves, do not exhibit such an ardent wish for power as might naturally be expected in similar circumstances. The Teachers hold a weekly meeting for the purpose of making such arrangements respecting the conduct of the School as fall within their province. The boys are very frequently exercised in Mental Arithmetic, in which they answer questions with the most minute calculations.

We consider the method as laid down in this book worthy attention; but our readers will perceive that the plan proposed cannot be generally followed, it being more theoretical than practical.

Having thus gravely detailed the plan recommended in this publication, we dismiss it with expressing our surprize that no real names are given, as guarantees that the whole is not the creature of imagination.

58. *The Speech of the Bishop of St.* David's, *on Wednesday the 9th of July*, 1823, *on the Marquis of* Lansdowne's *Motion for the second reading of a Bill for giving the Elective Franchise to the English Roman Catholics.*

QUID dubitas ne feceris is an acknowledged aphorism; and the Bishop strongly says,

"I object, my Lords, to the admission of Roman Catholics to offices of trust and profit, because the principles of their Church are contrary to the allegiance which is due from subjects to their Sovereign, and inconsistent with the safety and tranquillity of the State. The grant of the Elective Franchise would be attended with still greater inconveniences and mischiefs. My Lords, I need not remind your Lordships that Parliament is convened by the writ of summons expressly for the defence of the kingdom and of the Church, not of the kingdom only, but of the kingdom and the Church. A Representative of a Roman Catholic district, if true to his constituents, must, instead of defending the Church of England, be the advocate of measures most adverse to the King's prerogative, and most hostile to the Protestant Religion." P. 7.

Whatever may be political opinions on this subject, of two things we are satisfied, that Protestantism is the greatest Providential blessing ever conferred upon this country; and that claims for political privileges founded upon ideas of liberality and charity, (mere matters of private life) are absurd. Security is the only ground upon which such a question can be argued; and if there are doubts upon the subject, reason requires only conditional and qualified concession. In demanding privileges, the grant is perhaps nothing, if it implies no legislative power; but how persons, bound by their principles to withhold allegiance to the Sovereign, and extirpate Protestants (see p. 5), can in England claim a political right to act accordingly, *may* and *will* be deemed monstrous.

59. Scientia Biblica; *being a copious Collection of parallel Passages, printed in words at length, for the Illustration of the New Testament; the whole co-arranged as to illustrate, and confirm the different Clauses of each Verse; together with the Text at large in Greek and English, the various Readings, and the Chronology. Part I.* 8vo. *pp.* 112.

THIS excellently constructed work is to a Divine or Theologian what a Ready Reckoner is to a tradesman. Indeed it is important for all persons who have any sceptical hesitation concerning Christianity, because it brings at once into view all the Prophecies, which confirm the pretensions of the holy Founder of our Faith: e.g. under Matth. i. 23, we have all the ancient predictions concerning the Incarnation; and so *de cæteris*. The work cannot be too strongly recommended.

60. Don Juan, *Cantos VI. VII. VIII.—Also, Cantos IX. X. XI.* John Hunt.

WE have here two different *genuine* volumes of Lord Byron's poetical lucubrations, for the very moderate sum of one shilling each.

On the character of the two first Cantos of Don Juan, it would be idle here to expatiate. With all their immorality, they are, perhaps, considered merely in a literary point of view, among the most successful efforts of Lord Byron's pen. In them every thing that is vicious and depraved, glorious and sublime, is so skilfully filtered through the drip-stone of sentimentality, that we know not the nature of the draught until we have imbibed enough of it to make us desirous of swallowing the rest. The next portion of the poem his Lordship thought proper to publish, was marked by the same immorality of purpose with very few of the attractive qualities for which the former part was so distinguished; but the Cantos which have given rise to these remarks are incomparably the most abominable in spirit, and wretched in execution, of all the writings of the author. Many of the verses are merely disjointed prose, clipped into stanzas of eight lines each, without the least regard to their euphony.

To Cantos VI. VII. and VIII. is prefixed a sort of apology for the former ones, with an acknowledgment of the source from whence the details of the VIIth and VIIIth have been obtained. In this advertisement he reverts to his favourite theme, the death of the late Marquis of Londonderry; and on the pretext of referring to one or two stanzas in the poem devoted to the same manly and laudable object, indulges in a foul and brute-like yell of triumph over the grave of his victim, and once more fastens upon the bleeding and mangled corpse

corpse of this ill-fated Minister, with a vampire thirst for vengeance, that would do justice to the unrelenting malignity of a fiend.

The sixth Canto, without the wit which even to depraved minds can alone render such grossness attractive, is almost throughout scandalously licentious and obscene, and fit only for the shelves of a brothel. It describes Juan's abode in the Harem, where he is treated as a female, and forms an attachment which irritates the jealousy of the Sultana, whose regard he had previously engaged so much, that she orders him and his paramour to be thrown into the sea. In the seventh we find him safe in Suwarrow's camp before Ismail, accompanied by his fellow slave, Johnson, an Englishman, and the two females, without learning how he had escaped. The details of the seventh and eighth Cantos are taken from a French book, entitled, *Histoire de la Nouvelle Russie.*

We subjoin a few of the best stanzas.

Love.

A slight blush, a soft tremor, a calm kind
Of gentle feminine delight, and shown
More in the eyelids than the eyes, resigned
Rather to hide what pleases most unknown,
Are the best tokens (to a modest mind)
Of love, when seated on his loveliest throne,
A sincere woman's breast,—for over *warm*
Or over *cold* annihilates the charm.

Sleeping Beauties.

There was deep silence in the chamber: dim
And distant from each other burned the lights,
And slumber hovered o'er each lovely limb
Of the fair occupants: if there be sprites,
They should have walked there in their spriteliest trim,
By way of change from their sepulchral sites,
And shewn themselves as Ghosts of better taste
Than haunting some old Ruin or wide Waste.

Many and beautiful lay those around,
Like flowers of different hue and clime and root,
In some exotic garden sometimes found,
With cost and care and warmth induced to shoot.
One with her auburn tresses lightly bound,
And fair brows gently drooping, as the fruit
Nods from the tree, was slumbering with soft breath
And lips apart, which shewed the pearls beneath.

One with her flushed cheek laid on her white arm,
And raven ringlets gathered in dark crowd
Above her brow, lay dreaming soft and warm:
And smiling through her dream, as through a cloud
The Moon breaks, half unveiled each further charm,
As, slightly stirring in her snowy shroud,
Her beauties seized the unconscious hour of night
All bashfully to struggle into light.

The Escape.

Upon a taken bastion where there lay
Thousands of slaughtered men, a yet warm groupe
Of murdered women, who had found their way
To this vain refuge, made the good heart droop
And shudder;—while, as beautiful as May,
A female child of ten years tried to stoop
And hide her little palpitating breast
Amidst the bodies lulled in bloody rest.

Two villanous Cossacques pursued the child
With flashing eyes and weapons: matched with them
The rudest brute that roams Siberia's wild
Has feelings pure and polished as a gem,—
The bear is civilized, the wolf is mild:
And whom for this at last must we condemn?
Their natures? or their sovereigns, who employ
All arts to teach their subjects to destroy?

Their sabres glittered o'er her little head,
Whence her fair hair rose twining with affright,
Her hidden face was plunged amidst the dead:
When Juan caught a glimpse of this sad sight,
I shall not say exactly what he *said*,
Because it might not solace 'ears polite;'
But what he *did*, was to lay on their backs,
The readiest way of reasoning with Cossacques.

One's hip he slashed, and split the other's shoulder,
And drove them with their brutal yells to seek
If there might be chirurgeons who could solder
The wounds they richly merited, and shriek
Their baffled rage and pain; while waxing colder
As he turned o'er each pale and gory cheek,
Don Juan raised his little captive from
The heap a moment more had made her tomb.

And she was chill as they, and on her face
A slender streak of blood announced how near
Her fate had been to that of all her race:
For the same blow which laid her Mother here,
Had scarred her brow, and left its crimson trace
As the last link with all she had held dear;
But else unhurt, she opened her large eyes,
And gazed on Juan with a wild surprize.

There are several specimens of 'Kitchen wit' in the Poem. Sneering allusions are of course introduced to his Majesty, the Duke of Wellington, and the battle of Waterloo (Lord Byron appears to think that the victory was on

on the side of the French), but they are really too contemptible for particular notice.

Though, blushing, as we ever must, to see a "Nobleman want manners," we cannot but be thankful that the hand which administered the poison has supplied the antidote. The three last Cantos have effectually neutralized the mischief of their precursors. The halo of Genius has been extinguished for its perversion, in the nebulous dullness, and he who might have "waked to ecstacy the living lyre," lives the wretched Thersites of his day.

61. Mary Stuart. *By Miss* Macauley. *8vo, pp.* 138. Sherwood *and Co.*

THE production before us is termed, by its accomplished authoress, "Histrionic Delineation of the Character of Mary Stuart;" and in a well-written preface, it is stated to be an attempt to intermingle the fascination of scenic effect with the force of historic accuracy, and the energy of poetic fire.—Miss Macauley seems to have felt the difficulty of the enterprize, and a dignified confidence in her own resources—a confidence, without which nothing great or noble was ever yet achieved—has enabled her to complete a task of no ordinary labour; and if not to our entire satisfaction, still with much credit to her industry and her talents. As a recitation it has failed from causes which no talent, however exalted, and no perseverance, however unintermitted, could prevent. It is addressed to the grave and the intelligent classes of the community, and an appeal so limited would be re-echoed by empty walls and unoccupied benches. As the effort of a single performer, it wants the essential character of variety; and the most patient attention would fail without such occasional reliefs.

As a dramatic poem, Mary Stuart abounds with passages of energy, of tenderness, and of beauty. It embraces the period of the birth of this unhappy lady, to her flight from Scotland, and exhibits the workings of a mind, the seat of every conflicting passion,

"Torn by duty—or racked by love."

In the delineation of this extraordinary woman, Miss Macauley has, we think, happily steered clear of those extremes of partiality and hatred which have disfigured the chronicles of her enemies and friends.

Amidst such contentions, her real character seems almost as uncertain as her very features are doubtful by contradictory portraits.

We consider the present attempt as highly creditable to the talents of Miss Macauley, and we hazard nothing in predicting that on a more popular subject she will command, as she deserves, no inconsiderable share of literary reputation.

62. *Royal Naval Biography, or Memoirs of the Services of all the Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, &c. whose Names appeared on the Admiralty List of Sea Officers at the Commencement of the present Year. By Lieut.* John Marshall (B.), *R. N. 8vo, 1 vol. in 2 parts.* Longman *and Co.*

THIS work cannot fail, we think, of being acceptable, not only to the British Navy, but to the British Nation. The author appears to have had access to the best sources of information, and to have employed much diligence in availing himself of the opportunities afforded him, and the result is, that we have found much to amuse our mind and gratify our curiosity. The volume contains 199 memoirs and sketches of living officers, besides numerous notices of deceased officers, to be found in the notes.

This work might be presented with great propriety to the parents and friends of young gentlemen about to embark as midshipmen, as well as to the wardroom of each ship, as useful for reference.

The notes not only elucidate the different actions related in the memoirs, and thereby render a reference to other naval works unnecessary, but when completed will serve as a substitute for any other general history of maritime events, as it is intended to give at the end of the work a Chronological Table of the Battle, Sieges, &c. which have taken place during the period of 63 years.

The work commences with an account of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence; and the descriptions of the great general actions are given in the memoirs of the senior surviving officers who bore a part in them; as, for instance, the battle between Rodney and De Grasse is related in the memoir of Admiral William (now Freeman), the senior Admiral of the Red. A similar arrangement is made

with

with respect to minor combats; the different mutinies, &c.; and thus the author avoids the repetitions into which he must otherwise have been led by giving details of their share in the actions in every particular biography.

In the course of the work are given short genealogies, notices of works published by various officers in the Royal Navy, and personal and private intelligence respecting them; thus augmenting the pleasure with which we peruse the account of their public services and exploits. As we shall have occasion to notice the work again in its future progress through the press, it is not requisite to dwell longer on the nature of its contents and plan.

We select the following as a specimen.

"*Anecdote of the Duke of Clarence.*—On his Royal Highness being appointed to the command of the Pegasus, the Port Admiral at Plymouth signified to him, that it was the wish of the Captains then in harbour, to be introduced to him in form; to which the Prince with great readiness assented, and appointed the following day for his levee at the Commissioner's house. The Admiral having introduced the several Captains to his Royal Highness, he expressed great surprise that his late brother officers, the Lieutenants, did not wait upon him, and signified his pleasure that they should attend his levee next day. They were accordingly introduced to the Prince, who with a condescension that will ever do him honour, invited himself to dine with them, naming a day previous to that on which he had appointed to dine with the Captains, adding, 'and then, my boys, we will have a jolly day together'."

"*Anecdote of Lord Exmouth.*—The wife of Roverre, one of the French deputies, banished to Cayenne, was taken on her passage by our officer. She had sold all her property in France for the purpose of joining her unhappy husband, and had with her 3000*l.* sterling. Sir Edward restored it to her, and paid his crew their share out of his own pocket."

We have reason to believe that Lieut. Marshall is the writer of most of the Naval memoirs contained in the Annual Biography and Obituary for 1822 and 1823.

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63. The *Account of the Annual Subscription Charities and Public Societies in London*, promises to be a very useful Compendium. It contains numerous particulars relative to the several Sermons, Dinners, Concerts, Balls, &c. by which these establishments are supported, extracted from the Advertisements, Reports, &c. of the Societies. It is likely to prove useful to the active patrons of these Institutions, as well as to those for whose benefit they are established. The Societies noticed in this Vade Mecum are thus classed:—Societies for Religious Instruction 37, Lying-in Charities 14, General Hospitals 8, Hospitals for Particular Complaints 26, Schools for the Education of the Poor 20, Parochial Charity Schools 28, Schools of Instruction and Industry 33, Societies, Schools, and Asylums, belonging to particular Professions 35, Philanthropic Reform Societies 10, Societies for Relief of the Distressed 25, Dispensaries 21, Societies for the Destitute 7, Benefit Societies 4, Local Charities for Districts, or Counties, &c. 10, Societies of a public nature 37; making a total of 315 noticed in this work. But there are a great many Charities not mentioned, as this list includes only those which have come prominently forward before the publick during the last year: the Royal Hospitals are not included, and only a few of the parochial Charity Schools. As it is intended to publish this work annually, these omissions will probably be supplied in a new edition.

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62. The *Remarks on Female Education*, adapted particularly to the Regulation of Schools, are evidently the fruit of experience; and whilst they prove a thorough knowledge of the subject, keenly alive to all its arduous duties, they discover at the same time sound principles united with liberality of sentiment. We think the perusal of this small volume may afford some useful hints to young persons engaged in female education, who, aware of the high responsibility of their undertaking, are desirous of obtaining that assistance which can only be gained from an experienced guide.

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65. *Phantoms, a Poem, with Myrrha, a Fragment, &c.* by J. H. St. Aubin, are the productions of one of "the mob of gentlemen who write with ease." The first poem is a very prosaic account of a dream, as related by the author's friend, and will be read with much the same feeling of impatience as we have ourselves evinced when condemned to listen to the unconnected jargon of a dreamer by profession, at a breakfast table. It is a heavy performance, with much of the mysticism of Byron, without any great infusion of his genius. On the whole, however, this is a volume of that innocent stamp, which if it confer no honour, will bring no disgrace.

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66. *Seged, Lord of Æthiopia, with other Poems*, by the Rev. F. H. Hutton, was written, we are informed by the author, "for the amusement of a few leisure hours," and we must be permitted to express our regret that in an evil moment it has been consigned

consigned to the press. Wanting, in its first conception, the character of originality, it is every way destitute of those graces which could redeem its primary defect. We have heard of a Northern pedagogue, who undertook a poetical version of the Pentateuch, and his attempt was hardly less ridiculous than the rendering of the stately periods of Johnson into the jingling measure before us.

67. *Tales of Old Mr. Jefferson, &c.* belong to a department of literature with which we seldom interfere. It has of late years, however, been redeemed from its degraded state by the talents of a Scott, a Galt, and a Lockhart; and these writers have happily given birth to a better and more fastidious taste in the reading publick, and have put to flight a host of scribblers. The author of these volumes is entitled to rank in this superior class of writers of imagination. In scenes of pathos he is scarcely inferior to either of his contemporaries.

68. *Ellen Gray, or the Dead Maiden's Curse*, a Poem by the late Dr. ARCHIBALD MACLEOD, is a tale of painful interest, founded on fact, yet of common occurrence, and one which has been the subject of poetical illustration from time immemorial. Ellen Gray is a village beauty, and has given her virgin heart and affections to Hubert. She is deserted by him — an apostate at once to love and to his religion—and the deserted maiden destroys herself in a neighbouring stream. The tale is told with much poetical beauty, and not unfrequently reminds us of Mr. Crabbe's happiest manner. The following specimen may serve; it is a description of the desolate wanderer, Hubert.

"No other friend had he, save one blue jay
Which from the Mississippi, far away
O'er the Atlantic, to his native land
He brought: it fed from its protector's hand,
And sometimes sung at morn, so loud and clear
That ev'ry passenger would pause to hear,
In the great world there was not one beside
For whom he car'd, since his grey father died."

69. The *Lines commemorative of the King's Accession*, by Mr. SMART, from the mouth of a good reciter, and to an audience under the influence and excitement of Loyalty and champaign, must have a great effect. They are in every respect creditable to the genius and good feelings of their author, and not unworthy the occasion for which they were composed.

70. The *Novel of First Affections*, is written with a moral pointed against duelling. The story has a mixture of the manner of the great Scotch Novelist, and high drama. The characters are well discriminated, particularly that of a gallant Irish Captain.

71. The *Visitation Sermon* of the Rev. J. H. BROWN, M. A. of Emanuel College, Cambridge, in defence of our Establishment, very justly notes (p. 16), "that the profession of Christianity cannot be maintained without adequate establishments, furnished with the ordinary attractions of human motive;" and we perfectly agree with him (p. 21) that writings of our old Divines "establish on the foundation of Scripture, a code of morals, which casts far into shade the most successful labours of Calvin, &c." We are glad to see this, because the fanaticism of the present day vindicates itself by the errors of the early Reformers.

72. The *Scripture Chronology*, on a new plan, for schools, &c. is exceedingly useful. In p. 25 we find that the Israelites, who left Egypt, could not be less than 1,500,000—a vast increase from 70 persons in about 200 years; i. e. each of these seventy gave birth to 21,428 souls, in the period mentioned.—There are interesting fragments of learning in this little work.

73. *May you like it, or a Country Curate*, consists of little narratives, which pourtray the blessing of meek religious principles, in the manner of Mackenzie's "La Roche." We prefer the Sister's Love; and from pure regard for this author's fascinating mode of writing, we warn him against sneering and caricature (see p. 83), which the holy benevolence of piety is not presumed to know. It is too human; and does not harmonize with that golden-age character which the author so successfully delineates.

74. The practice of writing poetry, will, through the inversive process, confound occasionally all grammar and syntax; and the more a man is master of a language, the more likely is he to break Priscian's head; but there certainly is no sound reason for good workmanship not accompanying good architecture. Mr. CHURCHILL's *New Grammar of the English Language*, has superior pretensions to the common-place compilations of the sort. We consider the notes from p. 268, to the end, truly valuable; though we should say also that all is good. The addition of an Index is a *new* thought and an improvement. Too many books are auctions without catalogues.

75. An enlarged edition of Dr. FORSTER's *Researches about Atmospherical Phenomena*, with a copious Calendar of Flora, has just appeared. The work is nearly re-written, and contains numerous observations on the forms of Clouds, useful for artists, and also a digested code of Prognosticks of the weather.

76. We agree with DR. GOOD's *Letter on the Tread-wheel* as far as relates to females, but in other points wait for further evidence. At the same time, Sir John Cox Hippisley's Hand Crank Mill is confessedly a good invention. Let medical men and mechanicians weigh the matter well.

LITE-

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

The Third Volume of Mr. SURTEES's valuable History of Durham.

Dr. MEYRICK's Work on Antient Armour, in three volumes, imperial 4to. This is the only work which acquaints us with the changes in armour chronologically. It will contain 70 coloured and 10 outline plates, 26 illuminated capital letters, engraved vignette and titles; with nearly 1000 pages of letter-press.

A Dictionary of English Quotations, in three Parts. Part the First, containing quotations from Shakspeare. By the Author of the Peerage and Baronetage Charts, &c.

A Translation of all the Greek, Latin, Italian, and French Sentences, Phrases, &c. which occur in Blackstone's Commentaries.

The old Doctrine of Faith asserted, in opposition to certain modern Innovations, including Strictures on Reviews of the Author's Sermons on Repentance and Faith. By the Rev. J. CARLILE.

Journal of a Ten Month's Residence in New Zealand. By Capt. A. CRUISE.

The East India Military Calendar; containing the Services of General and Field Officers of the Indian Army. By the Editor of the Royal Military Calendar.

Letters to Marianne. By WM. COMBE, Esq. Author of "Doctor Syntax's Tour in Search of the Picturesque," &c.

The English Flora. By Sir J. E. SMITH, President of the Linnæan Society.

Part V. of Whittingham's Cabinet Edition of Elegant Extracts; in poetry. By R. A. DAVENPORT, Esq.

The Reading Guide and Berkshire Directory for 1823, including an enumeration of the principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, and their present occupiers.

A neat Lithographic Map of the River Thames, from London to Margate. By Mr. WILLICH; who has also succeeded in obtaining a reduction in the duty on [illegible]an lithographic stones imported into [illegible] country, from 20*s*. to 3*s*. per cwt.

Preparing for Publi[illegible]

The second and concluding [illegible] Rev. Dr. YATES's Monast[illegible] of St. Edmund's Bury, is now in such a state of forwardness, that, from an intim[illegible] we have received, we hope it may be published in the ensuing Spring: it appears to contain a mass of antiquarian information, drawn from Papal Bulls, Royal Charters, and Monastic Registers, more numerous and various than we were aware could have been at present found respecting any single English Abbey, however rich and interesting. Having several times since the publication of the first Part, called upon the respected Author in our pages, not to suffer his other important avocations to exclude this second Part from his attention, we have great pleasure in making this announcement.

The History and Antiquities of the Town and Port of Hastings, illustrated with Engravings, from original Drawings. By W. G. MOSS, Draughtsman to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The first Part of Historical and Monumental Antiquities of Devonshire, containing the Hundred of Teignbridge. By the Rev. J. P. JONES, of North Bovey.

The History, Directory, and Gazetteer of the County Palatine of Lancaster.—A similar work, published by the same author, of the County of York, has been well received. See Part i. of this Volume, p. 141.

A Series of Essays, Sketches, and Readings, under the title of The Cameleon. By the Author of "The Picturesque Promenade round Dorking."

Suggestions on Christian Education, &c. accompanied by two Biographical Sketches, and a Memoir of Amos Green, Esq. of Bath and York, by his late Widow.

The literary veteran, Mr. ROSCOE, is rapidly advancing with his variorum edition of the Works of Pope, to which he will prefix a new Life.

The new edition of Shirley's Works, notwithstanding the severe indisposition of the Editor, Mr. GIFFARD, is in a state of great forwardness. We believe all the Plays are printed, and a portion of the Poems. The Life of Shirley only remains to be written. —A new edition of Ford's Plays are in preparation for the press by the same Editor. Mr. Giffard is said to have been stimulated to undertake the latter work in consequence of the slovenly manner in which the edition by Weber was produced.

The Life and Times of Salvator Rosa, comprising much curious and original matter, illustrative of the history of the seventeenth century. By Lady MORGAN.

A concise Description of the English Lakes, and the Mountains in their vicinity, with Remarks on the Mineralogy and Geology of the District. By JONATHAN OTLEY.

Observations on the Oreston Caves, with their Animal contents; dedicated to Sir Humphrey Davy. By Mr. COTTLE, of Bristol.

Mr. WILLIAMS has it in contemplation to publish, as soon as subscriptions for indemnity can be obtained, Designs from a com-

complete Series of Antique Friezes, commonly known as the Phigalian Marbles; comprehending the celebrated contest between the Lapithæ and Centaurs, and the Greeks and Amazons, which formerly ornamented the *cella* of the Temple of Apollo Epicurius, at Phigalia, in Arcadia, Greece; taken from those Marbles, now deposited in the British Museum, consisting of twenty-three tablets. The designs are made by various young artists of rising eminence, of the British school; and are to be engraven in exact imitation of the original drawings, in the lithographic manner, by Mr. F. O. Finch.

The Life of Lieut.-col. Blackadder, of the 26th, or Cameronian regiment, afterwards Governor of Stirling Castle; who served with distinguished honour during the Duke of Marlborough's Wars, and during the Rebellion in Scotland in 1715.

A Prose Translation of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered. Respectfully inscribed, by permission, to the Right Hon. Julia, Lady Petre. By Louisa Princeps.

Extracts from various Greek Authors, with English Notes, and Lexicon for the use of the junior Greek class in the University of Glasgow.

A Geognostical Essay on the Superposition of Rocks in both Hemispheres. By M. de Humboldt.

First Steps to Botany, intended as popular illustrations of the science leading to its study as a branch of general education. By James M. Drummond, M.D.

The Star in the East, with other Poems. By Josiah Conder.

The Night before the Bridal, and other Poems. By Miss Garnett.

The *Liberal*, in spite of all puffing, and all the remaining influence of the name of Byron, is defunct. Four Numbers only have sufficed to satisfy the curiosity of the public, and to decide their vote.

Captain Clifford has purchased, on the different islands in the Mediterranean, a number of Greek and Roman statues and busts, in the highest taste of art, and of the most renowned age; together with many valuable antiques, both in bronze and marble, which are to be added to the stores of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and deposited in Chatsworth or in Devonshire House.

Immediately after the adjournment of Parliament, Sir J. Mackintosh attended the Marquis of Tichfield to Welbeck, to examine the archives of the family, which had not been opened for many years. Sir James, it is said, there discovered some invaluable ters and State papers, which will materilly tend to illustrate that portion of his istory of England, to which they belong.

The New Monasticon has given a correct view of the West front of Ripon Minster, as it appears at present, drawn and engraved by Mr. John Coney.—The towers of this Church were originally surmounted with lofty spires, as in the prints of the old Monasticon. These were long since taken down; but the lower part of this great West window could never have been as represented in the old print. Whatever appearances there might have been of small windows or blank arches, they have been covered by a wall raised upon the present three door-cases or porches, probably to add strength to the bottom of the large window.

Royal Letters.

The late and present Keepers of the Records in the Tower, pursuant to the direction of the Royal Commissioners on Public Records, have examined such bundles and rolls in the office as were not labelled or noticed in any of the calendars; and the immense mass of unsorted records dispersed about in every part of the Record Rooms. The result of those investigations has been, the discovery of many records and state papers, the existence of which was not even known, notwithstanding the enquiries directed by Parliament so late as 1800, and the consequent returns. A considerable number of returns to Parliament, from Henry VI. to Charles II. comprising great part of the returns to the three Parliaments, during the Usurpation, were found covered with filth, under the arch at the North-west corner of the White Tower; they have been cleaned, arranged, and placed in the Wakefield Tower. Also an immense quantity of petitions to Parliament, and several other detached Parliamentary Records, among which are the original articles exhibited in Parliament by John Duke of Bedford, 11 Hen. VI.; likewise a vast quantity of state papers, and royal letters, which now occupy eight large folio volumes. They are from the beginning of the reign of Henry III. to the end of Richard III. About 500 of those written during the reign of Richard II. Henry IV. Hen[illegible] Henry VI. Edward V. and Richard [illegible] which are written on paper, have be[illegible]ed, arranged, and bound in volume[illegible] Richard II.'s letters are in French[illegible] are those of Henry IV. The letters [illegible] Henry V. are all written in English. [illegible] one "To the Worshipful Fader in God [illegible] right trusty and well-beloved the Bishop of Duresme, our Chancellor of England," the King encloses a petition from the Parson of Street, in Somersetshire, complaining that the Abbot and Convent of Glastonbury had taken away his plough, &c. and imprisoned his men, because he had sued them for tithes; and orders the Chancellor to call both parties before him, "and their

their causes herd, that he do unto them both right and equite; and, in especial, that he see that the poorer party suffre no wrong." In another letter to the same, dated "Lambhithe," the King commands the Chancellor to attend to the petition of Margery Daye, touching certain extortions and harms done unto her husband and her, by John Armesby, notary, of Leicester; and to see that right be done to the party complainant; "and the more favourably, considering the poverty of the said Margery." We annex the monogram used by Henry V. copied from his original will in the Chapter-House at Westminster. The letters of Henry VI. are written in English, and most of them are signed with his initials R. H. at the top of the letter. The Royal signature, or initials, do not appear to any letter before this King's time. Edward IV.'s letters are all written in English, and most of them signed by the King, with a monogram formed of the letters R. E. and frequently with notes at the bottom in the King's own hand-writing. The letters of Richard III. are also in English, signed by him at the top with the letters R. R.; one of them is to the "Right Rev. Fader in God," the Bishop of Lincoln, or Chancellor of England, dated "the Monastery of Gloucester," in which the King orders the Chancellor to make letters of general pardon under the Great Seal for Sir Ralph Hastings, knight, late Lieutenant of the Castle of Gumes, &c.

Heralds' College.

The Royal Commission appointed to examine into the state of the Public Records of the Kingdom has pointed out the insecure condition of the Heralds' Office or College of Arms. His Majesty's Commissioners, in their Report of 1819, declared that the Office required to be removed speedily into some public building, or that the present one should be rendered more secure from fire. Various proceedings have taken place, in correspondence, memorials, [illegible] between the Officers of the Heralds' College, Government, &c. but nothing [illegible] decided upon.—According to docu[illegible] published, by authority of Pa[illegible] it appears that the Kings, Heralds, [illegible] Pursuivants of the College of Arms ([illegible]eir Memorial in Chapter agreed to), represented that the building in which their [illegible]ords are preserved was not only falling fast to decay, but [illegible] constant and imminent danger from fire inasmuch as a sugar-house, the timbers of which are actually inserted in the walls of the College, immediately adjoins the library, and there is no party-wall between the buildings. Though the Royal Commissioners, by personal inspection, ascertained that it was necessary to remove the College into some public building, or to secure it against the extreme peril of fire, to which it was exposed, nothing could be done. The Chapter again memorialized the Government, representing that the decay of the building had increased so rapidly, as to render it even an unsafe residence to those Officers who inhabit certain parts of it; and, in particular, they had observed, that some of the Library Presses had sunk considerably, and that the books contained in them were suffering from damp. They searched for the cause, and they discovered that the North wall had become so ruinous as to render it necessary to lay a great part of it bare, by taking down three of the said presses; and they were in consequence obliged to remove some hundred volumes of manuscripts, which were contained in them, into the Hall, which is the public passage to the Office. They also forwarded memorials, with like representations, to the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal of England.

The building remaining still the same, the Memorialists again directed their attention to this subject. They said, they hoped they had by their silence, under such severe pressure, shewn the desire patiently to await such measures as the Earl Marshal of England, or the Government, might recommend, but they add, that a circumstance had occurred which compelled them to implore attention to the dreadful consequence to which the public treasure of Records, of which they had the custody, were continually exposed by the erection and use of a steam-engine of considerable force in the said sugar-house. Their anxiety and terror had been aggravated by the contemplation of that awful and instantaneous calamity which occurred in Goodman's-fields, by which at least 12 persons lost their lives in the application of such an apparatus to purposes precisely similar in a sugar-house.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department hereupon had the condition of the College of Arms investigated by the Surveyor of the Phœnix Fire Office. He reports, that the apartments in which are deposited the Records abut upon the sugar-refinery of Alderman Smith, which is also an ancient building, &c.; and that if the *depôt* of Records in question is considered an object of national importance, the present building by no means possesses these security requisite for such purpose.

Lord Sidmouth, previously to his quitting office, directed the case to be considered by the Lords of the Treasury, and the case is *now* under special consideration. The difficulty has been to select a good situation for the site of a building for the Heralds' College; and it is in discussion between the Treasury and the Crown Lands Revenue Department, to allot a piece of ground in the King's-mews for such College, the new buil-

building to be in line with, and to accord with the great improvements in Cockspur-street, Pall-mall, &c. A plan and elevation have been submitted for approbation.

COTTONIAN MANUSCRIPTS.

The Royal Commissioners appointed to examine the state of the Public Records, and to adopt such measures as they deemed advisable, to carry into effect the desires of Parliament for the preservation of those valuable and ancient documents, amongst other proceedings directed the printing of the Catalogue of the *Cottonian MSS.*; and the Commissioners have prefaced such Catalogue with a long, but an exceedingly interesting "Account of the formation, contents, and catalogues of the collection of Cottonian MSS." It gives some impressive particulars of this memorable and learned Collector: they are too long for quotation, but some of the facts merit repetition. Sir Robert Cotton, who was a descendant from a very ancient family, which, in the reign of Edward III. flourished in the county of Chester, was born at Denton, Huntingdonshire, January 22, 1570. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he early imbibed a taste, and laid the foundation for his pre-eminent learning in the Antiquities and History of his country. On his leaving College this bias was greatly increased by free intercourse. He immediately commenced with those celebrated Antiquaries, Jocelin, Lambard, Camden, Noel, and several others, who about that time (although unsuccessfully) attempted the establishment of an Antiquarian Society. He neglected no opportunity to acquire Chronicles, Chartularies, and other original Muniments; and many presented themselves, as numbers of such documents at the late dissolution of the Monasteries had found their way into private hands, who were rarely aware of their importance.

In 1599 he accompanied Camden in a journey to the north of England, where they jointly explored the whole extent of the Picts Wall, and brought away several inscriptions and monuments, which he ultimately presented to his College at Cambridge, where they are now carefully preserved. After an active public life, this preface feelingly observes, "it is no doubt greatly to be lamented, that a life so meritorious should towards its close have been embitterred by base calumny, and the arbitrary proceedings of those from whom he had an undoubted right to expect distinguished favour and protection. By order of the Privy Council, once in the reign of James I. 1615, and again in the reign of Charles I. 1629, his library was locked up, as not of a nature to be exposed to public inspection, and he was himself excluded from the use of it! Shortly before his death he [illegible] to be signified to the Privy Council, [illegible] *so long detaining his books from him, without rendering any reason for the same, had been the cause of his mortal malady.*" He died May 6, 1631. "That the Library continued in sequestration some time after his death, appears manifest (observes the Royal Commissioners' preface) from the petition of Sir Thomas Cotton, his only son and heir, wherein he states that his study had been a long time locked up, and himself debarred from the use of it; and that it appeared from a schedule of the contents of the said library, prepared for the purpose, that there were no books or papers therein but such as were the undoubted property of the petitioner; he therefore prayed that he might henceforth have the free use of his study, it being the best room in his house. Although no account is extant that the prayer of such petition was complied with, there is every reason to believe that it was soon after granted; and that Sir Thomas, to whom the property had devolved, continued to the day of his death, which happened in the year 1662, in quiet possession of his library." Stukeley relates that the High Sheriff for Bedfordshire (Bromstall), in 1650 was greatly instrumental in preserving this inestimable treasure during the convulsions of the civil wars, in which (remarks the Preface) "all documents of a constitutional or legal nature were industriously sought after, in order to be *destroyed.*" Indeed it is a remarkable circumstance, that so great a proportion of a collection, exposed to so many dangers and vicissitudes as the Cottonian Library, should have been eventually preserved.

ANCIENT WRITINGS AND INKS.

The following extracts are from the Parliamentary Report respecting the "Ingrossing" of Bills; a Committee having been appointed on that subject, to ascertain whether the plan of Ingrossing might not be abandoned for the Common Hand.—The extracts regarding the superiority of the *Ink* of olden times are exceedingly curious, and merit the attention of the scientific, as well as of those who are anxious about the preservation of Records:—

Jonathan [illegible]lett, Esq. (of the Common [illegible]eas) examined.

In the [illegible]ber of records you have examined in the different offices, have you observed that the ink has given way lately?—I have, [illegible] the records written in what I call this mercantile way, observed that it may be probably not owing to the badness of the ink, but owing to the very imperfect mode of writing now; certainly we do not know how to make ink; that I believe from observation.

You conceive the ancient ink much more likely to last?—Yes; I have had charters and documents in my hands, for the purpose of being translated, and the ink has been entirely chipped off, but I have been enabled to

to make it out by the impression which was made at the time of writing on the parchment, by the pressure of the pen, in many cases; I do not know whether it is indigo, or what, but there was a blue tinge remaining, which has enabled us to make it out, though the ink was gone.

Do you not think that it would be a very proper measure, if Government were to take some means of inducing Gentlemen of chemical science to prepare some ink for public documents? It would be an invaluable thing. My own opinion is, that if an infusion of oak bark were added to the common ink, that it would render it more stable than it is now.

When the ink was obliterated, and you have been enabled to read the record from the marks which have been left by the pen, was it in the ingrossing or court hand?—In the court hand; written before the Act o Parliament of George II.

Do you know whether the records in the Court of Exchequer, some forty or fifty years ago, were written with a much better ink than we now have in use?—I have observed that the records of the Court of Exchequer are certainly more black, and consequently more legible than others.

Were you never led to inquire how that was?—No.

Do you observe that to come down to the present day?—No; I speak of modern records—that is, within 60 or 70 years.

Have you any knowledge of the ink peculiar to the Exchequer?—No, I have not.

Mr. William Tubb, examined.

What office do you hold?—I attend for the Deputy of the Chief Usher in the Exchequer.

It has been stated to the Committee, that there was in the possession of the Usher a receipt for making ink for the public offices; are you able to state to the Committee whether that receipt now exists?—To the best of my knowledge or belief I do not believe that receipt ever existed. The Chief Usher procured the materials from a druggist, and they were given to an old man, who used his own discretion in making this ink; the Chief Usher only supplied the materials.

When was that?—Previous to the year 1815.

Who was the old man who used to make the ink?—A Mr. Brown, a [illegible] master, residing close by. I know the quantity of materials that were used, if that would be of any service.

You know the quantity of materials used to make a given quantity of ink?—Yes; we continue now to supply the Court of Exchequer with ink; another old man now makes it.

You know the materials of which the Exchequer ink was composed?—Yes.

Will you state what you conceive to be the materials?—Forty pounds of galls, ten pounds of gum, and nine pounds of copperas to forty-five gallons of rain water.

Do you conceive that those are the same materials which have, time out of mind, been used in the Exchequer?—I conceive they were used by this old man, whose ink is so very much prized; this receipt was taken from the mouth of this old man.

John Bailey, Esq. examined.

Do you consider the ink of the present day equal to that used a hundred years ago?—It is not half so good; it is exceedingly bad. In the rolls of Chancery, in many instances, I have seen, from Henry the Eighth's time downwards, that the ink has chipped off; that was not the case anciently.

Have no means been taken to secure a good ink for records?—Not that I am aware of; in rolls of Chancery there are lines frequently in which there are not more than a few letters perfect.

Have you any knowledge of any ink now used in one office superior to that used in any other?—No, I am not aware of any distinction.

How has the ink for the last hundred years been?—It has been of a glutinous nature, which peels off; that has been the case from the reign of Henry the Eighth; as to the *earlier records*, a piece of parchment might be *put into water, and left for two or three days, and it would not be injured; that has been tried;* for several years there have been attempts made to *wash them with soap and water; that has not the least effect, but the ink remains brighter and firmer than it was;* there was more iron used in the ink in former times than there is now, which has eaten more firmly into the substance.

BEDFORD MISSAL.

As the Library collected by the late King has now become the property of the public, owing to the munificent donation of His present Majesty, every anecdote connected with the formation of it acquires additional interest. The following is from good authority, and is curious for more than one particular:—In 1786, when the Bedford Missal was on sale, with the rest of the Duchess of Portland's collection, the late King sent for his bookseller, and expressed his intention to become the purchaser. The bookseller ventured to submit to His Majesty, that the article in question, as one highly curious, was likely to fetch a high price. "How high?"—"Probably two hundred guineas!"—"Two hundred guineas for a Missal!" exclaimed the Queen, who was present, and lifted up her hands with astonishment.—"Well, well," said His Majesty, "I'll have it still; but since the Queen thinks two hundred guineas so enormous a sum for a Missal, I'll go no further." The biddings for the Royal Library did actually stop at that point; and Mr. Edwards carried off the prize by adding three pounds more. The same Missal was afterwards sold at Mr. Edwards's sale in 1815, and purchased by the Duke of Marlborough for 687*l.* 15*s.*

CRIMINAL

CRIMINAL LAW.—No. I.

(From the New Times.)

The subject of Criminal Jurisprudence in England has occupied much of the attention of ingenious and speculative men for many years; and, greatly as we should deplore any rash interference with tried systems established by our forefathers, under which so many crimes have been prevented, and so many abandoned men have been restrained from injuring their neighbours, we feel it our duty to lay before the Public such amendments as the wisdom of the Legislature has made in our Criminal Code.

We shall detail the various enactments passed in the late Session of Parliament; this is peculiarly necessary, because it is not very easy to discover, from the Reported Parliamentary Debates, the nature and bearing of these different measures. We shall begin with an Abstract

Of Statute 4 Geo. IV. cap. 46 (passed 4th July 1823) which consists of two parts.

I. It repeals so much of the three following Acts as excludes the Benefit of Clergy from persons convicted under their authority:

1. Stat. 6 Geo. II. cap. 37, against unlawfully and maliciously breaking or cutting down the banks of rivers, or sea-banks, whereby lands shall be overflowed or damaged; as also unlawfully and maliciously cutting hop-binds growing on poles in plantations of hops;

2. Stat. 27 Geo. II. cap. 19, against maliciously destroying any bank, mill, engine, flood-gate, or sluice, erected for draining and preserving the North Level (part of Bedford Level) and adjoining lands; and

Stat. 3 Geo. III. cap. 16, against knowingly and willingly personating or falsely assuming the name and character of persons entitled, or supposed to be entitled, to any out-pension, or allowance of money, from the Commissioners or Governors of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, "in order to receive the money due, or supposed to be due, on such out-pension:" and enacts,

That persons so convicted, "shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported beyond the seas for life, or for any term not less than seven years; or to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the common gaol or house of correction, for any term not exceeding seven years."

II. It withdraws the capital punishment prescribed by the three following Acts:

1. Stat. 4 Geo. III. cap. 37, against "stealing, cutting, and destroying linen yarn, linen cloth, or manufactures of linen yarn, and the looms, tools, and implements used therein;"

2. Stat. 22 Geo. III. cap. 40, against "destroying the woollen, silk, linen, and cotton manufactures, and the tools, tackle, and utensils used therein;" and,

3. Stat. 28 Geo. III. cap. 55, against "cutting and destroying frame-work-knitted pieces, stockings, and other like articles, and breaking, destroying, and damaging frames, machines, engines, tools, instruments, and utensils used in the same manufacture and machinery:" and enacts,

That persons convicted under any of the three last-cited Acts, "shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported beyond the seas for life, or for any term not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the common gaol or house of correction, for any term not exceeding seven years."

Abstract of "An Act (4th Geo. IV. cap. 53) for extending the Benefit of Clergy to the several Larcenies therein mentioned."—Passed July 8, 1823.

This Statute restores the benefit of Clergy to offenders against the following Acts, which deprived them of that benefit, and prescribed the punishment of death for every transgression:

22d Car. II. c. 5, against stealing cloth from the rack, and stealing or embezzling the King's ammunition and stores;

10th and 11th Gul. III. c. 23 (as altered by 1st George IV. c. 117), against burglary, housebreaking, or robbery, in shops, warehouses, coach-houses, and horse-stealing; and;

24 Geo. II. cap. 45, against robberies and thefts upon navigable rivers, ports of entry or discharge, wharfs and quays adjacent.

And while this Act abolishes the pains of death, and annexes an inferior degree of punishment to these several offences, it extends that punishment to different shades of the same crime; enacting,

"That from and after the passing of this Act, every person who shall be lawfully convicted of cutting, taking, stealing, or carrying away any cloth or other woollen manufactures, from the rack or tenters in the night-time; or of stealing or embezzling His Majesty's ammunition, sails, cordage, or naval or military stores; or of privately stealing any goods or chattels in any shop, warehouse, coach-house, or stable; or of stealing any goods, wares, or merchandise in any ship, barge, lighter, boat, or other vessel or craft, upon any navigable river or canal, or in any port of entry or discharge, or in any creek belonging to any such river, canal, or port, or from any dock, wharf, or quay adjacent to any such river, canal, or port; or of procuring, counselling, aiding, or abetting any such offender, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported beyond the seas for life, or for any term not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the common gaol or house of correction, for any term not exceeding seven years."

SCIENTIFIC

SCIENTIFIC AND ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES.

Discovery of Mineral Caoutchouc in New England, United States.

The following is Professor Silliman's account of this discovery, as given in his American Journal of Science, VI. 370:—

"This remarkable mineral, hitherto nearly or quite confined to the Odin mine at Castleton, in Derbyshire, has been recently found at Southbury, 20 miles North-west of Newhaven. This region is a secondary trap basin, and although only six or eight miles in diameter, it presents all the characteristics of the great trap region of Connecticut and Massachusetts, described by Mr. Hitchcock. The fibres of the satin spar or fibrous lime-stone are one inch or more in length; they are often cracked in the direction of the fibres, and between them there are veins occupied by the mineral caoutchouc. It has but little elasticity, it is soft, easily impressible by the nail, and compressible between the fingers like potassium, and can be formed into a perfect ball; its colour is jet black; some varieties of it are a little harder, and have a resinous and splendent lustre, and a flat conchoidal fracture, it burns with extreme brilliancy, with much black smoke, and an odour between that of a bitumen and that of an aromatic; during the combustion, drops of liquid fire fall in a stream, or in quick succession, and with a whizzing noise, exactly like the vegetable caoutchouc, and it melts precisely as that substance does. Rubbed on paper, it leaves a black streak, and acquires a high polish; it does not remove pencil marks from paper. The veins containing this mineral are about one quarter of an inch wide, and several inches long."

Discovery of an Ancient Painting in Wotton-Basset Church.

In cleaning the South wall, which is a more ancient part of this Church than the rest of the structure with which it is now united, the workmen have accidentally brought to light a very curious painting, executed in the rudest style, but evidently illustrating the subject which it represented. In the act of brushing, a piece of plaster fell off, and discovered underneath the armed foot of a man with a spur; gradually removing the plaster around, the workmen found a painting, in water-colours, of the *Murder of Archbishop Becket*. The four Knights, in complete armour, are in the act of assaulting the Archbishop. The figures of the Knights are nearly perfect: the two foremost pressing on him with their swords drawn, the latter in the act of drawing. The Archbishop is kneeling before the altar; between his hands, which are raised in a pious attitude, is the wafer; the cup and the book are placed on the table before him; the crosier and mitre are by his side; the Cardinal's red robe, with golden bands, is distinct. His features are a good deal obliterated, but there is sufficient to distinguish that his head is turned round in sudden surprise. The entrance by the folding-door of the Cathedral is also rudely represented, and below is sketched what was intended to signify the Cathedral itself. This painting is curious, both from the subject and the rudeness of its execution. It was done, in all probability, at an age when Becket's character as a saint stood high, as a holy decoration for the church, and at no great distance from the event. He was murdered A.D. 1170. It is not so easy to determine when the painting was covered over; very likely at the Reformation, to efface a Catholic memorial of a personage to whom such miraculous celebrity was ascribed. It might, however, have been covered up in the time of Cromwell. On the opposite wall the plaster was also removed, and the painting of the Royal Arms of Charles discovered: these were also covered over. The zeal of the Puritans in those days might have caused both the picture and the King's Arms to be effaced together. The picture is evidently painted on the first coating, as the base-stone is immediately underneath.

Roman Tombs.

A discovery has lately been made at Boulogne, in a field situated upon the left bank of the Lyanne, of three rows of tombs built in stone. In each has been found some rusty armour, bones, a lachrimatory, and a vase of earthenware. Amongst the relics of armour which have been found, is a little Roman eagle in a perfect state. Some small silver medals have also been picked up in this field, bearing on one side the head and name of Germanicus, and on the other an antique car drawn by four horses. This discovery will no doubt be followed up attentively by the local authorities and the Agricultural Society of Boulogne. Every thing leads to the belief that these tombs are not the only ones in this place, and the three parallel lines which have come to light prolong themselves, and contain a great number of them. The enormous size of the stones of which they are composed, and the great difficulty of moving them, gives reason to believe that so much expence had not been incurred for common soldiers.

SELECT POETRY.

"FAREWELL!"

By Mrs. J. CAREY, *West Square.*

"FAREWELL!"—"*Farewell!*"—When
 long-tried friends must part,
That word speaks daggers to the feeling heart;
And sternest natures have confess'd its pow'r,
To move and soften in the parting hour.

See the brave patriot to the battle fly,
In Freedom's cause to triumph or to die.
See him, indignant at his country's woes,
Rush unappall'd, and dare her fiercest foes;
Where cannons roar, and comrades fall around,
And dangers threaten most, there foremost
 found.
Yet, though, with purpose firm and vengeful
 arm,
He move a lion 'mid the fierce alarm,
Yet he, e'en he, when, at the dawn of day,
The trumpet call'd him to the doubtful fray—
E'en he confess'd the soul-subduing spell,
The pow'rful magic, in the word "*Farewell!*"

The simple maid—who, in her native vale,
Has heard unmov'd the rustic's tender tale—
Sighs in the City's dang'rous walks to stray,
Where Fancy pictures scenes for ever gay,
And Hope anticipates the glorious hour,
When Titled Youths shall own her beauty's
 pow'r.
Yet she, tho' proudly conscious of her charms,
Shall weep and linger in a mother's arms,
And feel her heart with soft emotions swell,
As Love or Friendship breathes the kind
 "*Farewell!*"

When youthful hearts confess Love's pleas-
 ing sway,
And joy and rapture mark each passing day,
Should envious Fortune (Love's unpitying foe)
Forbid that bliss they fondly hop'd to know,
And doom the youth, in manhood's ardent
 prime,
To court her favors in some distant clime;
In that sad hour, when Hope's bright visions fly,
Like morning dreams that mock the waking eye,
And leave the wretch, who own'd their short
 relief,
To all the dire realities of grief—
In that sad hour, how poor were words to tell
The look—the tone—that speaks the fond
 "*Farewell!*"

Poems by WILLIAM BECKFORD, *Esq**.

I. A PRAYER.

LIKE the low murmur of the silent stream,
 Which through dark alders winds its shaded
 way,
My suppliant voice is heard:—Ah! do not deem
 That on vain toys I throw my hours away.

In the recesses of the forest vale,
 On the wild mountain,—on the verdant
 sod,
Where the fresh breezes of the morn prevail,
 I wander lonely, communing with God.

When the faint sickness of a wounded heart,
 Creeps in cold shudderings through my
 sinking frame,
I turn to Thee,—that holy peace impart
 Which soothes the invokers of thy awful
 name.

O all-pervading Spirit!—sacred beam!
 Parent of life and light!—Eternal power!
Grant me through obvious clouds one tran-
 sient gleam
 Of thy bright essence in my dying hour.

II. THE LAST DAY.

HARK! heard ye not that deep, appalling
 sound?
Tremble! for lo, the vexed affrighted ground
Heaves strong in dread convulsion,—streams
 of fire
Burst from the vengeful sky—a voice of ire
Proclaims, "Ye guilty, wait your final doom·
No more the silent refuge of the tomb
Shall screen your crimes, your frailties. Con-
 science reigns,—
Earth needs no other sceptre;--what remains
Beyond her fated limits dare not tell;—
Eternal justice! Judgment! Heaven! Hell!"

TRUE RELIGION.

YE sons of vain licentious mirth,
 Who question Virtue's genuine worth,
Who from her charms avert your eyes,
Her laws affecting to despise,
And with misdeeming haste, presume
To tax her sober grace with gloom;
While by her penetrating beam,
She strives to wake you from your dream,
And in her energetic voice,
Still bids you on your way rejoice,
Reject the toys you love too well,
That voice the genuine truth shall tell.
Close not your intellectual sight,
And sin no more against the light,
Learn to distinguish wrong from right.
Know, joy unspeakable is hers,
Which she perennially confers.

"'Tis false Religion's base controul,
With chilling dread subdues the soul,
Fills the sad heart with anxious care,
And drives her vot'ries to despair,
Presenting to their tortur'd view,
Dark Superstition's hellish crew,
And binding in her servile chains,
Those her fell thraldom thus retains.

"True Faith, with juster views inspir'd,
And by superior knowledge fir'd,

Reveals

* These beautiful Poems are extracted from Mr. Britton's "Illustrations of Fonthill." See p. 242.

Reveals God's reconcil'd decree
In Christ, and sets the prisoners free.
When the dread thunders of the law,
O'erwhelm the conscious mind with awe,
She waves the banner of *his* Cross,
Who suffer'd to redeem our loss;
Points to that Cov'nant ever sure,
Which, like its Author, shall endure
Thro' all eternity the same;
There bids them rest an humble claim,
To bliss reserv'd in heaven above,
The fruit of his abundant love,
Beyond the power of chance or change;
Beyond conception's loftiest range;
Invigorates and chears the heart;
Guides them to choose the better part;
Assists them, by preventing grace,
With strength and speed to run the race,
To reach the goal, the prize to gain,
That crown of glory to obtain,
Which their all-righteous Judge shall give
To those who in obedience live.
Her lovely, bright, angelic form,
Breaks thro' the cloud—dispels the storm,
O'er the rack'd bosom sheds a balm,
Spreads thro' the soul a sacred calm,
With rainbow colours tints the skies,
Makes Hope's glad prospects round them
rise;
In Duty's Path then warns them to proceed,
Assured that in that path they shall be blest
indeed. M. CHAMBERLIN.

Blandford, July, 1823.

A Supersedeas to all them whose custome it is, without any observing, to importune Authors to give unto them their Bookes.

By GEORGE WITHERS, 1635.

IT merits nor your anger, nor my blame,
That thus I have inscrib'd this *Epigram*:
For they who know me know that *Bookes*
thus large, [charge
And fraught with *Emblems*, do augment the
Too much above my *Fortunes*, to afford
A gift so costly, for an *Aerie-word*:
And I have prov'd your *Begging qualitie*,
So forward, to oppresse my *Modestie*;
That, for my future ease, it seemeth fit,
To take some orders, for preventing it.
And, peradventure, other Authors may,
Find cause to thanke me for't another day.
These many years it hath my custom bin,
That, when in my possession, you have seene
A *Volume* of mine owne, you did no more
But *aske*, and *take*; as if you thought my store
Encreast, without my cost; and that by
giving [living;
(Both *paines* and charges too) I got my
Or that I find the *paper* and the *printing*,
As easie to me, as the books inventing.
If of my *studies* no esteeme you have,
You then abuse the *courtesies* you crave,
And are *unthankful*. If you prize them
ought, [thought,
Why should my *labour* not enough be
Unlesse I adde *expences* to my paines?
The *Stationer* affords for little gaines
The bookes you crave: and he, as well as I,
Might give away, what you repine to buy:
For what hee *gives* doth onely *mony* cost;
In mine, both *mony*, *time*, and *wit*, is lost.
What shall I give, and what I have bestow'd
On friends, to whom I *love*, or *service* ow'd,
I grudge not; and I thinke it is from them
Sufficient that such *gifts* they do esteeme:
Yea, and it is a *favour* too, when they
Will take these *trifles* my large dues to pay;
Or aske them at my hands, when I forget
That I am, to their love, so much in debt;
But this inferres not that I should bestow
The like on all men who my *name* do know;
Or have the face to aske: for then I might
Of *wit* and *mony* soone be begger'd quite.
So much already hath been begg'd away,
(For which I neither had, nor look for pay)
As being valu'd at the common rate,
Had rais'd *five hundred crownes* in my estate.
Which (if I may confesse it) signifies,
That I was farre more *liberall* than *wise*.
But, for the time to come, resolv'd I am,
That, till without denyall (or just blame)
I may of those, who cloth and clothes do
make,
As oft as I shall need them, *aske* and *take*;
You shall no more befoole me, therefore, *pray*
Be answer'd—and henceforward keepe away.

On the Death of ISMAEL FITZADAM *.

HIS was a harp just fit to pour
Its music to the wind and wave,—
He had a right to tell their fame
Who stood himself amid the brave.

The first time that I read his strain
There was a tempest in the sky,
And sulphurous clouds, and thunder crash,
Were like dark ships and battle-cry.

I had forgot my woman's fears,
In thinking on my country's fame,
Till almost I could dream I saw
Her colours float o'er blood and flame.

Died the high song as dies the voice
Of the proud trumpet on the wind;
And died the tempest too, and left
A gentle twilight hour behind.

Then paus'd I o'er some sad wild notes,
Sweet as the spring birds lay withal,
Telling of hopes and feelings past,
Like stars that darken'd in their fall.

Hopes perishing from too much light,
'Exhausted by their own excess;'
Affections trusted, till they turn'd,
Like Marah's wave, to bitterness.

And is this, then, the curse that clings
To minstrel hope, to minstrel feeling?
Is this the cloud that destiny
Flings o'er the spirit's high revealing?

* See an account of Mr. J. Macken in our Obituary of last Month, page 186.

It

It is—it is! tread on thy way,
Be base, be grovelling, soulless, cold;
Look not up from the sullen path
That leads to this world's idol—gold.

And close thy hand, and close thy heart,
And be the very soul of clay,
And thou wilt be the thing the crowd
Will worship, cringe to, and obey.

But look thou upon Nature's face,
As the young Poet loves to look;
And lean thou where the willow leans,
O'er the low murmur of the brook;

Or worship thou the midnight sky,
In silence at its moonlight hour;
Or let a single tear confess
The silent spell of music's power;

Or love, or feel, or let thy soul
Be for one moment pure or free;
Then shrink away at once from life,—
Its path will be no path for thee.

Pour forth thy fervid soul in song—
There are some that may praise thy lays;
But of all earth's dim vanities,
The very earthliest is praise.

Praise! light and dew of the sweet leaves
Around the Poet's temples hung,
How turn'd to gall, and how profan'd
By envious or by idle tongue!

Given by vapid fools, who laud
Only if others do the same;
Forgotten even while the breath
Is on the air that bears your name.

And He! what was his fate, the Bard,
He of the Desert Harp, whose song
Flow'd freely, wildly, as the wind
That bore him and his harp along?

That fate which waits the gifted one,
To pine, each finer impulse check'd;
At length to sink, and die beneath
The shade and silence of neglect.

And this the polish'd age, that springs
The Phœnix from dark years gone by,
That blames and mourns the past, yet leaves
Her Warrior and her Bard to die.

To die in poverty and pride,
The light of hope and genius past,
Each feeling wrung, until the heart
Could bear no more, so broke at last.

Thus withering amid the wreck
Of sweet Hope's high imaginings,
What can the Minstrel do, but die,
Cursing his too beloved strings!

Literary Gazette. L. E. L.

SONNET.—ELEGIAC.

On the Death of ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.

PEACE to thy Soul! to whom did once belong
The gift of nature—thy fond rural reed
Oft sweetly pour'd the undulating song,
O'er *Honington's** secluded daisied mead!
Thy *Rural Tales* will ever love inspire
In one, who fain would kindle to a blaze
His feeble spark of warm poetic fire!
With cypress boughs a mournful altar raise.
Peace to thy soul! sweet Minstrel of the wild!
Nurs'd in the lap of Nature—chaste and pure
As *Euston's* vernal zephyr, and as mild
As Summer flow'rs which liquid pearls secure.
Now shall flow'rs perennial blossom best
O'er the green grave where Bloomfield's ashes rest! T. N.

* The birth-place of Bloomfield.

Lines written by the Sea-side †.

ONE evening as the Sun went down,
Gilding the mountains bare and brown,
I wandered on the shore;
And such a blaze o'er ocean spread,
And beauty on the meek earth shed,
I never saw before.

I was not lonely—dwellings fair
Were scatter'd round and shining there!—
Gay groups were on the green,
Of children, wild with reckless glee,
And parents that could child-like be
With them and in that scene.

And on the sea, that looked of gold,
Each toy-like skiff and vessel bold
Glided, and yet seemed still;
While sounds rose on the quiet air,
That mingling made sweet music there,
Surpassing Minstrel's skill.

The breezy murmur from the shore—
Joy's laugh re-echoed o'er and o'er
Alike by sire and child;—
The whistle shrill—the broken song—
The far off flute-notes lingering long,—
The lark's strain rich and wild.

'Twas sunset in the world around—
And looking inwards—so I found
'Twas sun-set in the soul;
Nor grief, nor mirth, were burning there,
But musings sweet, and visions fair,
In placid beauty stole.

But moods like these, the human mind
Though seeking oft, may seldom find,
Nor finding, force to stay;—
As dews upon the drooping flower,
That having shone their little hour,
Dry up—or fall away.

But though all pleasures take their flight,
Yet some will leave memorials bright—
For many an after year;
This sunset, that dull night will shade—
These visions, which must quickly fade—
Will half-immortal memory braid—
For me, when far from here!

May 31*st*, 1823. J.

† We are indebted to the *Manchester Exchange Herald*, (a paper in which a great deal of beautiful provincial poetry has appeared from time to time,) for the above elegant sketch.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The French have been making formidable preparations for attacking Cadiz. The blockade has become extremely rigid, and the besiegers entertain the most sanguine expectations of forcing the submission of the town. On the 31st of August the Trocadero, a small fortified island within the harbour of Cadiz, was carried by assault. According to the official report, the French were actually in the Spanish entrenchment before their approach was discovered. The Spanish soldiers, and more particularly the artillery, fought with gallantry. The French refused quarter to the gunners, whom they bayoneted upon their guns, and having passed the trench 70 yards wide, and 4½ feet deep of water, they advanced into the interior of the Peninsula—the whole of which they occupied, after a brief but sharp skirmish at the town of Trocadero. The loss of the Spaniards is officially stated at 150 killed, 300 wounded, and 1000 prisoners; that of the French, 35 killed, and 110 wounded. After the French had established themselves in the Trocadero, Gen. Alava proceeded from Cadiz with a proposition for an arrangement; but the Duke of Angouleme refused to listen to any terms, until the free agency of the King should be attested by his presence in the French camp. This arbitrary demand occasioned the discontinuance of every further attempt at a compromise. The French subsequently began to bombard Cadiz, from vessels under cover of the fire of the forts on the Trocadero, and the Spaniards are opposing their utmost strength to the approaches of the besiegers.

The Madrid Gazette Extraordinary of the 2?th August contains two documents relating to the surrender of Corunna. The one is the conditional arrangement between General Bourck and the Governor of Corunna, by which hostilities were agreed to be suspended, until a communication could be made to Gen. Morillo; the other is the capitulation of the garrison, signed by Morillo, and Gen. Bourck. In consequence of this capitulation (adds the Extraordinary Gazette), Morillo took possession of Corunna on the 21st, at nine o'clock in the morning, and at ten o'clock the French troops entered.

The important fortresses of Pampeluna and Santona have surrendered to the French troops. Malaga, which was abandoned by Riego, was also entered on the 4th of September; and Riego, according to the French papers, has subsequently been made prisoner.

ITALY.

Pope Pius VII. died on the 20th of August, at six o'clock in the morning. The deceased Pontiff was named Barnabi Chiaramonti, born at Cesena, in the Romagna, on the 14th of August, 1742, and elected Pope, at Venice, on the 14th of March, 1800. He was therefore, at the time of his decease, in the 82d year of his age, and in the 24th of his Pontificate.—At present the Holy Conclave consists of 42 Cardinals, of whom all but two were created by the late Pope; 34 are Italians, 3 French, 2 Germans, 1 a Spaniard, 1 a Portuguese, and 1 an English subject (a Maltese).

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has abandoned the ridiculous pretensions it put forth respecting the boundaries upon the shores of the Pacific, and by which it was proposed to turn that ocean into a lake subject to the power of the Russian Autocrat.

TURKEY.

It is stated that the Porte has made to the Greeks proposals of peace, and offered to give them the same privileges as the inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia, but the Greek Government has made no answer to these overtures.

A great fire raged in Constantinople on the 18th of July. From 3 to 5000 houses were destroyed; and an old 74 gun ship was burned, with a considerable quantity of naval stores. The Turks alone have suffered by this calamity; and they attribute it to the wrath of the Prophet!

AMERICA.

A series of papers have been received from the United States, to the 25th of August. From them it would appear that the Western frontier of the United States is again threatened by a formidable and savage warfare on the part of the Indians. General Ashley, engaged in an enterprising expedition up the Missouri, in the month of June, nearly became a victim to the treachery of the Indians. He had ascended the river as far as the residence of the Ricaree Indians, and in front of their town his boats were anchored. A perfect understanding seemed to prevail among the Indians and their visitors. The party, consisting of 40 men, intending to cross the country, were on shore with their commander, encamped on the sand-beach, when, at sun-rise, the Indians commenced a heavy fire from a line extending in front of their town, which killed several of the horses just purchased from them,

them, as well as several men. Arrangements were instantly made to convey the men on board the boats; but, although every possible effort was used, one-half of the party was either killed by the fire of the Indians, or drowned in attempting to swim to their companions. The Ricaree Indians amount to about 600 warriors, most of whom are armed with muskets. As soon as this outrage was known at the nearest depot, a party of 200 Americans, accompanied by some of the Sioux and Sac warriors, were sent up to avenge it; and in all probability a serious warfare will ensue along the upper line of the Missouri.

The Americans have declared by law the Slave Trade to be Piracy, and consequently any of the citizens of the United States who engage in that traffick are subject to the penalties for that offence. Their Diplomatic Ministers, also, are instructed to present Notes to their respective Courts, inviting them to pass similar laws affecting their own subjects, and thus to make the Slave Trade Piracy all over the world. The United States Government condemns likewise every ship which is found fitted out for the traffick, although she may not actually have slaves on board.

The Colombian Republic is exerting itself to achieve the independence of Peru. It has already sent Bolivar, with an army of 7500 men, and lent the Government 100,000 dollars. On the 27th of May, Bolivar and his detachment were expected to reach Lima.

It appears that Gen. Madeira abandoned Bahia on the 2d of July, without entering into any capitulation with the Brazilians: neither had he concluded any convention with Lord Cochrane to allow the ships to proceed unmolested. His Lordship, therefore, had succeeded in capturing many of the squadron. On the 8th of July there arrived at Pernambuco the Imperial brig of war Bahia, with four of the ships as prizes, having on board from 400 to 500 troops. Lord Cochrane was still pursuing the remainder of the fleet, though with a force extremely inferior.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The twelve Judges of England have reported their opinion *affirmatively* on the question referred to them by the King in Council, relative to the power of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to confer the honour of knighthood since the Union of Great Britain and Ireland. The Judges unanimously think that "the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland *does*, since the union of Great Britain and Ireland, possess the power of conferring the honour of knighthood, as he did whilst Ireland was a separate kingdom."

Sept. 9. A most inhuman murder was committed on this night at *Lisnagoorneen*, near Fermoy, in Ireland. An entire family, consisting of Mr. Thomas Franks, his wife, and his son, Mr. Henry Franks, were murdured by a party of Whiteboys. They attacked the house about 8 o'clock in the evening, and remained until they perpetrated the horrid act. This lamented and respectable family were thus inhumanly massacred, in consequence of Mr. Franks and his son having prosecuted to conviction, at the last Spring Assizes, a man named Cornelius Sheehan, for assaulting the son, Mr. H. Franks, with intent to rob him of his arms, and for administering to him a Whiteboy oath. The leader of the ruffians who entered Mr. Franks's house, and shot him, was dressed in women's clothes, as was also another villain who guarded the outside of the house. The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of 500*l.* for the discovery of the murderers.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The King's Printers in Scotland have applied to the Court of Session for an interdict against the Members of Bible Societies importing Bibles into Scotland, and have issued summonses accordingly to all the individual Members.

The iron trade in the counties of *Salop* and *Stafford* is in the fullest state of activity; the prices are low, but the demand for the article exceeds the supply; and almost every one that can handle a hammer is employed in the nail trade. The population are contented and happy; yet many of the workmen from the furnaces are enticed over to France with a promise of higher wages; but the climate and living do not agree with the English constitution.

The following singular circumstance has happened to a young woman in *Maryport*, which, it is supposed, originated in having drank unwholesome water in the hay-field, some weeks since. Soon after, she was seized with a pain in her stomach, attended with a sensation as if something was creeping within it; but having eaten some salted provision, it probably became an antidote; for on Sunday last she threw up a large dead worm, apparently of the snake species, upwards of half a yard long, and thick in proportion, spotted, or rather striped all over. Having discharged the animal, she was immediately relieved from pain, and is now perfectly restored to health.

Nor-

Narrative of the Proceedings on the Lord Mayor's recent Septennial View of the Boundaries of his Jurisdiction, as Conservator of the River Thames and Waters of Medway.—On Wednesday July 23, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by Aldermen Sir Charles Flower, bart. Sir C. S. Hunter, bt. Wood, Atkins, Bridges, Waithman, Sheriffs Lucas and Thompson, with their Ladies, the Deputy Town Clerk, City Solicitor, Messrs. Arabin, Collingridge, Lavie, the Rev. John Griffith, Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and the usual Officers, embarked at Blackwall on board the Admiralty Yacht and the Dart Government Vessel about 10 o'clock, to proceed with his Lordship, and take the survey to the extent of his jurisdiction on the Thames and Medway. The nine gentlemen of the Navigation Committee, who were specially invited by his Lordship on the occasion, were accommodated on board the Trinity Bury Yacht: the East India Company's Yacht was in attendance, and the Swiftsure Steam-boat engaged to tow the vessel which the Lord Mayor was on board, should it be found requisite. It should be added, that these vessels were lent to the Lord Mayor in the most handsome manner by the Public Bodies to whom they belong, viz. the Lords of the Admiralty, the Honourable East India Company, and the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

The early part of the morning proving wet, breakfast was provided on board the Steam-boat—the weather clearing up, the party shortly rejoined their vessels, and proceeding down the river with a brisk gale, arrived safe and well off Southend about three o'clock. Arrangements having been made to dine on board the Steam-boat a party of about 30 sat down to a cold collation, but owing to the wind increasing, and the sea getting high, it was deemed most adviseable to land early, which was effected with little difficulty by the boats in attendance, and the numerous carriages which proceeded along the new hard way from Southend; and the whole party, with the exception of the Navagation Committee, were safely landed by about five o'clock in the afternoon, and proceeded immediately to the Royal Hotel, where accommodations had been provided for them, and were there joined by Sir George Cockburn, one of the Lords, and Mr. Croker, the Secretary of the Admiralty, who came from London by land for that purpose.

In the evening the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and a large party visited the Theatre, which was numerously attended.

The next morning a cavalcade, consisting of the Lord Mayor, in his coach and four, Sir Chas. Flower, in his post chariot and four, Sir George Cockburn, and several Aldermen and other Gentlemen in carriages, set off for Leigh, to view the City's boundary stone, where they arrived shortly after ten o'clock; his Lordship having performed the usual ceremonial of claiming the City's right of jurisdiction, proceeded three times round the stone, and caused his name, and the date of the year, to be cut thereon in the usual manner, and after distributing silver coin to the assembled spectators, returned in the same manner to the hotel. The stone is curious, as shewing the antiquity of the City of London's boundary, its date being A. D. 1285. The words, "God preserve the City of London," are inscribed upon it.

About half-past eleven the Lord Mayor, Sir Geo. Cockburn, and most of the party embarked on board the Admiralty Yacht, the Dart, and the Steam Vessel, and proceeded to the entrance of Yantlet Creek, on the opposite shore, where they took to boats, and were rowed some miles up the Creek as far as the navigation permitted, and having landed, his Lordship, &c. walked to the place where the obstruction *, so greatly complained of by the fishermen, and presented by the Conservatory Jury for the County of Kent, has been made, which prevents the antient and undoubted communication between the Thames and Medway, and heard some witnesses of advanced age upon the spot, who had formerly passed through the Creek in boats.—During his Lordship's absence on the above view, Mr. Croker, Mr. Alderman Wood, and those who remained on shore, were occupied in providing entertainments for the ladies of the party, and in amusing the lower orders by a variety of rustic sports—the whole was enlivened by a most excellent band, who played military and other airs at intervals the terrace. It had been previously agreed to dine on board the vessels, and provision was made accordingly; but it being deemed more convenient to alter that regulation, the provisions were landed, and a party of about sixty sat down to an elegant cold dinner. In the evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a splendid ball and supper to upwards of two hundred of the neighbouring gentry and families of distinction: the dance was kept up with great spirit till a very late hour, and the supper, consisting of every delicacy, in great abundance, did credit to the taste and exertions of Mr. Miller. On the Lord Mayor expressing his acknowledgments to the Admiralty for their very handsome accommodation, Admiral Sir Geo. Cockburn and Mr. Croker severally returned thanks, as did the Rev. Sir John Head, bart. on behalf of the neighbouring gentry. There was a display of fire-works in the course of the evening. Sir George

* This obstruction has since been removed, and the communication between the Thames and the Medway restored. Edit.

Cockburn

Cockburn and Mr. Croker, in consequence of important public business, set off for London after the ball.

On Friday his Lordship's party embarked on board the different yachts, and set sail for Rochester about eleven o'clock. On arriving off Sheerness, where the Seringapatam frigate was anchored, her yards were manned, and his Lordship saluted with a discharge of eleven guns; he was also saluted by the Genoa, 74 guns, Capt. Sir Thomas Livingstone, and by the Regent of 120 guns, the Admiral Sir Benj. Hallowell's ship in the Medway, and several other vessels, and every possible respect and honour paid him throughout his progress up that river; in the course of which, the Admiral in his barge, accompanied by all the Captains of the Royal Navy who were in commission on that station, came on board the Admiralty yacht, and were officially introduced to his Lordship. It being a perfect calm, and the tide running out, the yacht was taken in tow by the steam-boat, and in that manner proceeded to Cookham Wood, near Upnor Castle, where the other boundary stone of the City's jurisdiction is placed. On his Lordship arriving here he was met by a body of military, attended by their band, who had been previously stationed round the stone, and received him on landing with arms presented, and other accustomed military honours. The ceremony of claiming the right of jurisdiction, perambulating the stone, and distribution of coin being completed, the whole party went on board the steam-boat, and proceeded to the Town Quay, near the bridge at Rochester, where the Mayor and Corporation of that antient city were in attendance to receive his Lordship, who landed amidst the ringing of bells, discharge of guns, and other demonstrations of joy, and immediately went to the Crown-hotel; shortly after which the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester were introduced in due form.

At six o'clock about 110 sat down to a most splendid and sumptuous dinner at the Town Hall, which had been obligingly lent for the occasion, and was tastefully decorated with wreaths of laurel, and festoons of flowers, interspersed with lamps, &c. The Mayor of Rochester was seated on the right hand of the Lord Mayor, who was honoured with the company of the Aldermen and Common Council of that antient City. Mr. Honywood, one of the Representatives for the County, the Dean of Rochester, Admirals Sir B. Hallowell and Lawford, Colonels Sir Archibald Christie, Campbell, and Burgoyne, the High Sheriff of Hertfordshire, several Captains of the Royal Navy and Military officers, with other parties of distinction. The Marquess Camden, Earl of Darnley, Lord Clifton, Hon. Mr. Bligh, the Sheriff of the County, and several other distinguished characters, were prevented from attending.

The Earl of Darnley very politely sent his Lordship a buck for the occasion. A quadrille ball took place at the Crown-hotel in the evening, which was kept up with much animation till a late hour, when the party separated, highly gratified with the day's entertainment, much praise being due to Mr. Wright for his admirable arrangement for the accommodation of the company.

After a public breakfast on the following morning, to which the Corporation of Rochester, and various distinguished characters were invited, the greater part of the company returned to town in carriages, as was the case on former occasions; and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with their immediate friends, and Mr. Alderman Bridges, with his Lady, accompanied by Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell, embarked on board his barge, and proceeded to view his ship (the Regent), being the largest vessel in the Royal Navy. On arriving alongside they were met by the whole of the officers, who were introduced, and upon his Lordship going on board, he was saluted by the marines, who were drawn up upon deck for the occasion; the shrouds were also manned. The Admiral conducted his Lordship's party throughout the vessel, affording them information, and paying all possible marks of politeness and attention, and upon his Lordship quitting, complimented him with a salute of eleven guns, which was repeated from the Genoa on his passing that vessel near the entrance of the Medway.

His Lordship arrived, after a most pleasant excursion, off Southend about seven o'clock, and immediately landed, without any difficulty, highly gratified at the marked and peculiar respect and attention he had experienced in the whole course of his survey from every quarter and department, and which exceeded, it is believed, every thing of that nature manifested on former occasions.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that the various reports which have been circulated of perils and inconveniences on this voyage are almost entirely without foundation, and that although the weather was not so fine as usual at this period of the year, the whole party separated, in the highest degree gratified by the expedition.

It is but due to the Lady Mayoress to add, that she manifested the greatest affability, and paid every attention to the comfort and happiness of the guests throughout the excursion.

London Bridge is about to be rebuilt according to the plan of the late Mr. Rennie, and the execution of the work will be superintended by his two sons. It is to stand close to the westward of the old one—the latter not to be pulled down till the new bridge is erected.

NEW CHURCHES.

The Third Annual Report of the Commissioners for building New Churches was presented to Parliament, and ordered to be printed, the day before the close of the Session. The following is an abstract of its contents:—It commences by a brief recapitulation of the report made in the preceding year, from which it appears that in the interval between the two, ten new Churches had been completed, capable of affording accommodation to 4,081 persons in pews, and to 9,949 poor persons in free seats. That six of these ten had been already consecrated. The Report then proceeds to detail what progress had been made since the preceding year. From this and the schedules annexed, we learn that nine churches had been consecrated; that the number already built can afford accommodation to 7,116 persons in pews, and to 14,399 in free seats. The number of Churches or Chapels, the building of which is now in progress, is 44. Of these the far greater part will be of the Gothic order; some with tower and pinnacles; some with tower and spire; and some with tower only. There are to be a few of the Doric, Corinthian, and Ionic orders. The whole will be capable of affording accommodation to 34,563 persons in pews, and to 39,842 in free seats. The contracts for building them (including incidental expences and commission) amounts to 498,681*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* or, in round numbers, to half a million sterling. Specific grants have been made for four of them amounting to about 30,000*l.* Of the 44 thus in progress, it is stated that 12 will be finished in the course of the present year: 27 in the year 1824, and 5 in the year 1825. In addition to these, it appears that plans for Churches or Chapels in nine parishes have been approved of, but the works have not yet commenced. These will be capable of affording accommodation to 5,542 in pews, and to 5,125 in free seats. The estimated expence is 42,040*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Specific grants have been given towards the erection of three of them, to the amount of 8,555*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* Plans for the erection of 16 new Churches or Chapels were before the Board of Commissioners, and not decided upon when the report was laid before the House. These, it is said, will, if adopted, afford accommodation to 11,321 persons in pews, and to 14,139 in free seats. The estimated expence will be 206,200*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* Grants have been made by the Board for five of them, amounting to 34,553*l.* There are besides 12 places in which it is intended to build new Churches or Chapels, of which the plans had not been received by the Commissioners at the date of the Report. These, it was thought, would be able to accommodate 9,900 in pews, and 8,600 in free seats. The probable expence will be about 90,000*l.* If the 44 Churches now in progress, and those decided upon and in contemplation, be finished, they will be capable of affording accommodation to 68,442 persons in pews, and to 82,105 in free seats.—Total, 150,547. The estimated expence of the whole is 834,921*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* (The cost of the Churches already completed is not stated in the Report before us.)—The dioceses in which these new buildings will be situated, and the number in each, are thus given:—In the diocese of London, 24; in that of Chester, 19; York, 15; Winchester, 9; Lichfield and Coventry, 6; Worcester, 2; Durham, 2; Bristol, Lincoln, and Rochester, 1 each.

The New Museum, one side of which is now erecting for the reception of the Library presented by the King to the Nation, is to be one of the largest quadrangular buildings yet erected in the metropolis; the interior area will be as large as Hanover-square.

Capt. George T. Scobell, R. N. has recently submitted a plan to the board of Admiralty, for applying impelling wheels, in periods of calm or smooth water, to the ships of His Majesty's navy. It is applicable to every class of men-of-war, from the largest to the smallest; and the wheels may be worked by the hand-winches or the capstan, and are so constructed, that they may be dissected with facility, and taken on board in seven or eight minutes. The principle is available to steam-vessels, and would materially alter their character, extend their uses, and increase their safety. It is also well calculated for small craft and open boats employed on the preventive-service, and for river and canal barges.

Sept. 15. At the Old Bailey Session, Thomas Beeman and Thomas Cahuac were found guilty, the former of stealing, on the 16th of July, 106 printed books, value 2*l.*, the property of Mr. Bensley, the printer, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, and the latter of receiving the said books, knowing them to be stolen. Beeman was Mr. Bensley's warehouseman, and Cahuac was a bookseller residing in High-street, Borough. The books were *Lingard's History of England,* printed for Mr. Mawman, of Ludgate-hill. Beeman has been sentenced to seven, and Cahuac to fourteen years transportation.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Aug. 26. A Farce, entitled *Fish out of Water.* It was full of bustle and pleasantry, and the plot, which was well conceived, was managed with much ability and effect.

Sept. 8. A contemptible Piece, styled the *Great Unknown,* was brought out; but justly condemned.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

Sept. 10. A very lively Farce, in one act, called *A Dun a Day,* was received with very great applause.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions, &c.

Foreign-office, Aug. 18.—Hon. W. Temple, to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Berlin.—George-Hamilton Seymour, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at the Diet of Frankfort.

War-office, Sept. 5.—The 34th Regiment of Foot to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have hithertofore been granted to the Regiment, the words "Pyrennees," "Nivelle," "Nive," and "Orthes," in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the late 2d Battalion of that Regiment in the Pyrennees, in the month of July, 1813; at Nivelle, on the 10th November, 1813; in the passage of the Nive, on 9th, 10th, and 11th December, 1813; and at Orthes, on 27th February, 1814.

1st reg. Dragoon Guards, Capt. John Paget Sweney, to be Major.

Sept. 6. James Lord Montagu to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Selkirk, *vice* Lord Napier, dec.

Sept. 9.—42d Reg. Foot, Maj.-gen. Sir G. Murray, G.C.B. to be Colonel; 72d ditto, Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope, to be Colonel; 92d ditto, Lt.-gen. Alex. Duff, to be Colonel.

Office of Ordnance, Sept. 11.—Royal Reg. of Artillery, Brevet Col. and Lieut.-col. Jas. Viney, to be Colonel, *vice* Wright, retired; Brevet Lieut.-col. and Maj. Rich. S. Brough, to be Lieut.-col.; Brevet Major and Captain Robt. Macdonald, to be Major.

Whitehall, Sept. 12.—Lord Maryborough to be Master of his Majesty's Buck Hounds, *vice* Marquis Cornwallis, dec.

Rt. Hon. Thos. Wallace, M.P. Master of the Mint, *vice* Lord Maryborough.

War-office, Sept. 12.—49th Reg. of Foot, Capt. Rich. England, to be Major.—Unattached: Major Henry-Hely Hutchinson, to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry.

Major-gen. Sir Howard Douglas, bart. to be Lieut. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. F. R. Broomfield, a Prebend in Lichfield Cathedral.

Rev. George-May Coleridge, Whitchurch Prebend, in Wells Cathedral.

Rev. M. Barnett, Ludford Parva R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Charles Bridges, Old Newton V. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Chambers, B.D. Ashbury V. Berks.

Rev. Robt. Copland, to the Church and Parish of Durris, in the Presbytery of Aberdeen, and co. of Kincardine.

Rev. John Croker, Clonnelly Cloarca united Vicarages, Diocese of Limerick.

Rev. George-Henry Curtois, South Willingham R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. James Davis, Chepstow V. co. Monmouth.

Rev. J. Earle, Watton Curacy, near Driffield, co. York.

Rev. M. Hogg, West Winch R. Norfolk.

Hon. and Rev. Henry-Edward J. Howard, Slingsby R. Yorkshire.

Rev. W. Jones, Bedfont V. Middlesex.

Rev. J. Marston, Stokesay V. Salop.

Rev. Mr. Mason, Skipsea V. co. York.

Rev. Josiah Pratt, B. D. St. Stephen, Coleman-street V. London, after a strong contested parochial election.

Rev. George Pyke, Wickhambrook V. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Richardson, Crambe V. and Hulton Ambo Chapelry annexed, Yorkshire.

Rev. Thos. Robinson, Milford with Hordle V. Hants.

Rev. Wm. Beauclerk Robinson, Litlington R. Sussex.

Rev. Francis Rose, Woughton R. Bucks.

Rev. J. Sheepshanks to the endowed chapel of Torquay, Devon.

Rev. T. R. Smith, Startforth V. Yorkshire.

Rev. R. Thomas, Hemswell Perp. Cur. co. Lincoln.

Rev. R. Uvedale, Hogsthorpe V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Jonathan Williams, Rhyader Perp. Cur. Radnor.

Rev. Jas. Wood, D.D. Freshwater R. Isle of Wight.

Rev. William Wood, Llanvihangel, Heligon Living, co. Radnor.

Rev. George Greaves, Chaplain to the British Factory at Archangel.

Rev. John-Edmund Jones, Chaplain to Baroness Dowager Lavington.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. Peter Elmsley, M. A. of Christchurch, Principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, *vice* Dr. Winstanley, dec.

George Bankes, esq. Barrister at Law (late M.P. for Corfe Castle,) Recorder of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

David Wilkie, esq. R.A. Historical Painter to his Majesty for Scotland, *vice* Sir H. Raeburn, dec.

Rev. T. Jones, Master of the Crypt Grammar School, Gloucester.

Rev. G. Taylor, Master of Dedham Grammar School, Essex.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS

March 30. At Madras, the wife of Col. Freese, Commandant of Artillery, a son.

Lately. In Grosvenor-square, Lady Foley, a son.—At Billingbeare, Lady Jane Neville, a son.—At Connaught-place, Lady Wigram, a son.—In Camberwell-grove, Mrs. W. A. Urquhart, a daughter.

June 19. At Malta, the wife of Major de Bathe, a son.—25. At Bath, the wife of Major Charles de Hallivand, a son.

Aug. 14. At Geneva, the wife of Henry Iveson, esq. of Blackbank, near Leeds, a son and heir.—16. At Sudbrooke Holme, the lady of Sir Rich. Sutton, bart. a son.—At Hamburgh, the wife of J. C. Wesselhoeft, esq. the British Vice-Consul, a dau.—17. At Beckenham-place, the wife of J. Cator, esq. a dau.—19. In Portland-place, Mrs. W. Curtis, a dau.—20. The wife of Rich. Lacy, esq. of Holmpton, a dau.—21. At Midgham, Berks, the wife of Rev. G. Porcher, a son.—23. At Boyton, Wilts, the wife of Rev. J. E. Philipps, a dau.—24. At Kennetty, King's County, Hon. Mrs. Maud, a son.—25. At Alveston, the wife of Wm. Norris Tonge, esq. a son.—26. At Wells, the wife of Francis H. A. Drake, esq. a dau. —29. At Stonor Park, the wife of T. Stonor, jun. esq. a dau.—At Longleat, lady Cawdor, a still-born son.—30. At Merthyrmawr, Glamorganshire, the wife of John Nicholl, esq. a son.—31. In Seymour-pl. the wife of Osborne-Wm. Chambers, esq. a son.

Sept. 1. At Bath, the lady of the Hon. Charles Clifford, a dau.—In Commercial-road, Mrs. Lett, a dau.—2. In Grosvenor-place, the Countess Munster, a dau.—At Sneed Park, the wife of Thos. Daniel, jun. esq. of a son.—3. At Teddington, the wife of Lieut.-col. Mercer, 3d Guards, a son.—At Le Mans, the wife of Lieut.-col. W. L. Darling, a dau.—4. At Milton, lady Milton, a son.—5. The wife of James Woodforde, esq. of Devonshire-street, a dau.— At Hay-hill, co. Glouc. the wife of Maj. Gen. Guise, a son.—6. At the Paddocks, near Chippenham, the wife of W. H. Awdry, esq. of two fine boys.—7. The wife of James Holmes, esq. of Montague-street, a son.— The wife of Rev. W. Mackenzie, Rector and Vicar of Burgwish, a son and heir.—9. At Dover, the wife of Henry Bettesworth, esq. a son.—10. The Marchioness of Chandos, a son and heir.—11. At Sidmouth, the wife of C. J. F. Combe, esq. a dau.—14. At Brentford-butts, the wife of H. Ronalds, M.D. a son.—In Devonshire-place, the wife of Wm. Clay, jun. esq. a daughter.—24. At Brook-house, Cheshunt, Herts, the wife of D. C. R. Harrison, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. Rev. W. Butlin, of Blisworth, to Caroline, dau. of T. Butcher, esq. of Northampton.——Rev. W. Hicks, to Charlotte, dau. of Alderman Willimott, of Cambridge. ——Rev. T. Hine, of Ilminster, to Miss Hendebourck, of Taunton.——Rev. Wm. Drake Sealey, of Southampton, to Mary Hamilton, dau. of T. C. Trotman, esq. of Clifton.——At Christ Church, Rev. Rich. Waldy, to Isabella, dau. of Rev. W. Greenwood, B.D.——Rev. Jos. Relph, Rector of Enford, to Miss Dixon, of Everton.—— Rev. Francis Orton, of St. Mary Hall, to Anne, dau. of late T. Teasdale, esq. of Coventry.——Rev. J. Burnyeate, formerly Curate of St. Nicholas, Warwick, to Miss Dixon, niece to the Hon. S. W. G. Archibald, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.——Rev. C. Day, to Elizabeth, dau. of late S. Langton, Little Horwood Rectory, Bucks.——At Islington, Wm. Dugmore, esq. of Caroline-place, to Martha, dau. of late J. Garratt, esq. of Newington-green.

May 15. At Shepperton, Jacob Mou..' esq. of Lincoln's-Inn-fields, to Mary-Anne, dau. of Wm. Oakley, esq. late of Chislehurst.——Lieut.-gen. Hodgson, to eldest dau. of T. Neate, esq. of Binfield Lodge. ——In Derby, Rev. J. Robinson, of Doncaster, to Arabella Savile, dau. of late F. F. Foljambe, of Osberton, Notts, esq.——20 In Granville, Nova Scotia, Thos. Ritchie, esq. barrister, and member for co. of Annapolis, to Elizabeth, dau. of late G. Best, esq of Pershore.——At Great Yarmouth, T. Steward, esq. of Norwich, to Lucy, dau. of J. S. Tuthill, esq. of Heigham Lodge. ——28. At Oxford, Rev. Alex. Nicoll, LL.D. Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church, to Sophia Catherine, dau. of Rev. J. Parsons, Vice-Principal of St. Alban-Hall.——29. Col. Sir Daniel Williams, of Stamford-hill, to Miss Stable, of Kentish Town.

June 6. Henry, son of H. Wellings, esq. banker, of Ludlow, to Frances, dau. of Mr. Bloxham, of Hales Owen.——17. At St. Pancras, Jos. Conder, esq. of Pipe-office, Somerset-place, to Emily, dau. of John-Pattison Panton, esq. of same office.——21. J. D. Fitzgerald, esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, to Mary-Anne, dau. of late R. Fuller, esq. of York-st. Portman-sq.

July 9. R. Mills, esq. to Harriot, dau. of R. Puckle, esq. both of Camberwell.—— 1.. At the British Ambassador's Chapel, N... Barton, esq. eldest son of Hugh Barton, esq. to Mary-Susanna..., second dau. of

of Harry Scott, esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bordeaux.——By Special Licence, at Stewardstown Church, co. Tyrone, Mr. Jas. Kennedy, historical painter, at the advanced age of 84, to Miss Mary Alder, aged 76!——22. At Ealing, Lieut. W. Farquharson, R.N. to Margaret, dau. of F. Mabelle, esq. of Jamaica.——Rev. Miles Bland, B.D. Rector of Lilley, Herts. to Anne, dau. of T. Templeman, esq. of Conyngham-house, Ramsgate.——24. Hon. G. Milles, of Elmham-hall, second son of late Lord Sondes, to Eleanor, dau. of the late Sir E. Knatchbull, bart.——George Harvey Goodwin, esq. to Emily, dau. of Rev. Dr. Rowlandson, Vicar of Warminster.——At Bath, John-Thos. Anstey, esq. of E. I. C's. Madras Civil Service, to Charlotte, dau. of late E. Filmer, esq. and grand-dau. to late Rev. Sir E. Filmer, bart.——26. At Dusseldorf, Count Andreas de Stolberg, of Leder, in Hanover, to Countess Anne Hompesch, dau. of Count Ferdinand Hompesch, Lieut.-gen. British Service.——30. John Caldecott, esq. of Westley-valley, to Hannah, dau. of late C. Triquet, esq. of Walworth.——31. Rev. Rich. Webb, of Queen's College, Oxford, to Mary, dau. of Mr. Selfe, of Amesbury.——Rev. H. Penruddocke Wyndham, Rector of New Sampford, Essex, to Catharine-Mary, dau. of late T. Tatum, esq.——At Otley, Lieut.-gen. Sir B. Barnes, K.C.B. Governor of Ceylon, to Maria, dau. of Walter Fawkes, esq. of Farnley-hall.

Aug. 2. Edw. Treacher, esq. of Burton-crescent, to Anne-Sarah, eldest dau. of Henry-Carington Bowles, esq. F.S.A. of Myddelton-house, Enfield.——4. Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, to the widow of St. Andrew Lord St. John, and mother of the present Lord.——5. At Haines, John-Matthew Gutch, esq. of Bristol, to Mary, eldest dau. of J. P. Lavender, esq. banker, Worcester.——7. At Great Ouseburn, Rev. J. B. Emmett, to Harriet, dau. of Mr. W. Barnes, of Hull.——Rev. W. Bohun Yeomans, D.D. Rector of Bucknell, and of Warndon, to Anne, dau. of late J. Clifton, esq. Worcester.——9. Rev. T. Clare, M.A. Vicar of Great Staughton, to Mary-Anne, dau. of Mr. Lee, of King-street, Covent Garden.——12. F. Alexander, son of Sir W. A. Cunynghame, bart. to Anne, dau. of E. Earl, esq. Chairman of Board of Customs of Scotland.——12. Hon. Fred. Calthorpe, brother to Lord C. to Lady Charlotte, eldest dau. of Duke of Beaufort.——13. At Hackney, Edw. Forster, jun. esq. second son of T. Furley Forster, esq. to Eliza, eldest dau. of Joseph Nicholson, esq.——19. Capt. Franklin, R.N. to Eleanor-Anne, dau. of late W. Porden, esq. of Berners-street.——Jas. Barnes, esq. of Tavistock-sq. to Miss Walton, of Stoke Newington; and Jackson Walton, esq. to Miss Dempster, of Mitcham.——23. Fred. Clarkson, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Frances, dau. of late Rev. G. Hodgkins, of Stoke Newington.——25. At Exeter, H. Jenkinson, esq. Capt. R.N. to the sister of Sir T. Dyke Acland, bart. M.P.——26. Capt. W. A. Montague, R.N. C.B. to Anne, dau. of Sir G. W. Leeds, bart. of Croxton Park.

Sept. 1. At Guernsey, Dan. Tupper, esq. to Maria, dau. of late Major-gen. J. Gaspard Le Marchant.——Mr. Wm. R. Dennett, of Wood-street, to Anne-Sophia, dau. of J. B. Jackson, esq. Highgate.——Rev. Wm. Macbean, of Penzance, to Fanny, dau. of late J. Bell, esq. of Thirsk.——H. C. Plowden, esq. to Eliza, dau. of Lieut.-gen. J. Cuppage, of York-st. Portman-sq.——3. Alexander, eldest son of W. Smith, esq. of Fulwood Lodge, Liverpool, to Sophia-Sherborne, dau. of R. Murray, esq. Admiral of the Blue.——4. Rev. C. Bethel Otley, Rector of Tortington, to Maria, dau. of late J. Delafield, esq.——John Dodson, esq. of Snettisham, to Miss Gerardin, of Poland-street.——Rev. W. Riland Bedford, Rector of Sutton Coldfield, to Grace-Campbell, dau. of late Chas. Sharp, esq. of Hoddam Castle, Dumfriesshire.——6. Hon. T. eldest son of Lord Dundas, to Sophia-Jane, sister to Sir Hedworth Williamson, bt.——Rev. Steph. Creyke, son of Commissioner Creyke, of Plymouth, to Sarah, dau. of late Col. Hotham, of York.——8. At Harwich, Rev. Wm. Chambers, B.D. Vicar of Ashbury, to Jane, dau. of late Rev. Dr. Fell, Rector of Brereton, Cheshire.——9. At St. Marylebone, H. Seymour Montagu, esq. to Maria, dau. of late Beeston Long, esq. of Coombe House, and niece to Sir C. Long, G.C.B.——10. H. Cunliffe, esq. of Islington, to Martha, dau. of S. Nock, esq. Regent-street.——Codrington Parr, esq. of Stonelands, Devon, to Harriet Lydia, dau. of H. Manning, esq. of Sidmouth, and niece of Adm. Sir R. Barlow, K.C.B.——11. Richard Gilbert, esq. of St. John's-sq. London, to Anne, only dau. of Rev. G. Whittaker, of Northfleet, and sister of Mr. Sheriff Whittaker.——15. Sir Anthony Lechmere, bart. of the Rhyd, Worcestershire, to Eleanor, dau. of late Mr. Bayley Villiers, of Gloucester.——16. W. Saunders, esq. Capt. Horse Artillery, to Eliza-Louisa, 2d dau.; and Chas. Barry Baldwin, Secretary to Commission for Claims on France, to Frances-Lydia, 3d dau. of Walter Boyd, esq. M.P.——At Binfield, Rev. Ellis Burroughes, jun. to Eliz. dau. of Lieut.-gen. Sir F. Wilder.——17. At St. Marylebone, Jos. Taylor, esq. R.N. son of J. Taylor, esq. late of Lynn, to Harriet, dau. of late Lieut.-col. W. Duncan, 1st Reg. Foot.——19. Edward Bridger, esq. of Angel-court, Throgmorton-st. Solicitor, to Anne, dau. of J. Hunt, of Southampton.——23. Mr. Richard Bentley, of Ely-place, to Charlotte, 2d dau. of the late Mr. T. Botten, of Shoe-lane.

OBI-

OBITUARY.

Duke of Roxburgh.

July 19. At Fleurs, near Kelso, aged 85, James-Norcliffe-Innes Ker, 5th Duke and Earl of Roxburgh, Marquis of Beaumont and Cessford, Earl of Kelso, Viscount Broxmouth, and Baron Ker of Cessford and Caverton, a Baronet, and one of the 16 Peers for Scotland. He was born 1738; married, first, April 19, 1769, Mary, sister of Sir Cecil Wray, of Glentworth, co. Lincoln, bart. by Frances, daughter of Fairfax Norcliffe, of Langston, co. York, esq. and by her (who died July 20, 1807) had no issue; and secondly, July 28, 1807, Harriet, daughter of late Benjamin Charlewood, of Windlesham, esq. and by her had issue the present Duke, born July 1816, and a daughter, born and died May 26, 1814. His original name was Innes, and he derived his descent from Margaret Ker, third daughter of Harry Lord Ker, who married Sir James Innes, of Innes, bart. by Jane, daughter of James, 6th Lord Ross. His Grace claimed the title of Duke, &c. and on 11th of May, 1812, the House of Lords unanimously resolved "that the petitioner Sir James-Norcliffe-Innes Ker, bart. had made out his claim to the titles, honours, and dignities, &c. as stated in his petition."

He succeeded William, 7th Baron Bellenden, and 4th Duke, who died in 1805 without issue; and who succeeded John, third Duke, so generally known to the literary world as the nobleman whose taste for old books led to the foundation of the Club which bears his name.

His remains were interred in the antient family vault at Bowden. Between twelve and one o'clock the procession moved from Fleurs. The body was conveyed in a hearse drawn by six horses, and attended by all the circumstances of pomp and solemnity befitting the occasion. The hearse was followed by the carriages of the family, by those of the principal nobility and gentry of the country, and by the numerous and respectable tenantry of the Roxburgh estates, in carriages and on horseback. On approaching Kelso, the procession was joined by the members of the different trades, and by many other inhabitants of the town, all dressed in deep mourning; they had solicited and obtained permission to pay that mark of respect and they preceded the hearse as far as the Tweed, where they ranged to the right and left on the bridge, forming an avenue through which the carriages and horsemen proceeded towards the place of interment. Whilst the procession passed through Kelso, all the shops were shut, the bells tolled at intervals, and every tribute of respect was shown on the part of the inhabitants to the memory of the venerable nobleman, whose worth they duly appreciated, and whose loss will be severely felt by them, as well as by the wide circle to which his influence extended, and where his virtues were known.

Earl of Farnham.

July 24. At the Pulteney Hotel, John-James-Barry Maxwell, 2d Earl of Farnham, Viscount Maxwell, Baron of Farnham, Governor of Cavan, one of the Representative Peers for Ireland, and a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture. He was the eldest son of Barry, third Lord and first Earl of Farnham, by his first wife Margaret, second daughter and co-heiress of Robert King, of Drenson, co. Meath, esq. He was born in February 1760; and in 1784 married Grace, only daughter of Thomas Cuffe, of Grange, co. Kilkenny, esq. but has left no issue; he succeeded his father the late Earl, Oct. 17, 1800.

He was endeared to his numerous relatives and friends by the most kind and generous qualities, and by all the domestic virtues which constitute the chief ornament, and contribute to the happiness of private life. As a benevolent landlord, constantly residing on his estates, spending his great income amidst his numerous tenantry, encouraging their industry, relieving their wants, and in every way promoting their interests—this is the view in which the exemplary character of the deceased Nobleman should be contemplated, in justice to the memory of departed worth; and in this important view he was a public benefit to his country. It is remarkable, that the most uniformly tranquil county of Ireland was that in which this Nobleman's extensive estates were situated, and in which he was a constant resident. His residence amongst his tenantry was the result not of private feeling only, but of the most honourable public principles; and if Absenteeship be justly reckoned as one of the calamities of Ireland, we say to her landlords, remember the virtues of the Earl of Farnham, and imitate his example!

His

His remains were removed from the Pulteney Hotel to be interred in the family vault at Cavan in Ireland, which was performed on the 20th of August.

Colonel Barry, the distinguished Representative of the County of Cavan, was cousin-german to the late Earl of Farnham, and succeeds to the bulk of his estates, and to the Barony of Farnham.

The great body of the inhabitants of the county assembled on the melancholy occasion, to testify the universal respect and attachment which the virtues of the deceased patriotic Nobleman had procured for him, and the general sorrow for his loss. Numbers went to meet the hearse near the bounds of the county, a distance of 18 or 20 miles from the place of interment; and such was the vast multitude of persons of all ranks who mournfully attended his remains to the grave, that the funeral procession, though occupying a considerable space in breadth, extended to a length of upwards of three miles. It was impossible to supply more than a comparatively small portion of the vast assemblage with scarfs and hatbands, though more than 1500 were distributed. The Lord Bishop of the diocese, attended by upwards of thirty of the Clergy in their robes, met the coffin on its entrance into the town, and conducted it to the church; and the remains of the deceased Nobleman were conveyed to interment in the family vault with every funeral honour due to his distinguished rank. But the tears of friends—of domestics—of a numerous tenantry sorrowing for their benevolent landlord, who had so long resided with them as their friend and benefactor—the grief of all who were assembled on that sad occasion—these were funeral honours of far higher value, which no rank could procure, and which are only to be purchased by virtues.

LORD LOUTH.

June 25. At Louth Hill, after a short indisposition, occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel, Thomas Plunket, Baron of Louth, of Louth Hill, co. Louth, by patent. He was the third son of Oliver, tenth Baron Louth, by Margaret, daughter of Luke Netterville, esq.; born Aug. 20, 1757; and succeeded, on the demise of his father, March 4, 1763, to the title and estates. He married July 7, 1808, Margaret Plunket, eldest dau. of Randal, 13th Lord Dunsany, and sister to the present Lord. He has left issue five sons and one daughter. He was one of those few Irish landlords who constantly resided on his property, affording employment and support to a number of the labouring class. He was in his last moments attended by his amiable and afflicted lady, aided by his two sisters, the Hon. Mrs. Tisdal and Miss Plunket.

LADY DE DUNSTANVILLE.

June 14. At Twickenham, Frances-Susannah, Lady De Dunstanville. She was the daughter of John Hippisley Coxe, of Stone Easton, co. Somerset, esq. and was married in May 1780, to Francis Basset, Baron De Dunstanville, of Tehidy Park, Cornwall, and Baron Basset. They had issue only one daughter Frances, who is to succeed the father in the Barony of Basset.

DOWAGER LADY VERNON.

May 31. In London, Georgiana, Dowager Lady Vernon. She was daughter of William Fauquier, esq. and was married, May 25, 1787, to George, second Lord Vernon (who died in 1813), by whom she had two daughters.

LADY ELEANOR LAFOREY.

Lately. In George-street, Portman-square, Eleanor Laforey, wife of the late Admiral Sir John Laforey, bart. who died June 14, 1796, on his voyage from the West Indies. She was the only surviving dau. of Francis Fearley, Colonel of the Corps of Royal Artillery, a member of the Council, and one of the Judges of the Island of Antigua. She had issue Sir Francis, the present Baronet, and two daughters.

SIR CHARLES ASGILL, BART.

Lately. Sir Charles Asgill, bart. a General of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of the 11th regt. of foot. He was the third child and only son of Sir Chas. first bart. by his second wife, a daughter of Daniel Pratville, esq. secretary to Sir Benjamin Harris, Ambassador at the Court of Madrid.

Sir Charles entered the service on the 27th of February, 1778, as an Ensign in the 1st Foot Guards, and obtained a Lieutenancy, with the rank of Captain, in the same regiment, on February 3, 1781. He went to America in the same year, joined the army under the command of the Marquis Cornwallis, served the whole of the campaigns, was taken prisoner with the army in October, at the siege of York Town in Virginia, and sent up the country, where he remained till May 1782, at which period all the Captains of that army were ordered by General Washington to assemble and draw lots, that one might be selected to suffer death, by way of retaliation,

tion, for the death of an American officer Captain Hardy, whom our Government refused to deliver up, for political reasons, although General Washington demanded it. The lot fell on Sir Charles Asgill, and he was, in consequence, conveyed under a strong escort, to the place intended for his execution, in the Jerseys, where he remained in prison, enduring peculiar hardships for the space of six months, expecting daily that his execution would take place.

Sir Charles was unexpectedly released from his confinement by an Act of Congress, passed at the intercession of the Queen of France, who, deeply affected by a most eloquent and pathetic appeal from his mother Lady Asgill, humanely interfered, and obtained his release. He returned to England on parole, and shortly after went to Paris to make his acknowledgments to the Queen of France, for having saved his life.

He succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1778; married in 1788, Jemima-Sophia, dau. of Adm. Sir Chaloner Ogle, knt. He was soon after appointed Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and promoted on the 3d of March, 1790, to a Company in the Guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was ordered, towards the end of 1793, to the Continent, joined the army under the Duke of York, served the campaign in Flanders, was present during the whole of the retreat through Holland, in the severe winter of 1794, and subsequently returned to England. He received the rank of Colonel on the 26th of February, 1795, and commanded a battalion of the Guards the same year, at Warley Camp. He was appointed, in 1797, Brigadier-General on the Staff in Ireland; received the rank of Major-General the 1st of January, 1798, and was very actively employed during the rebellion of that year. He was appointed Colonel of the 46th foot the 9th of May, 1800, and placed in the command of the garrison of Dublin, and occasionally of the Camps of Instruction, which were formed on the Curragh. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-General on the 1st of January, 1805, and appointed Colonel of the 5th West India regiment in February, 1806. He obtained the Coloneley of the 85th foot in October, 1806, and that of the 11th foot on the 25th February, 1807, for which regiment he raised a 2d battalion in the space of six months.

Sir Charles Asgill continued on the Staff till 1812, and was promoted on the 4th of June, 1814, to the rank of General.

He was educated in a thorough knowledge of the multifarious services and duties of a military life, which has been carried into practice to his own fame, and the advantage of his country. His services in the American war, as a Captain of the Guards, were of a pre-eminent nature, and he also distinguished himself in the revolutionary war, and particularly during the rebellion in Ireland.

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM LAMBTON.

Jan 20. At Hingin Ghaut, 50 miles South of Nagpoor, while proceeding in the execution of his duty from Hydrabad towards Nagpoor, Lieut.-col Wm. Lambton, Superintendent of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey in India.

The Annals of the Royal and Asiatic Society bear ample testimony to the extent and importance of the labours of Colonel Lambton, in his measurement of an arc of the meridian in India, extending from Cape Comorin, in lat. 8. 23. 10. to a new base line, measured in lat. 21. 6, near the village of Takoorkera, 15 miles S E. from the city of Ellichpore, a distance exceeding that measure by the English and French geometers, between the parallels of Greenwich and Tormentara in the Island of Minorca.

It was the intention of Colonel Lambton to have extended the arc to Agra, in which case the meridian line would have passed at short distances from Bhopaul, Serange, Nurwur, Gualiar, and Dholpore. At his advanced age, he despaired of health and strength remaining for further exertion; otherwise it cannot be doubted that it would have been a grand object of his ambition to have prolonged it through the Dooab, and across the Himalays, to the 32d degree of North latitude. If this vast undertaking had been achieved, and that it may yet be completed is not improbable, British India will have to boast of a much larger unbroken meridian line than has been before measured on the surface of the globe.

Though the measurement of the Arc of the Meridian was the principal object of the labours of Colonel Lambton, he extended his operations to the East and West, and the set of triangles covers great part of the Peninsula of India, defining with the utmost precision the situation of a very great number of principal places in latitude, longitude, and elevation; and affording a sure basis for an amended Geographical Map, which is now under preparation. The triangulation also connects the Coromandel and Malabar coasts in numerous important points, thus supplying the best

best means of truly laying down the shape of those coasts, and rendering an essential service to navigation.

It was the Colonel's intention to have himself carried the meridian line as far North as Agra, and he detached his first assistant, Captain Everest, of the Bengal Artillery, to extend a series of triangles Westward to Bombay, and when that service should be completed Eastward to Point Palmyras, and probably Fort William, by which extensive and arduous operation, the three Presidencies of India would be connected, and several obvious advantages gained to geography and navigation. But it is in the volumes of the proceedings of various learned Societies, that the accounts of the labours of this veteran philosopher, whose loss we lament, must be looked for, and who for 22 years carried on his operations in the ungenial climate with unabated zeal and perseverance, and died full of years and conscious of a well-deserved reputation.—*Madras Gazette, Feb.* 25, 1823.

JOHN GROSVENOR, ESQ.

June 30. At Oxford, in his 81st year, John Grosvenor, esq. the celebrated Surgeon of that place. Mr. Grosvenor was the son of Stephen Grosvenor, gent. Sub-Treasurer of Christ Church, in the University of Oxford, by Sarah, daughter of Rev. —— Tottie, Vicar of Eccleshal, and was descended from a long line of ancestors for many years settled at Ongarsheath in the parish of Ashley, Staffordshire, a younger branch of the family of that name which came over with the Conqueror, and of which the elder is ennobled in the person of Earl Grosvenor, of Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

Mr. Grosvenor was educated under Mr. Russell of Worcester, a gentleman of great eminence in his profession; and after walking the hospitals in London, at a very early period of life, obtained the situation of House Surgeon to the Lock Hospital. From this place he moved, in the year 1768, to Oxford, upon the invitation of his uncle Dr. Tottie, Canon of Christ Church (the author of the well-known Sermons, and of the admirable Epitaph on Bishop Hough in Worcester Cathedral), a person then of great influence, and under whose appointment Mr. Stephen Grosvenor had, by accepting an office of no great consideration at Christ Church, endeavoured to retrieve the prodigality of his father and grandfather, by which the estates of the family had been entirely dilapidated. Soon after his settlement at Oxford, Mr. Grosvenor succeeded to the place of Anatomical Surgeon on Dr. Lee's foundation, which recommended him to the friendship of Dr. Parsons, the Reader under that endowment, and the most popular physician ever known in Oxford, between whom and himself the closest intimacy afterwards subsisted, and which introduced him also into full practice at Christ Church. In this situation he distinguished himself by extraordinary skill and knowledge, and occasionally in the absence of the Reader, he lectured to the Students on topics applicable to the dissection of the day. Mr. Grosvenor gradually obtained considerable reputation as a Surgeon; and on the death of Sir Charles Nourse, he found himself in complete possession not only of nearly all the business in the University and City, but of that also on every side within 30 miles of Oxford. At one period he might be said almost wholly to have lived on horseback. Though urged frequently, from the confidence reposed in his judgment, to enlarge the sphere of his exertions, he most scrupulously and most honourably acted on the distinction preserved at Oxford between the different branches of the medical profession, between the physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries; and while he never condescended to soil his fingers with the preparations of pharmacy, he constantly refused at the same time to invade the province of the physician. He practised simply as a Surgeon, in the proper and strict sense of the word. In the talents which belong to this profession, he probably never was surpassed. With powers of discrimination, which enabled him in the most difficult cases to form a correct opinion, he united a firmness of mind which disposed him instantly on the exigency to act on it; and in the performing of the necessary operation, while his skill and anatomical knowledge secured the patient from all danger, the softness and delicacy of his touch, the unfailing and almost magical dexterity of his hand, contributed greatly to lessen the pain, and assuage the terrors with which the exhibitions of surgical skill are too often attended.

—— Subitoque omnis de corpore fugit
Quippe dolor; omnis fletit imo vulnere sanguis.
Jamque secuta manum, nullo cogente, sagitta
Excidit, atque novæ rediere in pristina vires.

As his assistance was called in by the country practitioners in all cases of difficulty and importance, his experience was not less than that of a metropolitan operator; and from hence probably he derived

derived that confidence and firmness, without which no certainty of result can be expected, and no expertness can exist. He was no friend to a frequent and copious administration of medicines, from a want of confidence in their virtues, where lightly or indiscriminately applied; but in cases where the use of specifics was required, he exacted a faithful and rigid attention to his prescriptions. Elevated greatly above his Provincial contemporaries by his superior eminence, he was a stranger to the feelings of jealousy, and never resorted to those arts of detraction which sometimes disgrace professional competition. Of himself and his own successful career he never spoke; he left his services to speak for themselves, fully persuaded that no efforts are more generally abortive than those of the person who tries by sounding the trumpet of his own merits to swell his importance beyond its proper limits. In the latter period of his practice, Mr. Grosvenor rendered himself justly celebrated throughout the kingdom by the application of friction to lamenesses or imperfections of motion, arising from stiff or diseased joints. He had first used it with success in a complaint of his own, a morbid affection of the knee; and by degrees its efficacy was so acknowledged that he was visited by patients from the most distant parts, of the highest rank and respectability; among others, by Mr. Hey, the able surgeon of Leeds, whose life has been given to the public by Mr. Pearson of Golden-square. Those who have benefited by the process recommended by him, and pursued under his own immediate superintendance, in cases of this sort, and from total inability have been restored to a free use of their limbs, are best able to attest his merits. That he was scarcely in any instance known to fail, was perhaps attributable to the circumstance that he used his utmost efforts to dissuade from coming to Oxford to try the experiment every one, of whose case, from previous communications, he entertained any doubt. Possessed at this time of affluence, he became very indifferent about business, and at a time of life when he was still capable of active exertions, and his strength was but little impaired, he began to contract his practice. This he effected by resigning, in the first instance, the Anatomical Surgeonship at Christ Church, by declining his University avocations, and gradually withdrawing himself from country journies and attendances. For the last ten years of his life, he had wholly given up his profession, except in the instances of his rubbing patients, and those also he discouraged as much as possible. In his general deportment, Mr. Grosvenor was reserved, and frequently taciturn, especially among those of his own sex; but in the company of ladies, his unsociable disposition dissipated; he became lively and jocular, and indulged in an easy raillery and playful badinage which never failed to delight highly the younger part of his fair auditors. He had indeed naturally a strong turn to humour, which, however, he was seldom inclined to indulge, and which he coerced within very narrow bounds.

About 50 years ago he was strongly suspected (we believe without reason) of being the author of a series of poetical Letters, in the style of the Bath Guide, which severely ridiculed the foibles, and laughed at the amusements of the civic *noblesse* of Oxford. These things, however, have long passed away, and are now forgotten; and the few belles (now grandmothers) who survive, perhaps will readily forgive the satirist (whoever he was), from whose verses their best title to earthly immortality is derived. Mr. Grosvenor was also endowed with literary talents, which he had but little leisure to cultivate, and took no pains to divulge.

In 1795 he became, on the death of his friend Mr. William Jackson, the University Printer, who, 40 years before, with the assistance of Bonnell Thornton, T. Warton, and Colman, had established the Oxford Journal, the chief proprietor of that publication, of which he took on himself the editorship, an occupation which he easily performed during his breakfast hour each morning, when the London newspapers arrived. In his hands it continued to be, though assailed by rival competitors, one of the most widely circulated and profitable weekly prints—a proof that respectability of management is a match in general for the attractions of novelty, and even the boastings of pretension.

In his private and professional character, Mr. Grosvenor was a bountiful benefactor to the poor; of which no stronger evidence need be given than that for forty years he had his surgery open from eight to ten in the morning, during which time he not only gratuitously administered his own skill to all who needed it, but also supplied at his own expence, where wanted, medicines, by orders on the neighbouring druggist's shop.

He was twice married; first, to Anne, daughter of —— Hough, esq. of the East India Company's service, and widow of John

John Parsons, M. D. Clinical Professor and Anatomical Reader in the University of Oxford; and secondly, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Charles Marsack, esq. of Caversham Park, in the county of Oxford. He left no issue by either marriage.

OCTAVIUS GILCHRIST, ESQ. F.S.A.

June 30. At Stamford, co. Lincoln, in his 44th year, Octavius Gilchrist, esq. F.S.A. a distinguished literary character. His father served during the German war as lieutenant and surgeon in the 3d regt. of Drag. Guards, but upon the return of this regiment to England, he quitted the service, and retired to Twickenham, where the subject of this memoir was born in 1779. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford.

He was brother to Mr. A. R. Gilchrist, an artist of considerable genius, who formerly resided at Oxford, and died upwards of 20 years since at Cambridge. He left the University to assist a relation engaged in trade at Stamford, which he afterwards carried on for his own benefit. In 1804 he married the daughter of Mr. James Nowlan, of the Hermitage, London. He was a writer in the Quarterly Review, and contributed some Notes to Mr. Gifford's edition of Ben Jonson's Works.

Mr. Gilchrist published, "Examination of the charges of Ben Jonson's enmity towards Shakspeare," 8vo, 1808. (see vol. LXXIX. p. 53.)—"The Poems of Richard Corbet, Bp. of Norwich, with notes, and a Life of the Author," 8vo, 1808. (see vol. LXXVIII. p. 1169.)—"Letter to W. Gifford, esq. on a late edition of Ford's Plays," 8vo, 1811.

Early in 1814 Mr. Gilchrist printed, but we believe never circulated, proposals for publishing a "Select Collection of Old Plays, in 15 vols. 8vo; with Biographical Notices, and Notes critical and explanatory." It was the expectation of Mr. Gilchrist, "not only to include within 15 vols. a series of Dramas sufficiently numerous and varied to illustrate the rise and progress of the English Stage, but to comprehend every histrionic production of what may be called the minor dramatic writers anterior to the Revolution, in his judgment worthy of preservation." The Series was to have included the Collections of Dodsley, Reed, and Hawkins. To these were to have been added selections from the works of Greene, Peele, Lodge, Nash, and others, equally interesting from their rarity and literary merit. With specimens of Masques and Pageants by Peele, Middleton, and Haywood. When we consider the fitness of Mr. Gilchrist as Editor of such a Collection, it must ever be a matter of regret, that he did not complete his intentions; but a flimsy periodical work, entitled "Old Plays," deterred the proprietors from venturing on a publication, that must of necessity have borne a similar title.

It should be noticed of Mr. Gilchrist, that to his article in the London Mag. we are indebted for the late controversial tracts on the Life and Writings of Pope (see our vol. XCI. i. pp. 291. 533).

REV. DR. LEDWICH.

Aug. 8. At his house, York-street, Dublin, in his 84th year, the Rev. Edw. Ledwich, LL.D. F.S.A. of London and Scotland, and Member of most of the distinguished literary societies of Europe; a learned and industrious Antiquary and Topographer. He was a native of Ireland; and fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, Vicar of Aghaboe in Queen's County, Secretary to the Committee of Antiquaries of the Royal Irish Academy; and formerly a resident at Old Glas Durrow. In 1789 Mr. Gough acknowledged his obligations to Mr. Ledwich and other curious gentlemen of Ireland, "for an excellent comprehensive View of the Government of that kingdom, from the earliest times to the latest Revolution in it," inserted in his most valuable edition of Camden's Britannia.

In 1790 this learned and elegant Antiquary published a most valuable volume entitled "Antiquities of Ireland," (see vols. LX. p. 150; LXII. p. 636 *et seq.*) and which came out in Numbers, containing a large collection of entertaining and instructive essays on the remoter antiquities of that island. He opened his work with establishing the *Scandinavian* origin of the Irish, herein differing from their vulgar national tales concerning Noah's grand-daughters Partholanus and Milesius, but grounding what he advanced on the succession of writers from Camden to Warton. For having called in question the legendary history of St. Patrick, which he invalidated as a fiction invented long after the time when he is said to have lived, besides critically examining the several works ascribed to him, and other tales of the dark ages, he was attacked by some Antiquaries of the Roman Catholic persuasion, who allowed their bigoted attachment to their religion to supersede what had been obtained by indefatigable research. This opposition was predicted by our Magazine on the first appearance of the work (see vol. LX. p. 150).

When the late celebrated Capt. Grose went

went to Dublin for the purpose of completing his noble design, "to illustrate the antiquities of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland," he formed an acquaintance with this gentleman, urged by the above-mentioned excellent specimen of his consanguinity in authorship. Upon his death, which shortly followed, Mr. Ledwich, at the request of the publisher, became the editor of "The Antiquities of Ireland," in two volumes, 4to; and with great liberality and the utmost success, engaged in the laudable design of completing what his predecessor had begun, but did not live to carry it on to any considerable extent. The first volume of this valuable work came out in 1794, and the second in 1796.

In the same year as the second volume of the above national work was published, he produced a judicious, informing, and interesting work, in imitation of the Scotch Clergy, who, under the encouragement of Sir John Sinclair, conducted their statistical enquiries with such success in their own country. It was entitled "A Statistical Account of the Parish of Aghaboe, in the Queen's County," 1796, 8vo.

Besides the above works, he contributed to the volumes of the Archæologia, a "Dissertation on the Religion of the Druids," inserted in vol. VII. p. 303, and "Observations on our own antient Churches," vol. VIII. p. 165.

Mr. Ledwich was a member of a little society for investigating the antiquities of Ireland, at the head of which was the Right Hon. Wm. B. Conyngham, Teller of the Exchequer at Dublin; but which was dissolved, it is said, in consequence of the free pleasantry with which Mr. Ledwich treated certain reveries circulated among them; and occasionally alluded to in his Antiquities of Ireland.

REV. CAYLEY ILLINGWORTH, D.D. F.S.A.

Aug. 28. At his house, Scampton, Lincolnshire, in his 65th year, the Rev. Cayley Illingworth, D.D. F.S.A. Archdeacon of Stow, Rector of Scampton and of Epworth, Vicar of Stainton, and one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for the parts of Lindsey *.

His loss will be long felt and lamented, not only by his family and friends, to whom he was endeared by uniform kindness of heart, a generous temper, and a disposition peculiarly social, but by the country at large, whose able servant he has been for a period of nearly forty years.

In the Church, his manner was dignified, his elocution solemn and impressive; his doctrines those of the Liturgy; equally opposed to infidel sophistry and to gloomy fanaticism.

He had a mind at once capable of judicial research and literary accomplishment. The "Topographical Account of Scampton," published in the year 1810, is the only work of taste which his more important engagements allowed him leisure to indulge in. The profits of it he devoted to the charitable fund for the widows and orphans of distressed Clergymen.

As a Magistrate, Dr. Illingworth was indeed eminent. To use a homely phrase, he was a thorough man of business. At his entrance into public life, he found himself imperiously called upon by the circumstances of the times, to take a large share in the civil administration of the County. He at once devoted himself to its duties with a vigour which never relaxed, indefatigable patience, and unshrinking intrepidity, regardless of that obloquy which ever attends the inflexible exercise of justice.

Such a man is a public treasure, the true constitutional bulwark, both of personal property and of national liberty.

* His marriage is recorded in Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 451. Dr. Illingworth has left a widow, two sons, and four daughters.

G. FINCH HATTON, ESQ.

Lately. George-Finch Hatton, esq. of Eastwell, Kent, first cousin and heir presumptive to the Earl of Winchilsea. He was the eldest son of the Hon. Edward Finch, late Ambassador to the King of Sweden, and Plenipotentiary to the States General, who took the name of Hatton, pursuant to the will of his aunt, Anne, youngest daughter and coheir of Viscount Hatton (by Elizabeth, sister and coheir of Peter Haslewood, esq. of Maidwell, co. Northampton). His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer, bart. sister to late Countess of Winchilsea. He was born June 30, 1747, married Dec. 10, 1785, Elizabeth-Mary, eldest dau. of David Murray, second Earl of Mansfield, by whom he had George-William Finch Hatton, who is married, and other issue.

THOMAS GIFFARD, ESQ.

Aug. 1. After a long indisposition, in his 60th year, Thomas Giffard, esq. of Chillington, co. Stafford. Mr. Giffard was a Roman Catholic, and spent the greater part of his days on his ancient family estate. He was in early life one of the favoured and intimate friends of his present Majesty. They were then thought (says a contemporary) to be two

two of the most accomplished men in Europe.

In 1788 he married the Hon. Charlotte, second daughter of William second Lord Viscount Courtenay, who survives him; and by whom he has left issue five sons (the eldest of whom, Thomas William, born March 28, 1789, succeeds to the estate) and seven daughters.

Mr. Giffard had his full share of eccentricities; but among other good qualities, he was never known to forfeit his word: this he always held as sacred as his bond.

The first mention we find of this respectable family—a family distinguished by deeds of chivalry and valour,—not inferior to many in the British Peerage in antient, pure, and noble lineage—and who have inherited the estates on which they resided ever since the period of the Norman Conquest,—is in Erdeswick's "Survey of Staffordshire;" and is as follows—"I take it that at the time of the Conquest, Chillington was the inheritance of Will'us filius Corbution; who held the same of the Bishop: for after, about the time of King Stephen, Peter Corbeson gave the same (as I take it) in frank marriage with Margaret, his sister, to Peter Giffard; which Peter I take to be a younger son of some of the Giffards, Earls (Dukes) of Buckingham." In early periods many members of this family have held high and important stations in the county:—Thomas Giffard, of Chillington and Carswall Castle, in the 12th year of the reign of Henry IV.; John Giffard, 9th of Henry VIII.; Sir John Giffard, knt. 13th and 17th of Henry VIII.; Thomas Giffard, 21st Henry VIII.; Sir John Giffard, knt. 22d and 23d Henry VIII.; Sir Thomas Giffard, knt. 1st Mary, who was also elected a Representative in Parliament for the County; and John Giffard, 15th Elizabeth; were Sheriffs of the County.

A visit from Queen Elizabeth to an ancestor of Mr. Giffard at Chillington in 1575, is noticed in the new Edition of the "Progresses" of that illustrious Queen, vol. I. p. 535; and it is probable, and we hope to ascertain the fact, that the family was frequently honoured by a visit from King James the First, who was several times in Staffordshire.

After the battle of Worcester, Colonel Giffard was instrumental in the preservation of his Majesty Charles the Second, whom he sheltered on his estate at the White Ladies, till a place of better concealment was provided at Boscobel.

Aug. 14, the remains of late Mr. Giffard were removed from Chillington Hall for interment in the antient cemetery of the family, situated in the chancel of Brewood. After the obsequies, according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, had been performed, the body was laid in state. The coffin lay under a black velvet pall; at each end were placed branches, in which large wax lights were burning; at the top of the room stood a marble bust of the deceased, a crape scarf hanging from the shoulder to the bottom of the pedestal, and in the centre of the room was placed a hatchment, emblazoned with the arms of Giffard, impaling those of *Courtenay*. The exterior coffin had a plate, with the following inscription: "Thomas Giffard, of Chillington, in the county of Stafford, esq. died Aug. 1, 1823, aged 59 years."

The cavalcade attending his funeral reached nearly a mile in length, and as it slowly proceeded along the extensive avenue in front of the Hall—the throng of people accumulating as it advanced, produced an effect of imposing and melancholy grandeur.

EDWARD QUIN, ESQ.

July 7. At Sheerness, Edward Quin, esq. The literary acquisitions and talents of this gentleman were of no ordinary description, and for a considerable time powerfully contributed to the public press of the Metropolis. He was a native of Ireland; and, for a few years, made a conspicuous figure in the City Senate; into which he was first elected as one of the Representatives of the extensive Ward of Farringdon Without, in December 1805. In private life he was distinguished for social qualities, good humour, manly spirit, easy manners, and instructive as well as amusing conversation.

MR. SAMPSON PERRY.

Lately. Suddenly, aged 78, Mr. Sampson Perry, a person formerly connected with the Press, in the situation of proprietor and editor. It appeared from the evidence on the Coroner's Inquest, that he had latterly become very considerably in debt, and but two days before attended the Insolvent Debtors' Court, when no opposing creditor appearing, he was declared entitled to his discharge. He returned from the Court in exceeding good spirits, to Southampton-street, where he had held a house for 22 years, merely to dinner, as the officer who accompanied him was ordered to take him back to prison, whence, on the following day, he would have been discharged, had he lived. Mrs. Perry had prepared some dinner, to which he sat down, laughing and making some humorous observations; but, just as he was conveying some food to his mouth, he fell back in

his

his chair, exclaiming, "Lord have mercy upon us!" and instantly expired. Surgeons were sent for, but the vital spark had fled: and, on examining the body internally, it was discovered his death was occasioned by the rupture of the main artery of the heart.

He was born at Aston, near Birmingham, and was educated in the medical profession. His life had been full of vicissitudes, and he had many narrow escapes with his life, in situations of great danger.

He was many years ago Surgeon to the Middlesex Militia, and a vender of a nostrum for the cure of the stone and gravel; but devoting himself to political pursuits, he became, in 1796, the editor of a scandalous paper called "The Argus, or General Observer of the Moral, Political, and Commercial World." This publication, at the commencement of the French Revolution, was distinguished for its virulence and industry in disseminating republican doctrines. For a libel in this journal, the publisher was prosecuted and convicted, on which he withdrew to Paris, where he contracted an intimacy with Tom Paine, and other demagogues; but the reign of terror made that capital too dangerous for him. He was imprisoned nine times in French prisons; and during the reign of Robespierre, he was confined with Thomas Paine, and was by Robespierre condemned to death, without the then thought unnecessary form of trial. He escaped his dreadful doom by the following singular fortunate circumstance:—his prison or cell-door was hung upon a swivel, and by the least motion would turn round any way. The custom was to mark with red chalk the doors of the cells of those who were condemned to death, and his door was marked; but the turnkey leaving the cell in the morning appointed for execution, accidentally let the door turn round, not observing by this motion the door was reversed, and the "mark of death" was inside instead of being out. Before he noticed the circumstance, the officers of execution arrived, and took from every cell marked with red chalk the victims of revolutionary fury; and perceiving Mr. Perry's cell not marked, they passed it, and when the gaoler again came round and opened the door, he was thunderstruck on finding Mr. Perry and Paine alive; but ere the gaoler had time to apprise any person, he was shot by some of the infuriated mob who had just burst open the prison, and who liberated the captives just as the monster Robespierre was led bleeding to the scaffold.

After this he returned to England, where he was taken up on the outlawry which he had incurred by not appearing for judgment on his former conviction. He remained in Newgate till a change of Ministry, and then was liberated. During this period he maintained his wonted spirit, and employed himself in translating from the French, and in a variety of literary works. He afterwards purchased the Statesman, which he edited for two or three years, and then resold it. Since that time he has been engaged in some political adventures.

He published "A Treatise on the Lues Gonorrhæa, and Tabes Dorsalis," 1786, 8vo.—"A Philosophical and Historical Sketch of the French Revolution," 1795, 2 vols. 8vo.—"The Origin of Government compatible with and founded on the Constitutional object of the Corresponding Society," 1797, in 8vo.

A few years since, he married a second time; has left a widow and a young family in great distress.

HENRY FRYER, ESQ.

Lately. At Stamford, Henry Fryer, esq. a most benevolent gentleman, as the following account of the charities which he bequeathed at his death will show:

"The interest of 2000*l.* perpetually to be applied for the use of the poor widows of Bedesmen who at their deaths were upon the foundation of Lord Burghley's Hospital in St. Martin's, and Truesdale's Hospital in Stamford;—the interest of 1000*l.* perpetually to the trustees of Hopkins's Hospital; of the like sum to the trustees of Williamson's Callis; of the like sum to the trustees of All Saints' Callis; and of the like sum to the trustees of Snowden's Hospital, for the poor widows for the time being on those establishments in Stamford, which were before very scantily endowed;—the interest of two sums of 50*l.* to be annually applied in the purchase of meat during the winter for the use of the poor of Stainfield, in the parish of Morton, near Bourn, and of Folksworth in Huntingdonshire; and the interest of 100*l.* to be distributed by the Vicar of St. Martin's yearly at Christmas among twenty poor widows of that parish. To the Blue-coat School in Stamford, 100*l.*; to the National School for Girls in Stamford, 100*l.*; to the Sunday School in St. Martin's, 100*l.*; to the Peterborough Clergy Charity 100*l.*; to the Lincoln Clergy Charity, 100*l*; to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge 100*l.*, to

to the Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts 100*l.*; to the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb 100*l.*; to the School for Indigent Blind 100*l.*; and to the Philanthrophic Society 100*l.*—There is a bequest of 1000*l.* for charitable purposes at the discretion of the executors; and the whole residue of the personal estate, which we understand is considerable, is given towards the establishment of a General Infirmary for the town of Stamford and the county of Rutland and surrounding country, if by the co-operation of benevolent individuals that object shall be carried into effect within a limited time,—or if not, then the fund is disposed of in favour of existing Infirmaries or Hospitals."

M. DE LALANDE.

The Sciences have sustained a severe loss by the death of M. De Lalande, the intelligent and indefatigable traveller, who returned last year from the Cape of Good Hope, laden with the natural productions of South America. He had penetrated further than any of his predecessors, and corrected many of the mistakes of Le Vaillant. Rhinoceros, hippopotamus, &c. had fallen by his hand; and he had brought numerous spoils to enrich the Musée de Jardin des Plantes. A more able naturalist was never employed to augment that admirable collection.

MRS. BOOTH GREY.

July 4. At Knutsford, Cheshire, Mrs. Booth Grey. She was the daughter of Charles Mainwaring, of Bromborough, Cheshire, esq.; and was married May 10, 1782, to the Hon. Booth Grey, second son of Harry Grey, fourth Earl of Stamford, &c. M.P. for Leicester (who died March 4, 1802, see vol. LXXII. i. p. 377), by whom she had one son, Booth Grey, and one daughter, Elizabeth-Kinaston.

MRS. POCHIN.

July 15. At her seat at Bosworth Park, co. Leicester, Mrs. Eleanor-Frances Pochin. She was the daughter of Sir Wolstan Dixie, 4th bt. (who died in 1766) by Theodosia, younger dau. of H. Wright, of Mobberley, Cheshire, esq. (by Purefoy his wife, dau. of Sir Willoughby Aston, knt.) She was born in 1746, and married the late Colonel George Pochin, of Bourne Abbey, co. Lincoln, (who died May 13, 1798,) but had no issue. She succeeded to the family estate on the death of her half-brother Sir Wolstan Dixie, bart. in 1806 (see vol. LXXVI. 93. 198.); but the Baronetage descended to her second cousin, Sir Beaumont-Joseph Dixie, the 6th bart. He died unmarried in 1814 (LXXXIV. i. 191.) and was succeeded by his brother, Sir William Willoughby Wolstan, the present and seventh Baronet *.

MRS. ANNE HAWKINS.

Lately. At Banham Rectory, Norfolk, aged 70, Anne Hawkins, wife of John Hawkins, esq. and mother of Sir John Hawkins, bart. of Kelston House, Bath. She was eldest dau. of Joseph Colbourne, esq. was married in April, 1799, to John Hawkins, esq. eldest son of Sir Cæsar, 1st bart. but he dying May 7, 1785, before his father, the Baronetcy descended to his eldest son, the grandson of the 1st bart. also Sir Cæsar, who dying unmarried July 2, 1793, the Baronetcy descended to his brother, the present Sir John-Cæsar Hawkins, bart. She had issue, besides the above two Baronets, one son and one daughter, married in August 1780 to George Thornhill, esq.

MRS. PEARSON.

Feb. 14. Mrs. Eglington-Margaret Pearson, long celebrated for her exquisite works in stained glass. The two sets from the cartoons of Raphael were in succession exhibited some years since, and obtained universal admiration, the first purchased by the Marquess of Landsdown, the brother of the present noble Peer, the last by Sir Gregory Page Turner; a third set she finished about 18 months ago, and in consequence of the application and confinement, produced a complaint which terminated her existence. This set is considered as surpassing the former; many smaller pieces she has likewise left behind, sufficient to secure her immortality in the annals of the art. As a woman of sense and education, she will be long remembered with respect, and the recollection of her warm and friendly disposition will be fondly cherished by her surviving friends, and her afflicted partner. She was the daughter of the celebrated Mr. Samuel Paterson, and Miss Hamilton of the noble families of Kennedy, Cochran, and Cassilis, in North Britain, concerning both, our Magazine of Nov. 1792, and Feb. 1793, contains copious particulars.

* Debrett's Baronetage is, we believe, incorrect. The children there given to Sir Beaumont-Joseph Dixie were his brothers and sisters, the offspring of the Rev. Beaumont Dixie, vicar of St. Peter's, Derby.

CLERGYMEN

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

March 7. At Serampore, the Rev. *Wm. Ward*, of *cholera morbus*. He was ill only one day, and the progress of the disease was so rapid and violent, as to incapacitate him from conversation. The literary labours of Mr. Ward, his efforts for upwards of 20 years in printing the Sacred Scriptures in the languages of the East, and his indefatigable ardour in evangelising the natives of Hindostan, endeared him to thousands; and his death will be deplored as a serious loss to the Christian world. About 25 years ago he resided at Hull, and edited the *Hull Advertiser*.

July 1. At the Manse of Newhills, in which parish he had been 25 years Minister, the Rev. *George Allan*, in the 66th year of his age, and 41st of his ministry.

July 2. Aged 64, the Rev. *Richard Freer*, of Cumberland-street, Shoreditch, Independent Minister, and father of Mrs. Thongar, of Hull.

July 8. At Preston, of apoplexy, the Rev. *John Harrison*, Incumbent Curate of Grimsaigh, near Preston, and late one of the Masters of the Free Grammar School at the latter place. He was instituted to the Curacy of Grimsaigh in 1799, by the Vicar of Preston. This gentleman was preparing for publication an *Entymological Enchyridion*, great part of which is printed; and what renders it more remarkable is, that at the time of his death he was transcribing part of the copy, and that moment writing the line "subpœna, a *summons*," the ink of which was wet on the paper when he was found a lifeless corpse on the floor, his spirit having been *summoned* to the bar of the Almighty.

July 8. At Shrubbery-cottage, Walworth, aged 72, the Rev. *Thomas Stretton*.

July 15. Aged 72, the Rev. *Benjamin Holmes*, B.D. Rector of Freshwater, Isle of Wight. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. 1781, and M.A. 1784; and was presented to the above living in 1791 by his College.

July 17. At Church-house, Leatherhead, Surrey, after a long and painful illness, aged 52, the Rev. *John Atkinson*, late of Epsom.

July 20. At Bramley, the Rev. *W. Midgley*, aged 49; he had been a travelling preacher in the Old Methodist Connexion upwards of 25 years.

July 25. At his house in Derry, the Right Rev. *Charles O'Donnell*, D.D. Roman Catholic titular Bishop of the Diocese of Derry, at the age of 76. His mitre devolves to the Right Rev. Dr. M'Laughlin, for many years his coadjutor in the Episcopal office, and formerly Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Raphoe. From Friday evening till Sunday evening the body lay in episcopal state, dressed according to usage, in splendid canonicals.

July 28. The Rev. *Wm. Moorchouse*, aged 81. For more than half a century he had discharged the duties of a Christian Pastor to the Independent Church at Highfield, Huddersfield, with fidelity and success. He was the author of "The Tears of Gratitude, a Sermon preached at West Melton, near Rotherham, on the Death of the Rev. Edw. Williams, D.D." 1813, 8vo.

July 31. By the overturning of a coach at Shelley, in which he was a passenger, the Rev. *George Sargeant*. He had travelled upwards of 30 years as an itinerant preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist connexion, residing the two last years at Scarborough.

Lately. Aged 78, the Rev. *Robert Boog*, D.D. Senior Minister of the Abbey Church of Paisley.

Drowned whilst bathing in a river near Nottingham, aged 44, the Rev. Mr. *Harding*. He had been married only the short space of *eight* weeks; and intended the day on which he was drowned to purchase furniture for a new house that was building for him. Soap and towel were found lying on the bank, his watch was in his hat, and about 70*l*. were found in his pockets. It is conjectured, that about the time he was in the agonies of death, the workmen had just finished the roof of his house, and were huzzaing at the completion of their work. The day following was to have been a day of festivity on the occasion. He was a man of unassuming manners, great kindness, and the most correct conduct; and his memory will be long and deservedly cherished by all who knew him. During the whole period of his residence in that neighbourhood, his chief delight was in diffusing and promoting the glory and love of God, and in relieving the wants of the poor and indigent. The remains of the deceased gentleman were conveyed through Nottingham for interment at Sawley, the great bells at St. Mary's and St. Peter's tolling solemn knells as the corpse passed.

On his passage to England, for the benefit of his health, the Rev. *W. Johnson*.

Aged 89, the Rev. *Joseph Mac Intyre*, Minister of Glenorchy.

Of the yellow fever, after a few days illness, the Rev. *Harry Palmer*, second Chaplain of the Colony of Sierra Leone.

In his 58th year, the Rev. *James Weston*, 23 years Pastor of the Independent Church and congregation in Sherborne. His decease is generally lamented, but most deeply so by his bereaved family and those who knew him best.

At Bronmeirig, after a few days illness, the Rev. *David Williams*, M.A. Head Master of Yetrad Meirig Grammar School, Cardiganshire. He was of Wadham College, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1810.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

July 20. In Curzon-street, May-fair, aged 64, Mary, sister to Sir J. G. Cotterell, bart. M.P.

July 24. In Wilson-street, Finsbury, aged 61, Mr. John Williamson, formerly of Birmingham.

July 27. In Doughty-st. John Sloman, esq. of Wick, near Christchurch.

July 30. At Walcot-place, Lambeth, aged 40, Anne, wife of J. Tod, builder.

At Kilburn Priory, Robert Gray, esq. of the Duchy of Cornwall Office, Somerset-place.

July 31. Aged 28, Mary, wife of C. H. Rhodes, esq. of Walsingham-pl. Lambeth.

Aug. 6. In Albany-road, Camberwell, aged 55, Isaac Rice, esq.

Aug. 16. Anne, the wife of Augustin Sayer, esq. and mother of Dr. Sayer, of Howland-street.

Aug. 18. Aged 66, Margaret, wife of T. Arnott, esq. of Brixton.

At Hammersmith, aged 68, J. Payne, esq.

Aug. 20. At Kensington, Gideon Ardisoft, esq.

Aug. 21. In Tavistock-square, aged 57, Jas. Williamson, esq.

Aug. 23. In London-street, Fitzroy-sq. aged 71, John Wolfe, esq. late of his Majesty's Customs.

Aug. 26. At Richmond, aged 16, Isabella-Francis Crispin, only daughter of John Crispin, esq. British Consul at Oporto.

Aug. 27. At Newington-green, aged 78, Benjamin Hutton, esq. a worthy and respectable silk-weaver and warehouseman for upwards of half a century, at the head of the firm of Hutton, Jackson, and Spurrell, in Friday-street.

Aug. 28. Aged 59, Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Camberwell.

Geo. Walker, esq. of Cheshunt-common, aged 62.

At an advanced age, in Red Lion-square, Anne, widow of late W. Fowle, esq. and sister of the late John Lewis, esq. of Harpton Court, Radnorshire.

Aug. 30. At Greenwich, Martha, wife of E. Bate, esq.

Philip, eldest son of E. Dampier, esq. of Tonbridge-place, New-road.

Aug. 31. At Clapham, aged 82, Richard Medley, esq.

Sept. 1. Robert Houghton, esq. of Conduit-street.

Sept. 4. At Southville, Wandsworth-road, Sam. Godfrey, esq. upwards of 30 years a member of the Stock Exchange; and on the 9th, Sarah, his relict.

Sept. 5. Mrs. Mary Hewson, of Hackney, aged 75.

In Canonbury-lane, aged 71, Jacob Abenatar Pimentel, esq.

Sept. 10. At Peckham, aged 72, W. Carter, esq.

In Norfolk-street, aged 52, Capt. John Henry Lester, of E. I. Company's 16th reg. Bengal Native Infantry.

Sept. 11. Aged 52, P. W. Broadley, esq. of Southwark and Blackheath.

BERKSHIRE. — *Aug.* 2. At Buckhurst-hill, Mary, widow of John Vernon, esq.

Aug. 30. At Southcote-house, Reading, aged 70, the widow of Rev. Gilman Wall.

Sept. 11. At Bill-hill, near Wokingham, aged 51, Catherine, wife of G. J. Cholmondeley, esq.

BUCKS.—*Aug.* 27. At his mother's, Littlecote, Stewkley, Wm. Hedges, esq. of Newbury.

CUMBERLAND. — *Aug.* 29. At Pooley, near Penrith, Christopher Wilson, esq. of Fenchurch-street. While sailing on Thursday evening with a party of ladies on Ullswater Lake, in the act of drawing the charge from one of the barrels of his gun with which he had been shooting, the contents of the other barrel were lodged in his left side. On reaching the shore, and being taken to the inn, medical assistance was procured; but a few hours terminated his existence.

DERBYSHIRE.—At Codnor Park, aged 25, Mr. Royston, solicitor, Belper.

DEVONSHIRE —In Plymouth, Mary-Anne, wife of Lieut. Nicholas Colthurst, of H. M. cutter Vigilant.

Aug. 27. H. Tolcher, esq. formerly Collector of the Customs at Plymouth.

Sept. 2. At Bideford, ... Hammond, M. D.

Sept. 5. At Dawlish, Elizabeth, daughter of late Rev. D. Jenks, of Aldbury, Hertfordshire.

ESSEX. — *Aug.* 26. At Kelvedon, aged 64, Robert Torin, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*May* 20. At Dodington, in her 20th year, Anna-Maria, 6th dau. of Sir Christopher and Lady Bethell Codrington.

Aug. 14. At White Hill, near Hanham, aged 53, George Walker, esq. of the King's Remembrancer's Office, eldest son of the late William Walker, esq. of Drumsheugh, Edinburgh.

HAMPSHIRE.—*July* 15. At Penton, 61, the widow of the late John Pearce, esq. and eldest daughter of the late W. Sweetapple, esq. of Charlton, near Andover.

Aug. 25. At Botley, aged 62, Mr. Richard Hall, an opulent, charitable, and honest farmer.

Sept. 1. At the house of his son-in-law, John S. Moody, esq. Southampton, aged 59, Samuel Silver Taylor, esq. of Hockley, many years an inhabitant of that town.

Sept. 6. At Quarley, near Andover, Diana, eldest dau. of R. Cox, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*Aug.* 14. At Wilcroft, near Hereford, aged 79, J. Williams, esq. of Dartford, Kent.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*June* 17. At Hitchin, aged 72, Timothy Bristow, esq.

KENT

Kent.—At Deal, Mary-Anne, wife of Capt. Frederick Dolge, late King's German Legion, dau. of Capt. Wm. Trueman, late of the 32d reg.

June 30. At Eltham, in his 78th year, John Bowdler, esq. He was an occasional Correspondent to this Magazine, and contributed in our present volume some anecdotes of Amos Green (see Part i. p. 124).

July 23. At Sheerness, Capt. Jenkins, of 12th reg. Foot Guards.

July 27. At Faversham, aged 57, Geo. Smith, esq.

Sept. 8. At Lewisham, Sarah, wife of James Steward, esq.

Lancashire.—*July* 26. At Southfield, near Colne, Rich. Sagar, esq.

Leicestershire.—At Long Whatton, aged 66, John Townley, esq. eldest son of the late Sir C. T. knt. Clarenceux King of Arms to George III.

Aug. 29. At Beaumanor Park, in her 81st year, universally and justly respected, Sarah, wife of Wm. Herrick, esq.

Middlesex.—*Sept.* 10. At Teddington, Samuel Marshall, esq. Sergeant-at-Law, and one of the Justices of the Chester Circuit. He was the author of "A Treatise on the Law of Insurance, in four Books," 1802, 2 vols. 8vo; a work which reached a second edition, in 2 vols. royal 8vo, 1808.

Monmouthshire.—At Pont-y-pool, aged 88, Miss Anne Evans.

At Cowbridge, aged 95, Mrs. Elizabeth Morris.

July 7. Near Pontypool, R. Smith, esq.

Northamptonshire.—*Aug.* 31. At Wellingborough, in her 80th year, Susanna Dowager Lady Isham. She was the dau. of —— Barrett, esq; was married to Sir Justinian Isham, bart. D. C. L. in 1766, and had issue the present Baronet and 10 other children.

Northumberland.—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 53, Nicholas Timperley, esq. of Wanstead, Essex.

Aug. 28. At Haltwhistle, aged 82, at the house of her son-in-law, the Hon. R. Leeson, Anne, relict of Rev. Timothy Neve, D.D. formerly Margaret Professor of Divinity at Oxford, who died in 1798. (See an account of him in vol. lxviii. p. 85.)

Notts.—*Aug.* 24. At Nottingham Castle, aged 84, the relict of T. Plumbe, esq. of Tong Hall, and last surviving grand-child of the late Sir G. Tempest, bart. of Tong Hall.

Oxfordshire.—*Sept.* 6. At her mother's house, at Headington, near Oxford, in her 19th year, Jane, youngest dau. of late Rev. R. B. Bell.

Somersetshire.—At Bath, aged 61, Sir Henry White, of Portsmouth.

Aug. 24. At Chew-Magna, Joseph Dowling, esq. surgeon.

Aug. 27. At Wells, aged 74, Anne, relict of Rev. Dr. Eyre, Canon of Wells and Salisbury, and brother of the Lord Chief Justice Eyre.

Aug. 28. At the house of H. J. Leigh, esq. Taunton, aged 80, Mrs. Anne Dibben, formerly of Fontmell, and late of Sturminster Newton, the last lineal representative of the family of Dibben, of Manston and Fontmell Magna.

Sept. 7. At Frome, Dan. Rossiter, M.D.

Sept. 13. Aged 74, Wm. Warre, esq. of Albany, and of Bradford, co. Somerset.

Staffordshire.—*Lately*, at his seat in Staffordshire, Wm. Shepherd Kinnersly, esq. M.P. for the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

June 1. At Aqualate Hall, in the 8th year of his age, Rich. Fenton-Fletcher Boughey, 5th son of the late Sir John F. Boughey, bt.

Suffolk.—*Lately*, aged about 12 years, William, 2nd son of Sir Philip Broke, bart. of Broke Hall. He was angling in a pond near the house, and fell from a rail upon which he had been sitting. Every expedient which skill could suggest, was for a long time tried, but without effect.

Surrey.—*July* 30. At the White Lodge, Richmond Park, aged 36, Hon. Henry Addington, eldest son of Lord Viscount Sidmouth, Clerk of the Pells to his Majesty's Receipt of the Exchequer. Mr. Addington's health has been long in a very precarious state, but a considerable amendment, which had lately taken place, had afforded a flattering prospect of recovery. The hopes, so raised, were, however, disappointed by a very sudden change, which led to a fatal result in the course of a few hours.

Aug. 18. At Ember Court, aged 71, Robert Taylor, esq.

Aug. 23. At Weston-green, Thames Ditton, John Kaye, esq. late Accountant-General to East India Company at Bombay.

Sept. 2. At Ewell, aged 85, Thomas Williams, esq.

Sussex.—*Aug.* 16. At Brighton, aged 21, Mary, dau. of Capt. G. F. Angels.

Aug. 29. At Hastings, aged 18, Emma, 3d dau. of Francis Brewin, esq. of Kent-road.

Warwickshire.—*Aug.* 15. At Leamington, Prince Kiataria, one of the New Zealand Chiefs, who were exhibiting but a few days ago in Leeds.

Worcestershire.—*Sept.* 2. At Malvern, Worcestershire, Wm. Henry, youngest son of Sir C. T. Palmer, bart. of Wanlip-hall, co. Leic.

Yorkshire.—*Aug.* 2. At Scarbro', after a lingering illness, Lieut. Stopford, R. N.

Aug. 6. At Shelley, occasioned by the overturning of a stage coach, Mr. Lloyd, who has left a wife and family to lament his untimely fate.

Aug. 15. Aged 45, Mr. Geo. Turner, of Hull, bookseller, many years a useful member of the Methodist Society.

Aug. 19. At Beverley, aged 89, Mrs. Claudia Henrietta Gautier.

Aug. 22. Aged 81, Gregory Elsley, esq. of Patrick Brompton.

WALES.—At Ragland, on his road home from Bath, Henry Stokes, esq. of Scotchwell, near Haverfordwest, Coroner for Pembrokeshire.

Aged 74, Thomas Beebee, esq. of Willey Court, near Presteign.

At Swansea, the wife of John Murray, M.D.

April 16. Aged 73, the relict of late Josiah Llewellyn, esq. of Carmarthen.

April 21. At Wynn Hall, Ruabon, John Kenrick, esq.

Aug. 21. At Brecon, Mr. Evan Jones, wheelwright.

SCOTLAND.—At Perth, advanced in age, Mr. Jas. Bell, known by the name of "old Mason Bell." His penurious habits led him to follow the craft of a mendicant, although he was the proprietor of two tenements. He had a goodly store of clothes in his apartment; and in an old stocking, his heir found 120 dollars, besides bank notes to a considerable amount, and a bank receipt for 170*l.* was discovered in another corner of the room.

July 9. At Greenend, near Edinburgh, Richard Barnard, esq.

Aug. 6. At Perth, aged 95, John Stewart, a native of Rannoch; supposed to be amongst the oldest pensioners in Britain, having received pension 65 years, under the reign of three successive Kings. He enlisted in the 42d Regiment, was wounded at the battle of Tinconderago in the first American war, and was discharged at Albany on the 16th October 1758. Ever since that time he has resided at Perth, where he long carried on business. Being of a penurious disposition, he accumulated a large fortune, which now fortunately descends to one who has long been distinguished for his public and private virtues.

Aug. 30. At Lasswade-hill, near Edinburgh, Lady Jane-Mary Boyle, youngest daughter of John, late Earl of Glasgow.

Aug. 31. At Peebles, aged 69, Giles Templeman, esq. late a Bencher of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple.

Sept. 5. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Matthew Miller, King's own Light Infantry, son of Sir William Miller of Glenlee, bart. one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* At Kinsdale, aged 25, Anna, the wife of R. G. Daunt, esq. late of Sproatley, and daughter of the Rev. John Dixon, Vicar of Humbleton, leaving three infant children.

May 10. At Carnew Castle, co. Wicklow, Henry-Seymour, second son of the Rev. Henry Moore.

May 21. At Abbey, co. Tipperary, Mary, wife of Patrick Clarke, esq. of Kildare-street, in that city.

At his house, Merrion-square, Dublin, John White, esq. Barrister-at-Law.

July 12. At Kelso, aged 79, Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late Dr. Wilson, Coldstream.

July 17. The wife of the Rev. John Petherick, Minister of the Congregation of D'Olier-street Chapel, Dublin.

July 27. At Melford-house, the wife of Major Plunkett, of Kinnaird, co. Roscommon, only child of late Gen. Gunning.

Aug. 10. At Brackenstown, near Dublin, aged 80, Alderman R. Manders.

Sept. 7. In consequence of injuries received on the preceding Thursday, by being thrown from his horse, Arthur D'Arcy, esq. of Usher's-street, Dublin.

ABROAD.—*Lately.* At Magdeburgh, after a painful illness, the celebrated Carnot. He had taken refuge at Magdeburgh, since 1815. He was born the 13th of May, 1753: and retained, amidst many seductions, his character for firmness. He was a member of the Executive Directory, and of the Academy of Sciences, and a Lieut.-General of the French army. He accepted of no conspicuous public employment under the regime of Napoleon till the French territory was invaded.

At Paris, W. Dickenson, esq. formerly a mezzotinto engraver.

At Vorsfelt, in Germany, occasioned by reading in the newspapers an account of the melancholy death of her brother, Mr. Richard Hore, who perished in the shipwreck of the *Alert* Liverpool packet, the Baron Von Tempsky. She was married to the Baron Von Tempsky, Colonel in the Brunswick Hussars, with whom she was residing when she received the tidings.

May 5. At Bow (New Hampshire), aged 112 years and 7 months, Samuel Welch.

May 18. Charles Berguer, esq. 22d Dragoons. When at Paris the previous month, he was thrown out of his tilbury, by which accident he had his left shoulder dislocated, and having unfortunately neglected it, a fever ensued, which has cut him off in the bloom of youth.

May 25. At Paris, Capt. Charles Samuel White, R. N.

June 2. Of a disease of the lungs, aged 53, Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, a celebrated officer under Buonaparte.

June 5. At Calais, in his 29th year, on his return from the Continent, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Henry Forster, esq. Barrister-at-Law, a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Commissioner of Bankrupts; and eldest son of the late Joseph Forster, of Seatonburn, co. Northumberland, esq. and an Alderman of Newcastle.

July 10. At Darmstadt, in Germany, George Dayrolles, esq. only son of Thomas Philip Dayrolles, esq. and grandson of Solomon Dayrolles, esq. F.R.S. of Henley Park, co. Surrey, Resident at the Hague, and Minister at Brussels in the reign of George II. and the intimate friend and correspondent

respondent of Philip the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, K.G.

Aug. 8. On board the Mediterranean Packet, from Malta, Capt. George Witts, of the Royal Artillery.

At Grenada, aged 42, A. F. Webster, esq. a native of Grenada, and highly respected in that community. He was most uncommonly large and stout in his person, as may be well imagined, when his corpse weighed 555 pounds. It was impossible, from its bulk, to get the coffin into the door of the house where he lay; his body was, therefore, put into it in the street, and carried to the grave by twenty persons, although the place of interment was not many yards distant.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Aug. 20, to Sept. 23, 1823.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males - 860	1632	Males - 565	1153	2 and 5 100	50 and 60 101
Females - 772		Females - 588		5 and 10 47	60 and 70 87
Whereof have died under two years old			377	10 and 20 48	70 and 80 66
				20 and 30 90	80 and 90 80
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.				30 and 40 110	90 and 100 3
				40 and 50 94	

QUARTERLY AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Sept 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
57 3	32 8	23 10	31 11	37 7	36 3

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Sept. 22, 45*s.* to 50*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Sept. 17, 31*s.* 3¼*d.* per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Sept. 22.

Kent Bags	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*	Kent Pockets	12*l.* 12*s.* to 14*l.* 14*s.*
Sussex Ditto	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*	Sussex Ditto	10*l.* 0*s.* to 13*l.* 0*s.*
Yearling	6*l.* 6*s.* to 9*l.* 0*s.*	Essex Ditto	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*

Farnham, fine, 0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Sept. 22.

St. James's, Hay 6*l.* 0*s.* Straw 2*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* Clover 6*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*—Whitechapel, Hay 5*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* Straw 2*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* Clover 6*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*—Smithfield, Hay 5*l.* 5*s.* Straw 2*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* Clover 6*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Lamb	3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market Sept. 22:	
Veal	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts 3,170	Calves 200.
Pork	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 26,110	Pigs 210.

COALS, Sept. 22: Newcastle, 36*s.* 0*d.* to 44*s.* 6*d.*—Sunderland, 35*s.* 0*d.* to 55*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 41*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 42*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 74*s.* Mottled 82*s.* Curd 86*s.*—CANDLES, 8*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 10*s.* 0*d.*

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCKS, WATER WORKS, FIRE INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT SHARES, (to the 25th of Sept. 1823), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE, (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Removed to No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 2100*l.* 2150*l.* Div. 75*l.* per annum.—Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 372*l.* 376*l.* and 380*l.* (by auction) Div. 12*l.* per annum.—Coventry Canal, 1100*l.* Div 44*l.* per annum.—Birmingham Canal (divided Shares), 310*l.* 315*l.* Div. 12*l.* per annum.—Warwick and Birmingham, 230*l.* Div. 11*l.* per annum.—Neath, 310*l.* with Div. 6*l.* payable 1st of November.—Swansea, 190*l.* with Div. 10*l.* due 1st of November.—Monmouth, 176*l.* Div. 9*l.* per annum.—Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal, 100*l.* ex Div. 5*l.*—Grand Junction, 280*l.* Div. 10*l.* per annum.—Old Union Canal, 76*l.* Div. 4*l.* per annum.—Rochdale, 92*l.* Div. 3*l.* per annum.—Ellesmere, 65*l.* Div. 3*l.* per annum.—Regent's 41*l.* 10*s.*—Thames and Medway, 22*l.*—Portsmouth and Arundel, 25*l.*—Severn and Wye Railway and Canal, 32*l.* Div. 1*l.* 12*s.* per annum.—Lancaster, 27*l.* Div. 1*l.* per annum.—Worcester and Birmingham, 32*l.* Div. 1*l.* per annum.—Wilts and Berks, 6*l.* 5*s.*—Kennet and Avon, 21*l.* Div. 17*s.* per annum.—West India Dock Stock, 195*l.* Div. 10*l.* per annum.—London Dock Stock, 118*l.* Div. 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum.—Globe Assurance, 160*l.* Div. 7*l.* per annum.—Imperial Ditto, 121*l.* with Div. 5*l.* per annum.—Atlas Ditto, 5*l.* 5*s.*—Hope Ditto, 4*l.* 7*s.*—Rock Life Assurance, 2*l.* 18*s.*—East London Water Works, 118*l.* Div. 4*l.* per annum.—Grand Junction Water Works, 64*l.*—Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, 78*l.* Div. 4*l.* per annum.—London Institution, original Shares, 28*l.*—Russell Ditto, 9*l.* 9*s.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 27, to Sept. 26, 1823, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°			*Sept.*	°	°	°		
27	63	74	63	30, 20	fair	12	55	71	60	, 12	fair
28	64	73	59	, 30	fair	13	66	75	61	29, 95	fair
29	60	74	66	, 10	fair	14	60	71	67	, 82	fair
30	60	67	58	, 29	rain	15	60	67	53	, 65	fair
31	58	69	58	, 29	fair	16	55	67	52	, 99	fair
*Sep.*1	58	71	60	, 27	fair	17	56	67	50	30, 01	rain
2	58	71	62	, 10	fair	18	47	62	52	, 45	fair
3	54	65	60	, 14	cloudy	19	46	66	56	, 83	fair
4	61	75	58	, 25	fair	20	55	62	56	, 20	fair
5	60	74	60	, 17	fair	21	54	63	59	29, 90	rain
6	57	66	55	, 25	fair	22	52	55	60	, 38	stormy
7	50	64	50	, 26	fair	23	46	56	56	30, 02	cloudy
8	50	60	47	, 35	fair	24	57	68	60	29, 99	fair
9	47	62	51	, 27	fair	25	59	63	60	30, 10	cloudy
10	45	65	55	, 29	fair	26	60	66	52	29, 90	fair
11	55	69	56	, 38	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 27, to September 26, 1823, both inclusive.

Aug.&Sep.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l*.	Ex. Bills, 500*l*.
27	—	83¾ ½	82⅞ ⅝	96½	100¾	101⅝	21¼	82⅜	263¼	62 pm.	31 33 pm.	32 33 pm.
28	226	83¼ ⅜	82½ ⅝	96½	101	101¾	—	—	—	63 pm	31 34 pm	32 34 pm.
29	226	83¼ ⅛	82⅝ ½	96½	101	101½	21⅜	—	—	65 pm.	34 35 pm.	34 35 pm.
30	226½	83½ ¾	82⅝ ⅞	—	100¾	101⅞	21½	—	264¼	66 pm	35 36 pm.	37 35 pm.
1	226¾	83⅝ ⅞	82⅞ ½	—	101¼	101½	21⅝	—	—	62 pm	34 36 pm	34 37 pm.
3	226¼	83¼ 3	82½ ¼	96	101⅛	101½	21⅜	82⅛	—	61 pm.	36 34 pm	36 34 pm.
4	226¾	83 ¼	82¼ ⅜	96½	100¾	101¾	shut	—	264½	60 pm.	36 38 pm.	38 35 pm.
5	shut	shut	82¼ ⅝	96⅞	shut	102	—	82¼	—	63 pm.	37 35 pm	37 35 pm.
6	—	—	82⅜ ⅝	—	—	102	—	—	265	63 pm.	35 37 pm.	35 37 pm.
8	—	—	82⅝ ⅜	—	—	102	—	—	265	64 pm.	35 37 pm.	35 37 pm.
9	—	—	82⅝ ⅜	97⅛	—	102⅛	—	—	264½	63 pm.	35 37 pm.	35 37 pm.
10	—	—	82½ ¼	97¼	—	102¼	—	82⅜	—	—	37 35 pm	37 35 pm.
11	—	—	83 2¾	97⅜	—	102¼	—	—	264¾	63 pm.	37 35 pm.	37 35 pm.
12	—	—	82¾ ⅞	shut	—	102⅜	—	82½	—	59 pm.	36 35 pm.	36 35 pm.
13	—	—	82⅞ ¾	—	—	102⅜	—	—	—	57 pm.	36 33 pm.	36 pm.
15	—	—	82⅞ ¾	—	—	102⅜	—	—	—	58 pm.	36 34 pm.	36 34 pm.
16	—	—	82⅞ 3	—	—	102½	—	—	—	59 pm.	35 33 pm.	34 36 pm.
17	—	—	83 ⅛	—	—	102⅝	—	82⅝	266	59 pm.	33 36 pm.	33 36 pm.
18	—	—	83½ ¼	—	—	102½	—	—	—	60 pm.	36 34 pm.	36 37 pm.
19	—	—	83 ⅝	—	—	102½	—	83	—	60 pm.	34 36 pm.	35 37 pm.
20	—	—	83⅛ ¼	—	—	102⅜	—	—	—	64 pm.	37 35 pm.	36 pm.
22	—	—	83¼ ⅛	—	—	102⅜	—	—	—	65 pm.	35 37 pm.	35 37 pm.
23	—	—	83⅜ ⅛	—	—	102½	—	—	266	65 pm.	35 36 pm.	35 36 pm.
24	—	—	82⅞ 3⅛	—	—	102½	—	82⅛	265½	61 pm.	36 35 pm.	37 36 pm.
25	—	—	83¼ 3	—	—	102⅜	—	—	266	61 pm.	36 37 pm.	36 37 pm.
26	—	—	83¼ 3	—	—	102⅜	—	82⅞	—	63 pm.	36 37 pm.	36 33 pm.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 101, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

J. & N. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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OCTOBER, 1823.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by John Nichols and Son, at Cicero's Head, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, Post-paid.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Our inquiries respecting the Progresses of King James the First have been most kindly and satisfactorily answered from the Records of the City of London; and from those of Leicester, Northampton, Nottingham, and Stafford; and we hope to be favoured with like communications from Salisbury, Southampton, and Winchester.

A worthy Friend (by whose kind Letter we are greatly obliged) enables us to inform our Correspondent, p. 194, "that one of the editions of Hemricourt's 'Miroir des Nobles de Hasbaye' is dedicated to Jean Gaspar Ferdinand Comte de Marchin du Saint Empire, et de Greville, and gives a full account of him and his family. If our Correspondent is infected with the Chalcographimania, he will be much gratified with the portrait of the Count in a suit of armour.

We look forward with pleasure to the publication of the "Third Charge" of a Northern Dignitary, who is well able to refute the *opprobria* of Unbelievers.

If the Plain Countryman will recollect, that life or self-agency is of course a divine power conferred upon matter, and not consider matter and the properties of matter as one and the same thing, the articles to which he alludes will be easily intelligible. If he still finds a difficulty, let him read the introductory chapters of Grotius *de Veritate*.

W. W. says, "from 80 to 100 years ago, a lady was murdered by her own servant, supposed by her footman, who was taken into custody on suspicion, and examined, but afterwards was liberated; subsequently other suspicious circumstances appeared against him, and an attempt was made to take him into custody again—but he had absconded. This is supposed to have occurred in a midland county, either Buckingham or Bedfordshire; and I shall feel much indebted to any of your Correspondents who will favour me with a reference to the name of the family wherein such an event took place, or in any way guide my search upon this point. You have my address."

Sir T. Edlyne Tomlins says, that the statement, p. 220, respecting the original death-warrant of Charles I. being in the possession of the Rev. D. Turner of Norton-le-Moors, is incorrect; for "in the Record Tower at the back of the Parliament Office, Abingdon-street, Westminster, is to be seen this warrant preserved in a frame, which hangs in a window of this Tower, where all the Bills (now Acts) of Parliament are preserved."

Theta, in answer to the inquiry, p. 131, whether any attempts more recent than Mr. Grotefend's have been made towards the deciphering of the arrow-headed characters of Persepolis, begs to refer him to the last Asiatic Journal (Sept. 1823, p. 280), by which it appears that much additional light has been thrown on this subject by M. Saint Martin.

Mr. J. H. Bagshawe (after referring to an enquiry in our last volume, ii. p. 182, "in what cities or places upon the Continent, there exists any place for public worship, according to the rites of the Church of England," and regretting that the appeal to our Correspondents has been made in vain) again urges the above request, and at the same time proposes the following additional queries: 1st. What number of persons will these Chapels accommodate?—2. In what state are they, as to repair, and what provision is made for their repair?—3. Are dwellings provided for the Ministers, and are they allowed pensions in case of retirement?—4. Is an appointment as Minister of one of these Chapels considered as a sufficient title for holy orders?—5. What are the salaries, duties, &c. of the Chaplains to the Levant or Turkey Companies?—6. What places of public worship are established at the different British Consulates in the Mediterranean?

Rowley wishes for some information respecting the Poynings family. Edward Lord Poynings, K. G. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, temp. Henry VII. died without lawful issue, but left seven illegitimate children; three sons and four daughters.—Of the former, Thomas was created a Baron, and died 37 Hen. VIII. s. p.—Adrian, 2d brother, was Governor of Portsmouth in 1564, and left three daughters and coheirs.—Edward, 3d brother, was killed at the siege of Boulogne, 38 Hen. VIII. Query, did he leave male issue? A family of this name and arms flourished in the seventeenth century; and Rowley would feel much obliged by information respecting the line of their descent from the first Edward Lord Poynings, whom, he believes, they claimed as their ancestor.

Viator asks who is the representative of General Webb, the friend and correspondent of the first and great Duke of Marlborough?

The drawing of the Altar-cloth belonging to the Priory of Dunstable we should be glad to be permitted to see.

We shall be happy to hear from our Carrickfergus Correspondent.

The views of St. Pancras Chapel, near Plymouth, are engraved, and shall appear soon.

We refer our correspondent Maria Mylne, to the College of Arms.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1823.

BAS-RELIEF, AT NUREMBERG, REPRESENTING ST. GEORGE, OF THE TIME OF HENRY THE FIFTH.



Mr. URBAN, *College of Advocates, Sept. 17.*

THERE exists at Nuremberg a curious but rather rude piece of sculpture affixed to a house opposite St. Seebald's Church, representing the figure of St. George, which affords a specimen of the war-saddle, singular, if not unique, but which seems to point out the origin of the poitral.

If, therefore, you deem the following remarks, accompanied with an outline of the bas-relief, worthy a place in your entertaining Miscellany, they are much at your service. I will just premise, that as the explanation of the military

military terms I shall use may be found in my large work on Armour, I shall not encroach on your valuable pages by endeavouring to describe them.

The adoption of plate-armour had, by experience, taught its wearers the value of salient-angles, of which the more pliable chain-mail was wholly unproductive; and this principle, the acknowledged foundation of modern fortification, was equally applied to protect the horse and its rider.

The convexity of the breast-plate, but more particularly its projecting tapul, the pointed genouillieres and elbow-pieces, the charnel of the helmet, the cone-like beevor, the pass-guards, and even the tapuls of the jambs and cuisses, are evidences of this fact. As far as horse-armour would allow, it was formed with due attention to the same object, and where the tapul could not be introduced, convexity supplied its place. The tapul was the name given to the sort of edge formed by bending back a part of any piece of steel, so as to present an angular appearance throughout its whole length, and this may be observed even in what would otherwise be semicylinders to guard a horse's ears. The poitral constructed to ward off the blows either aimed at or which might accidently fall on the animal's chest, instead of curving convexly, so as to allow the greatest room for the uplifted knees when galloping, was in reality of a concave shape, but becoming wider in proportion as it descended. Had it been otherwise, the lance which might have fallen upon it would have been carried by such a form, added to the impetus given, to some part of the horse, and thus assisted in inflicting a wound; but in the shape adopted, the thrust was inevitably parried. This object was still further effected by a hemispherical projection on each side, which helped to turn the weapon from the leg of the rider.

I now come to the description of St. George. He wears a conical basinet with camail attached, which was used from the reign of Edward II. to the commencement of Henry VI.'s; a jazerine jacket, kept from pressing on the chest by a globular breast-plate underneath, gamboised-sleeves with semi-brassarts and elbow-plates of steel, gauntlets and solerets extremely pointed, of the same material; and appears to have chausses, or, as we should now say, pantaloons of cloth, and a military girdle. His shield is suspended from his neck by its guige or gig, noticed by Chaucer, and has the bouche as it had been first introduced in the reign of Henry IV. on the top, but towards the right. The lance just above the gripe is made particularly broad, to protect the hand, a service at a later period performed by the vamplate. The horse has his head protected by a chaufron, the earliest representation of which I have found is in Pl. CXLII. of Montfauçon's Mon. Fr. and of Richard the Second's time; which is like this, higher than the animal's forehead, but in this specimen improved by being formed with a tapul. The saddle is like those worn from the period of Edward III. to that of Henry V. inclusive, but has that interesting peculiarity which seems to me to have suggested the poitral. This is occasioned by a plate put on each side so as to extend almost to the instep of the rider, and at the same time present a salient angle. Above the instep it is made to curve a little upward, and acting the part of a poitral, in this respect appears to have been its prototype. But it may also be considered as having suggested the haute-bard of the close of the fifteenth century, which consisted of a union between the front of a steel-saddle and the poitral, as may be seen in my work on Armour, Pl. LIX. and of which there is a mutilated specimen in the Tower. It has, besides, another singularity, and that is, that the legs of the rider, instead of being supported by stirrups, are fastened to it by straps just above the ankle and round the thigh. This was evidently to prevent his being unhorsed, an object subsequently intended to be provided for by the rerebrake, with its roll of leather, mentioned in vol. XVII. of the Archæologia, p. 292.

I take this opportunity of mentioning another peculiarity in the armour worn in this part of Germany. In the Cathedral at Mentz are two monumental effigies of the middle of the sixteenth century, in plate-armour, which have their posteriors closely covered with chain-mail. Two similar ones are in that of Wurtzburg, and one in that at Ratisbon; while in Nuremberg, just opposite Albert Durer's house, is another statue of St. George, of Henry the Seventh's time, standing on a Dragon, in which the posteriors

are guarded by overlapping horizontal plates. No such thing appears to have been known to the rest of Europe, and does not argue much in favour of courage.

Nuremberg is a very clean pleasant town, with broad spacious streets, and abounds in objects interesting to the antiquary. SAM. R. MEYRICK.

Mr. URBAN, *Teversal, Sept.* 20.

THROUGHOUT the whole of your valuable Magazine, there is no mention made of the ancient and annual custom of decorating, with flowers and boughs of trees, the Wells at the village of Tissington, co. Derby. Various are the conjectures respecting this ceremony; some supposing it to be the remains of a heathen worship, observed the four last days of *April*, and first of *May*, in honour of the goddess *Flora*, whose votaries instituted games called *Florales* or *Floralia*, to be celebrated annually on her birthday. But because they appeared impious and profane to the Roman senate, which was the case, they covered their design, and worshipped *Flora* under the title of *Goddess of Flowers;* and pretended that they offered sacrifice to her, that the plants and trees might flourish. While these sports were celebrating, the officers or ædiles scattered beans and other pulse among the people. These games were proclaimed and begun by sound of trumpet, as we find mentioned in Juvenal, Sat. 6; and had they been divested of obscene and lewd practices, so far from incurring censure, they would have handed down to posterity admiration at the innocent pastimes of the ancients, instead of regret, that such proceedings should have been countenanced by the great.

From the above being recorded, it is not unlikely that the custom originated, in some parts of England, of the youth of both sexes going into the woods and fields on the *first of May*, to gather boughs and flowers, with which they make garlands, and adorn their doors and windows with *nosegays* and artificial *crowns*. Triumphing thus in the flowery spoil, they decked also with flowers a tall pole, which they named the *May-pole*, and which they placed in some convenient part of the village, and spent their time in dancing round it, consecrating it, as it were, to the *Goddess of Flowers*, without the least violation being offered to it through the circle of the whole year. Nor is this custom alone observed in England, but it is done in other nations, particularly Italy, where young men and maidens are accustomed to go into the fields on the Calends of May, and bring thence the branches of trees, singing all the way as they return, and so place them on the doors of their houses.

In the dark ages of Popery, it was customary, if *Wells* were situated in lonely places, and the water was clear and limpid, having the grass flourishing close to its edge, to look upon it as having a medicinal quality; and accordingly it was given to some Saint, and honoured with his or her name, as *St. John's, St. Mary Magdalen's, St. Mary's, St. Winefred's, St. Anne's.* And Stow records, that Fitzstephen, Monk of Canterbury, in his "Description of the ancient City of London," has these words,

"There are, on the North part of London, principal fountains of water, sweet, wholsome, and clear, streaming from among the glistering pebble stones.—In this number, *Holy Well*, *Clerken Well*, and *St. Clement's Well*, are of most note, and frequented above the rest, when scholars and the youth of the city *take the air* abroad in the *summer evenings*."

But I am inclined to think, that this custom first originated among Christians, to commemorate the return of the spring, and also to show, that they ascribe praise and thanksgiving to God, for vouchsafing them such a return. The season chosen by the villagers of Tissington, to dress their Wells, is on Ascension day. And this ceremony cannot fail to impress on the mind, that immortality is now secured to man, by the Ascension of Christ. The flowers used on this day, may be emblematical of ourselves, and that though we may in the morning be full of life and health, yet the evening of life will come, when, like them, we must fade and droop; but not to be seen no more; for provided we are found worthy we shall ascend to the fields of eternal spring, to dwell for ever with Him who is gone up in triumph to his Father. The texts of Scripture, and other religious sentiments, that are placed among the greens and flowers about these Wells, together with the service solemnized at the Church, shew the grandeur and sublimity

sublimity of a Christian worship, and how different from those religious festivals of the Romans, called *Fontanalia*, in honour of the nymphs of their Wells and Fountains; when they threw nosegays into the Fountains, and put crowns of flowers upon the Wells.

I will now proceed to give an exact account of the circumstances attendant on this annual festival, which was on the 8th of May, 1823, while I was on a visit at Ashburn, with my friend the Rev. Thomas Gibbs, second master of the Grammar-school there, and Curate of Tissington. There are five Wells, and the psalms appointed for morning service, with the Epistle and Gospel for the day, being omitted at Church, were read by Mr. Gibbs, one at each Well, when a psalm was also sung by the parish choir. I officiated in the Church, and preached a sermon on the occasion, from 1 Peter, 3d chap. former part of 22d verse.

The method of decorating the Wells is this. The flowers are inserted in moist clay, and put upon boards, cut in various forms, surrounded with boughs of laurel and white-thorn, so as to give an appearance of water issuing from small grottoes. The flowers are adjusted and arranged in various patterns, to give the effect of mosaic work, having inscribed upon them texts of Scripture, appropriate to the season, and sentences expressive of the kindness of the Deity. They vary each year, and as the Wells are dressed by persons contiguous to the springs, so their ideas vary. I copied the sentiments and texts from each, at the same time taking an account of the style in which the wells were dressed, and the patterns formed by the flowers.

From the Church, the congregation walked to the first, or the Hall Well; so called, from being opposite to the house of the ancient family of Fitzherbert. Here was read the first psalm for the day, and another sung. As there is a recess at the back of the Well, and an elevated wall, a great profusion of laurel branches were placed upon it, interspersed with daffodils, chinese roses, and marsh-marygolds. Over the spring was a square board, surmounted with a crown, composed of white and red daisies. The board being covered with moss, had written upon it in red daisies,

"While he blessed them he was carried up into heaven."

The second, or Hand's Well. This was also surrounded with laurel-branches, and had a canopy placed over it, covered with polyanthuses. The words on the canopy were,

"The Lord's unsparing hand
Supplies us with this spring."

The letters were formed with the bud of the larch, and between the lines were two rows of purple primroses and marsh marygolds. In the center above the spring, on a moss ground, in letters of white daisies,

"Sons of earth
The triumph join."

Beneath was formed in auriculas,

"G. R."

The second psalm for the day was read here.

The third, or Frith's Well. This was greatly admired, as it was situated in Mr. Frith's garden, and the shrubs around it were numerous. Here were formed two arches, one within the other. The first had a ground of wild hyacinths, and purple primroses, edged with white, on which was inscribed in red daisies, "Ascension."

The receding arch was covered with various flowers, and in the center, on a ground of marsh-marygolds, edged with wild hyacinths, in red daisies,

"Peace be unto you."

Here was read the third psalm for the day.

The fourth, or Holland's Well, was thickly surrounded with branches of whitethorn placed in the earth. This Well springs from a small coppice of firs and thorns. The form of the erection over it was a circular arch, and in the center, on a ground of marsh-marygolds, edged with purple primroses, in red daisies, these words,

"In God is all."

At this Well was read the Epistle.

The fifth, or Miss Goodwin's Well, surrounded with branches of evergreens; having on a Gothic arch, covered with marsh-marygolds, daffodils, and wild hyacinths, the following in red daisies,

"He did no sin."

On the summit of the arch was placed a crown of laurel, over which was a cross of white daisies, edged with wild hyacinths; on the transverse piece of the cross, "I. H. S." was placed, in red daisies.

At this Well was read the Gospel.

In giving the names to particular Wells,

Wells, those who did so, we may presume, had their minds fixed upon the custom recorded in the Book of Genesis, where the Patriarchs gave names to particular Wells. Thus *Abraham* called the Well he recovered from the servants of Abimeleck, *Beer-sheba*, or the Well of the Oath; because there they sware both of them. Thus also *Isaac*, when his herdsmen had found a Well, and the herdsmen of *Gerar* had a contest with them about the right of it, *called the name of the Well* Ezeck, that is, *strife: because they strove with him. And he digged another Well, and strove for that also, and he called the name of it* Sitnah, that is, *hatred. And he removed from thence, and digged another Well, and for that they strove not, and he called the name of it* Rehoboth, that is, *room. And he said for now the Lord hath made room for us, and we shall be fruitful in the land.* And in the Gospel of St. John, we read, it was at *Jacob's Well* where Jesus talked with the woman of Samaria.

The day concluded by the visitors partaking of the hospitality of the inhabitants, and being gratified with a well-arranged band, playing appropriate pieces of music at each other's houses; and had the day been more favourable, and free from rain, a greater attendance at Church and the Wells would have been witnessed.

Yours, &c. R. R. Rawlins.

FLY LEAVES.—No. XV.

Early English Drama.

WITHIN six months after the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in 1559, we find theatrical representations were to be regulated according to the following proclamation, which has escaped all former research upon the history of the Stage.

"By the Queene. Forasmuche as the tyme wherein common Interludes in the Englishe tongue are wont vsually to be played, is now past vntyll All Hallontyde, and that also some that haue ben of late vsed, are not conuenient in any good ordred Christian Commonweale to be suffred. The Quenes Maiestie doth straightly forbyd al maner Interludes to be playde eyther openly, or priuately, except the same be notified before hande, and licensed within any Citie or towne corporate, by the Maior or other chiefe officers of the same, and within any shyre, by suche as shal be Lieuetenaunts for the Queenes Maiestie in the same shyre, or by two of the Justices of the Peax, inhabyting within that part of the shire where any shal be played.

"And for instruction to euery of the sayde officers her Maiestie doth likewise charge euery of them as they will aunswere: that they permyt none to be played wherin either matters of religion or of the gouernaunce of the estate of the commo' weale shal be handled, or treated, beyng no meete matters to be wrytten, or treated vpon, but by menne of aucthoritie, learning and wisedome, nor to be handled before any audience, but of graue and discreete persons: All which parts of this proclamation, her Maiestie chargeth to be inuiolably kepte. And if any shal attempte to the contrary, her Maiestie giueth all maner of officers that haue authoritie to see common peax kepte in commandement, to arrest and enprison the parties so offending for the space of fourteene dayes or more, as cause shall nede: And furder also vntill good assuraunce may be founde and gyuen, that they shalbe of good behauiour, and no more to offende in the like.

"And further her Maiestie gyueth speciall charge to her nobilitie and gentilmen, as they professe to obey and regarde her Maiestie, to take good order in thys behalfe wyth their seruauntes being players, that this her Maiesties commaundement may be dulye kepte and obeyed.

"Yeuen at our palayce of Westminster the xvi. daye of Maye, the first yeare of our Raygne. Imprinted at London in Powles Churchyarde, by Richard Jugge and John Cawood, printers to the Quenes Maiestie. Cum Priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis."

The term "Interludes," as here used, meant Plays as well as other theatrical representations. On the death of Queen Elizabeth, in 1602-3, there was printed an alphabetical table to the whole of the proclamations or demi-laws of her reign, wherein the above is analysed as "*Plays* and Interludes prohibited to be played, except they bee first licensed by the Maior, Lieutenants of the Shire, or two Justices of Peace of the place where they shall be plaied: And that no *playes* which shall touch matters of religion, or gouernance of the Commonwealth, shall be licensed to be played." Ev. Hood.

Mr. Urban, *Cornhill, Oct.* 11.

YOUR Correspondent "N. R. S." (p. 113) and his Corrector (p. 194), may easily be reconciled. The Public-house in question is certainly in the *Village* of Islington, and, if tradition may be credited, was formerly in the *Parish*. The tradition to which I allude

I allude is, that the whole of the ground from what is now the corner of the Back Road, to the Angel Inn at the corner of the New Road, was forfeited by the parish of St. Mary, Islington, and united to that of St. James, Clerkenwell, in consequence of the refusal of the inhabitants to bury a pauper who was found accidentally dead at the corner of the Back Road; and the corpse being taken to Clerkenwell, the district above described was claimed and retained by that parish. This might possibly have happened before a single house stood on the disputed ground. Certain it is, that on the opposite side of the way, the parish of Islington extends to the corner of the City Road, exactly facing the Angel.

I give you the tradition, Mr. Urban, as I received it, at a distance of now more than seventy years, without vouching for its authenticity, and without any knowledge whatever of the Law on such a subject. But I have met with something of a similar nature in the City of London. In Gough-square, Fleet-street, are two good houses, surrounded by others belonging to St. Bride's Parish, but belonging to St. Dunstan's in the West; which, according to tradition, were obtained by the latter parish in consequence of the neglect in the former to bury a person found dead on a spot of ground in front of those two houses.

The Records of the several Parishes might throw some light on what may perhaps be deemed a not incurious subject. I was in hopes that Mr. Nelson, whose researches into the History of Islington have been very indefatigable, might have furnished some information. I am certain that the very intelligent Vestry Clerk of that Parish would have readily searched for him the Registers and Churchwarden's Accompts of early times.

In turning over Mr. Nelson's History, I was struck by the following passage:

"King James I. on his first coming to London, after the death of Elizabeth, was met at Stamford-hill by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in scarlet gowns and chains of gold, and the principal City Officers, besides 500 grave citizens, all mounted on horseback, in velvet coats and chains of gold, together with the officers of state, with numerous other attendants, from whence they proceeded *over the fields* to the Charter House."

This circumstance having induced me to make some further enquiries, I have since met with the following additional particulars from a contemporary writer, John Savile, who delivered a Congratulation to the King, at Theobalds, which he soon after published, with some particulars of the King's entry into London, of which he was an eye-witness.

"From Stamford Hill to London was made a traine with a tame deare, with such twinings and doubles, that the hounds could not take it faster than his Majestie proceeded; yet still, by the industrie of the huntsman, and the subtilitie of him that made the traine, in a full-mouthed crie all the way, neuer farther distant than one close from the highway, whereby his Highnesse rid, and for the most part directly against his Majestie, whom, together with the whole companie, had the lee winde from the hounds, to the end they might the better perceue and iudge of the vniformitie in the cries.—After his Majestie was come from Kingsland, there began a division amongst the people which way his Highnesse would take when he came at Islington, but in fine he came *the higher way*, by the West end of the Church; which streete hath euer since been, and I gesse ever wilbe, called *King's-street*, by the inhabitants of the same. When his Highnes had passed Islington, and another place called *New-rents*, and entred into a close called *Wood's-close*, by a way that was cut of purpose through the banck, for his Majestie's more convenient passage into the Charter-house-garden, the people that were there assembled, I compare to nothing more conveniently then to imagine euery grasse to have been metamorphosed into a man, in a moment, the multitude was so marvellous, amongste whome were the Children of the Hospital singing, orderly placed for his Majestie's comming along through them, but all displaced by reason of the rudenesse of such a multitude."

On this passage I have only to remark that the old name of "the higher way," or "Upper-street," is still in use; but "*King-street*" is only retained in the name of an old tavern; that the *New Rents** might possibly be the island of houses from the Back Road to the New Road; and that there is now no occasion for breaking the bank for a passage through the field then called *Wood's Close.*

The *New River* did not then exist; and it is certain that the ground on which Lady Owen's Almshouses stand was then a field. SENEX.

* The old Parish Accompts might settle the site of the *New Rents* of 1603, which were probably so called for many years.

Mr.



WILLIAM LILLY [illegible]

William Lilly, and his History of his Life and Times.

IN our vol. xci. i. p. 99, we gave some curious Letters of this famous Astrologer; and are now induced to advert to him in consequence of a neat edition [illegible] 1602 to 1681 [illegible] the 66th year of his age, to his worthy friend, Elias Ashmole [illegible] the original MS. London, 1715."

This curious volume, together with Lilly's "Life of Charles I. and that of his friend Ashmole," written by that author by way of diary, was republished in 1774 by T. Davies.

Lilly's Life was well abridged by Mr. Nichols in his voluminous "History of Leicestershire," under the parish of Diseworth, where Lilly was born. In that work, Mr. N. has given a faithful copy of the original portrait of Lilly, by Marshall, prefixed to his "Christian Astrology modestly treated of," taken in his 45th year. This portrait we are permitted to lay before our readers (*see the Plate*); and by way of accompaniment, shall give a hasty view of his life, extracted from his own "History," which is one of the most entertaining narratives in our language. It is addressed to his friend and patron, the credulous Ashmole, who, with all the advantages of learning, was the dupe of every pretender to it. Such a connexion would be advantageous to the Astrologer in many respects: with the obsequiousness of a dedicator throughout his book, he must have despised the man to whom it was addressed.

This famous Astrologer was born at Diseworth in Leicestershire, in 1602, and was educated at Ashby-de-la-Zouch under a puritan named Brinsley, till he was near 18. According to his own account he made good use of his time at school:

"For the two last years of my being at school I was of the highest form of the school, and chiefest of that form: I could then speak Latin as well as English; could make *extempore* verses upon any theme; all kinds of verses, hexameter, pentameter, phaluciacks, iambicks, sapphicks, &c.; so that if any scholars from remote schools came to dispute, I was ringleader to dispute with them; I could cap verses, &c. If any minister came to examine us, I was brought forth against him; nor would I argue with him unless in the Latin tongue; which I found few of them could speak without breaking Priscian's head; which if once they did, I would complain to my master, 'Non benè intelligit linguam Latinam, nec prorsus loquitur.' In the derivation of words I found most of them defective; nor indeed were any of them good grammarians. All [illegible] scholars who were of my [illegible] went to Cambridge, and proved excellent Divines: only poor I, William Lilly, was not so happy; Fortune then frowning upon my father's present condition, he not being in any capacity to maintain me at the University."

In 1620 he went on foot to London, where he arrived with 7*s.* 6*d.* only in his pocket, to be servant of all work to a Leicestershire man, one Gilbert Wright, who was of no particular calling, but had been in the service of Lady Paulet and Serjeant Puckering. In about seven years his master died, and Lilly married his widow, with 1,000*l.* fortune. This made him easy in circumstances, when he gave way to his favourite amusement of angling; and became a constant attendant on sermons among the Puritans. In 1632 he was induced to study, or rather to counterfeit, astrology, from attending the lectures of Evans, a Welchman, who had fled his benefice for some misdemeanors not specified by his pupil. Gleaning hints from this man, and others of that class, and obtaining a MS copy of the celebrated *Ars Notoria*, he set up for himself, not only as a conjuror but as a tutor. He speaks, at this period of his life, of one David Ramsey, the horologist, lately introduced into THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL, in an anecdote of some interest.

"Davy Ramsey, his Majesty's clockmaker, had been informed, that there was a great quantity of treasure buried in the cloyster of Westminster Abbey; he acquaints Dean Williams therewith, who was also then Bishop of Lincoln; the Dean gave him liberty to search after it, with this proviso, that if any was discovered, the Church should have a share of it. Davy Ramsey finds out one John Scott, who pretended the use of the Mosaical rods, to assist him herein: I was desired to join with him, into which I consented. One winter's night, Davy Ramsey, with several gentlemen, myself, and Scott, entered the cloysters: we played the hazel-rod round about the cloyster: upon the West side of the cloysters the rods turned one over another, an argument that the treasure was there. The labourers digged at least six feet deep, and

and then we met with a coffin; but in regard it was not heavy, we did not open, which we afterwards much repented. From the cloysters we went into the Abbey church, where, upon a sudden (there being no wind when we began) so fierce, so high, so blustering and loud a wind did rise, that we verily believed the West end of the Church would have fallen upon us; our rods would not move at all; the candles and torches, all but one, were extinguished, or burnt very dimly. John Scott, my partner, was amazed, looked pale, knew not what to think or do, until I gave directions and command to dismiss the dæmons; which, when done, all was quiet again, and each man returned unto his lodging late, about twelve o'clock at night; I could never since be induced to join with any in such-like actions."

This happened in the year 1634. His first patron was William Penington, of Muncaster in Cumberland, Esq. a zealous royalist, whom he gratefully served when in trouble with the sequestrators of estates. In the meantime he buried his first wife, purchased a moiety of thirteen houses in the Strand, and married a second wife, who, joining to an extravagant temper a termagant spirit, which all his art could not lay, made him both poor and miserable. With this lady he was obliged to retire in 1637, to Horsham in Surrey, where he continued till Sept. 1641; and now, seeing a prospect of advantage from the growing confusion of the times, and the prevalence of enthusiasm and credulity of all kinds, he returned to London. In 1644 he published his *Merlinus Anglicus Junior*, which was inspected by five Presbyterian Ministers, who 'said it might be printed, for that it meddled not with their Dagon.' So great was the Charlatan's reputation at this time, that he was consulted by, and had the ear of, both parties: he predicted the victory of Naseby, and assisted the King in his attempt to escape from Carisbrook. The Monarch had given it as his opinion that 'Lilly understood astrology as well as any man in Europe.' He enjoyed a pension from the Government, but threw it up at some disgust or other, and supported himself by giving public lectures on the art, 'to encourage young students.'

By a forced construction of a passage in his Almanack [" if we are not fools and knaves we shall do justice"], Lord Gray and Hugh Peters expedited the trial of the King: Lilly seems to have been afterwards embarrassed on that point; he tells his friend that he 'implored for justice upon such as had cheated in their places, being treasurers, and such like officers. Nor was he better attached to the new model of the Church: speaking of Oughtred, the mathematician, who narrowly escaped ejection, he says,

"The truth is, he had a considerable parsonage, and that only was enough to sequester any moderate judgement: he was also well known to affect his Majesty. In these times many worthy ministers lost their livings or benefices, for not complying with the *three-penny directory*. Had you seen (O noble Esquire) what pitiful ideots were prefered into sequestrated church-benefices, you would have been grieved in your soul; but when they came before the classes of divines, could those simpletons but only say, they were converted by hearing such a sermon, such a lecture, of that godly man Hugh Peters, Stephen Marshall, or any of that gang, he was presently admitted."

In 1651 he published *Monarchy or No Monarchy?* with hieroglyphics. The purport of this tract was equivocal, and in after-times he gave it a favourable interpretation.

In 1653 he was engaged in a dispute with Mr. Thomas Gataker, and, before the expiration of the year, he lost his second wife, to his great joy, and married a third in October following. In 1655 he was indicted at Hickes's-hall, for giving judgment upon stolen goods, but acquitted: and, in 1659, he received, from the King of Sweden, a present of a gold chain and medal, worth above 50*l.* on account of his having mentioned that Monarch with great respect in his almanacks of 1657 and 1658.

At the Restoration Lilly remained quiet, but, to the disgrace of that reign, was consulted about the Fire of London, which he affirmed that he had typified. This was his last public action, for the Satire of Hudibras brought the craft into disrepute. That poem did more towards dispelling the fogs which darkened philosophy, than the boasted labours of the Royal Society. Coley and others continued annually to delude their votaries, but they had no longer the ear of the State, and gradually sunk into contempt. From that time the profession has decayed, and its present state can only excite a smile.

After the Restoration, in 1660, being taken into custody, and examined by

by a Committee of the House of Commons, touching the execution of Charles I. he declared, that Robert Spavin, then Secretary to Cromwell, dining with him soon after the fact, assured him it was done by Cornet Joyce. This year, he sued out his pardon under the broad-seal of England, and continued in London till 1665; when, on the appearance of the plague, he retired to his estate at Horsham. Here he applied himself to the study of physic, having, by means of his friend Elias Ashmole, procured from Archbishop Sheldon a licence to practise it; and, from Oct. 1670, he exercised both the faculties of physic and astrology, till his death, which was occasioned by a paralytic stroke, in 1681, at Horsham. He was interred in the chancel of the Church at Walton-upon-Thames, and a black marble stone, with the following Latin inscription, was placed over his grave soon after by Mr. Ashmole.

"Ne oblivione contereretur Urna
GULIELMI LILII,
Astrologi peritissimi,
qui fatis cessit
V^to idus Junii, anno Christi Juliano
MDCLXXXI;
Hoc Illi posuit amoris monumentum
ELIAS ASHMOLE, armiger."

At Ashmole's request also Dr. Smalridge, Bishop of Bristol, then a scholar at Westminster-school, wrote a Latin and English elegy on his death, both of which are annexed to the History of our author's Life and Times.

Lilly was the author of many works, the titles of which are given at great length in the "History of Leicestershire," III. p. 753.

Lilly's History is valuable for its anecdotes of him and his contemporaries and fellow labourers in the Devil's Vineyard, particularly Bradshaw, Booker, Forman, Evans, Sir Kenelm Digby, Napier of Linford, Sir George Peckham, Whitelock, Grimston, Lenthall, Sir Samuel Luke, Miles Corbet, Sir Robert Pye, Fairfax, Professor Briggs, Dr. Dee, and Napier of Merchiston. A memoir of Cromwell, and a statistical account of the battle of Marston-Moor, are incorporated with the gossip of the work.

Mr. Baldwyn's reprint of "Lilly's Life," is embellished with twelve portraits of celebrated characters. The character of Sidrophel is subjoined, with the testimonies of the Retrospective Review (vol. ii. p. 51), which our readers may profitably consult. M. & N.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 21.

I HAVE sent you an account of Canons, extracted from one or two old publications, and shall feel greatly obliged if any of your numerous Correspondents can give me any additional particulars with respect to this splendid structure; the size of the rooms, plan of the buildings, &c. and if there is a print of it extant *.

In the "Gentleman's Tour through England," we read that Canons, near Edgeware, the Princely seat of the Duke of Chandos, was erected in the year 1712, with a profusion of such expence both in the structure and furniture, that it is hardly to be matched in England. And the disposition of both the house and gardens discovers the genius and grandeur of their noble Master. The ascent of the great avenue to this seat from the town is by the fine iron gate, with the Duke's arms, and supporters on its stone pillars, with balustrades of iron on each side, and two neat lodges in the inside. The avenue, which is near a mile long, and so wide that three coaches may go abreast, with a large round bason of water in the middle, fronts an angle of the house, by which means two of its four fronts appear at once, as if they were but one, and consequently represent the house the larger, for the distance does not admit the angle in the centre to be seen, and yet, upon a nearer approach, it creates a fresh surprize to see the winding passage, opening, as it were, a new front to view, of near a hundred foot more in width, so that the spectator is lost awhile in looking near hand for what he so plainly saw a great way off. All the four fronts are of freestone, each about 100 feet in breadth. The North front is finely adorned with pilasters and columns of stone, and above every window in each front is an antique head, neatly engraved, and at the top of all the fronts are statues as big as the life. The Saloon, or great hall, is supported by marble pillars, and painted by Palucci. The locks and hinges are of silver and gold. There is another fine pair of stairs painted by La Guerre, and balustraded to the top with iron. The Library is a fine spacious

* Two views of Canons, drawn by J. Price, were published in 1798. EDIT.

cious room, curiously adorned with books and statues, in wood, of the Stoning of St. Stephen, said to be the finest of that sort of engraving in the world. The Chapel, where the Duke formerly maintained a full choir, and had worship performed with the best music, after the manner of the Chapel Royal, is incomparably neat and pretty, being all finely plastered and gilt by Pargotti, and the ceiling and niches painted by Palucci. There is a handsome altar-piece, and in an alcove, above the altar, a neat organ, and over the gate fronting the altar there is a fine gallery for the Duke and his family. In the windows of the Chapel are also finely painted some passages of the History of the New Testament.

The Gardens are well designed, with a vast variety, and the canals very large and noble. There is a spacious terrace that descends to a parterre, which has a row of gilded vases on pedestals on each side down to the great canal, and in the middle, fronting the canal, is a gilt Gladiator.

The Gardens being divided by iron balustrades, and not by walls, are seen all at one view from any part of them. In the Kitchen Garden are curious beehives of glass, and at the end of each of the chief avenues there are neat lodgings for eight old serjeants of the army whom the Duke took out of Chelsea College to guard the whole, and perform the same duty at night as the watchmen do in London, and to attend his Grace to the Chapel on Sundays. Three architects were employed in the building of "Timon's Villa *," Gibbs, James of Greenwich, and Sheppard, who designed the Theatres of Goodman's Fields and Covent Garden.

Vertue describes it as "a noble square pile, all of stone, the four sides almost alike, with statues on the front, within which was a small square of brick, not handsome. The offices of brick and stone very convenient and well disposed. The Hall richly adorned with marble statues, busts, &c. The ceiling of the staircase by Thornhill, the grand apartments finely adorned with painting, sculptures, and furniture."

In Gough's Additions to Camden, we are told that the building appeared to be designed for posterity, as the walls were 12 feet thick below, and nine above. The whole expence of the structure, including the arrangement of the grounds, is stated at 200, or 250,000*l.* It was built in 1712, and pulled down in 1747. The Demesne contained upwards of 400 acres. No purchaser could be found for the house that intended to reside in it. The materials were therefore sold by auction in 1747, in separate lots, and produced, after deducting the expences of the sale, 11,000*l.* The grand marble staircase adorns Chesterfield House, and has ever been considered the finest thing of the kind in London. The fine columns were bought for the portico at Wanstead House; from whence they have been again removed. The equestrian statue of George the First, one of the numerous sculptures that adorned the grounds, is now the ornament of Leicester-square. The iron balustrades in the gardens now divide the gardens and quadrangle of New College, Oxford.

The Chapel, now a Church to the Hamlet of Whitchurch, contains all that remains of the magnificence of Canons. Immediately in view, at the entrance, appears the costly monument of "The Grand Duke," and his first two wives.

The melancholy fate of Canons has been followed by other mansions almost equally splendid, though not built upon so extended a scale, such as Eastbury, in Dorsetshire, the seat of Lord Melcombe; Fisherwick, in Staffordshire, which was the property of the Marquis of Donegall; and the magnificent house of Sir Gregory Page, at Blackheath. Wanstead has been stripped of its princely magnificence, and is soon to fall; but may we hope that the same fate may long be averted from Fonthill?

M. H. B.

* See Pope's Satire on Canons.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 23.

IN your Number for April, p. 365, is introduced a paragraph, headed "Emanuel Swedenborg," which contains very serious mis-statements. The facts which gave rise to the unfounded tale respecting the skull of Swedenborg are chiefly these:

About 1790 a foreign gentleman, who held the philosophical tenets of the old sect of the Rosicrucians, and who of course, though he believed Swedenborg to have been a great philosopher, by no means embraced his theological sentiments, became acquainted with some of the admirers of Swedenborg's writings in London.

Having

Having been invited one day to dine with a warm friend of those writings, now abroad, (whom the writer of this article has heard relate the anecdote,) the foreigner after dinner affirmed; that such a Philosopher as Swedenborg must have discovered the secret which the Rosicrucian adepts pretended to possess, by virtue of which he could protract his existence as long as he pleased: he therefore contended that Swedenborg had not died, but being desirous to put off the infirmities of age, had renewed his existence by means of a precious elixir, and had withdrawn to some other part of the world, causing a sham funeral to be performed to avoid discovery. It was in vain that the friends of the New Church present opposed this wild suggestion, as not only contrary to reason in general, but to every principle of truth developed in Swedenborg's writings: the pseudo-philosopher repeated his asseverations, and declared his conviction that if access could be had to the coffin, it would not be found to contain the body of the supposed deceased. In the warmth of the dispute, the others agreed (rather inconsiderately, it must be owned,) to adopt this mode of satisfying the unreasonable stranger: they all set off immediately to the cemetery; and having, with the sexton's assistance, found means to open the coffin, the incredulity, or rather the credulity, of the Rosicrusian was confounded by a view of Swedenborg's mortal remains. No violation was, however, offered to them by the visitors: they closed the coffin as well as they could, and departed.

In this state things continued till the year 1817, when the vault was opened to receive the remains of the Baroness Nolken, the lady of the Swedish Ambassador; on which occasion Lieut. or Capt. Ludsig Granholm, of the Swedish Navy, being present, and amusing himself, either before or after the funeral, with reading the names on the coffins deposited around, came to that of Swedenborg; when observing the coffin lid to be loose, it occurred to his thoughts, that if he could possess himself of the skull, he might perhaps dispose of it profitably to some of the admirers of his principles; whom he had heard to be numerous in this country, but of whom and their sentiments he had so little knowledge, as not to be aware that they are the last people on earth to form an attachment to relics, or to fall into any of the mummery of saintcraft. He accordingly contrived to withdraw the skull from its coffin, and wrapping it in his handkerchief, he carried it off unperceived. He afterwards applied to Mr. Hawkins, and to other members of the New Church, in hopes of finding a purchaser; but was disappointed: and at his death, which happened in London not very long afterwards, the skull came into the possession of the Minister of the Swedish Chapel. Its re-interment was occasioned by the interference of a lady of high rank in Sweden, who, hearing that it had been removed from the coffin, and apprehending it would appear that the circumstance might give rise to some such ridiculous story as has actually been framed from it, wrote to a gentleman in London to request that he would procure its restoration to its original situation; which was accordingly done in the most private manner. Thus all the circumstances in the fabricated narration which tend to throw ridicule on the admirers of Swedenborg's writings, are utterly untrue. It is not true that the person who purloined the skull was one of Swedenborg's "disciples:" it is not true that it was ever taken to Sweden, or preserved, either there or here, as a relic: and it is not true that its re-interment was attended with any "solemnity," or that, as the story affirmed, the circumstance "excited unbounded," (or even any) "interest among his numerous followers." Some of them had heard that the skull had been taken away; but none of them, except the gentleman who was the agent in the affair, knew when it was restored; and certainly none of them cared any thing about the matter. S. Noble.

Mr. Urban, *Evesham, Sept. 2.*

THE few leisure hours that I have been able to command have been chiefly devoted to the study of the Newtonian Philosophy, and though I must confess that I am an enthusiastic admirer of that wonderful man, yet the sole object of my pursuit is truth—demonstrative truth; and with that view, I have been endeavouring to weigh the arguments of Capt. Forman, in the Supplement to your last Vol. p. 627, "On the Figure of the Earth," although that gentleman calls in question principles, which I consider as evident as any proposition in the book of Euclid.

Cap-

Captain Forman's theory is built upon this principle, which he assumes, that if the earth be an oblate spheroid, the power of its attraction, at its surface, is strongest "in that direction where the greatest quantity of matter is to be found." If this principle be admitted, the conclusions which Capt. F. has drawn from it, most certainly follow; but this is not the Newtonian principle of universal gravitation, as Capt. Forman seems to consider;—the power of gravity in any direction does not vary, merely as the quantity of matter in that direction, but "the force of gravity towards the several equal particles of any body is reciprocally as the square of the distance of places from the particles:" (Principia, cor. 2, prop 7, book 3,) hence the whole of the Captain's theory, which is grounded upon this erroneous principle, falls to the ground.

The Newtonian philosophers "maintain" (what Capt. Forman considers as absurd,) "that the mere circumstance of being removed further from the earth's centre, by an accumulation of matter, will diminish the gravity of the equatorial parts, although the power of attraction in the centre is not stronger than in those substances with which they are immediately in contact;" because, if the whole body of the earth be supposed to be divided into an indefinite number of equal particles, the circumstance of being removed further from the earth's centre, by an accumulation of the matter in the equatorial parts, will increase the sum of the squares of the distances of the particles from any point in the equator, and therefore diminish the gravity, which is inversely as this sum.

It follows also, from the same principle, that the zenith of M, in Capt. Forman's figure, will not be at Z, as Capt. F. contends, for if e M P N represent the earth, it is evident that the quantity of matter in the half e M N, supposing the density of each section the same, is equal to the quantity of matter in the other half M P N, and therefore the attractive force of a corpuscle at M, towards e M N, is to the attractive force of the same corpuscle towards M P N, inversely as the sum of the squares of the distances of every particle in e M N, to the sum of the squares of the distances of every particle in M P N; but it is evident from an inspection of the figure, that the sum of the squares of the distances of the particles in e M N, from M, supposing each half to be divided into an equal number, and the magnitude of each particle the same, is less than the sum of the squares of the distances of the particles in M P N from M, hence the attractive force of a corpuscle at M, towards e M N, is greater than that towards M P N, and therefore the direction of the plumb-line at M does not pass through the centre, C, but is inclined somewhere in the direction k M.

If e M P represent the surface of the ocean, k must be the zenith of M; for on the principles of hydrostatics, the direction of the plumb-line, on the ocean, is every where perpendicular to its surface, otherwise the water could not rest.

In the first part of his essay, Capt. Forman seems to have forgotten that the force of gravity depended at all upon the distance, but in speaking on the precession [recession] of the equinoxes, he observes, that if any portion of matter in the earth is brought nearer to either of the luminaries, and a similar portion carried further off, "the loss of attraction on one side will *just equal* the increase on the other." This would be the case if gravity increased in the same ratio as the distance, but the force of gravity varies *inversely as the square of the distance*: hence in the case above-mentioned, the increase of attraction on one side will *exceed* the loss on the other.

Capt. Forman complains that "none of the hypotheses," as he is pleased to call them, of the Newtonian philosophers, "are intelligible." A great many of them are unintelligible to me, but there was a time when they all were; I do not, therefore, call in question those propositions which I do not understand, so much as I do my ability to comprehend them. John Tovey.

Mr. Urban, *Islington, Sept. 5.*

THAT curious and valuable relick of antiquity, the *Portland Vase* *, has been generally supposed to represent particular parts of the Eleusinian Mysteries in an allegorical form; but it appears to me that the explanation has been misapplied, by being carried on

* Engraved in "Archæologia," VIII. 307; and very beautifully in "General Chronicle;" in which latter work, the different explications of various learned writers are given at great length: see vol. III. and IV. See also Fosbroke's "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," p. 200. Edit.

in too metaphysical a manner. It seems probable that the subjects represent the progress of initiation into the mysteries; and was very likely originally used to hold the holy water for the lustration of the candidate for the office of Priestess; the progress of whose initiation I conceive to be here represented.

The first compartment represents a female figure reclining on a heap of stones in a languid and apparently dying posture, holding in her hand an inverted torch. On each side are two figures, one male, the other female, who regard her with fixed attention, but without affording her any assistance. The female appears to hold in her left hand a rod or sceptre. This I conceive to represent the initiation into the Lesser Mysteries, which are thus described in Universal Hist. VI. p. 3:

"A certain number of young women were brought up at the expence of the Republic, with all possible care, in order to be employed in the ceremonies performed at Eleusis. They were kept confined in the Thesmophorion, a public building in Athens, appropriated to that use, and narrowly watched by persons set over them to guard their virtue. After this they went in procession to Eleusis, and there passed a whole day at the feet of the statue of Ceres, in fasting and prayer."

I think it is probable that this ceremony is here intended for the following reasons: 1. The figure is a female apparently exhausted by watching and fatigue, as her attitude implies, and as is represented by the inverted torch she holds in her hand, the flame of which is just expiring, thus symbolizing the exhausted state of nature. 2. She is attended by two figures, who appear to act as her guards, the office being pointed out by the female bearing a rod or sceptre as an ensign of authority. Both also appear to be watching her, and guarding the approaches to the temple.

The second compartment in the same manner represents the Priestess fully initiated into the sacred Mysteries, which is denoted by her being accompanied by a serpent, the antient symbol of Wisdom and Immortality. She is here seated on a rock at the entrance or vestibule of the temple, accompanied by the Hierophant. She is leading a candidate forward for initiation, whose looks are directed towards the Hierophant, who appears to be in the act of speaking, and regards the candidate with fixed attention, who holds a portion of his robe in his hand, to signify his lingering attachment to the gross interests of humanity. The Cupid above is emblematical of the hopes and wishes of the mind, which outstrips in thought the energies of the body, and points to the Hierophant as the revealer of the mysteries in which it longs to participate.

The figure in the medallion at the bottom of the Vase appears to represent the Priestess in her robes of office in the attitude of silence, to caution the candidate to preserve inviolate the mysteries into which he is about to be initiated.

As in a subject of so dark and mysterious a nature, conjecture can be the only guide to explanation, I have ventured to propose the above solution, which bears some analogy to the ceremonies observed in the celebration of the Eleusinian Mysteries, as far as they have been described by the antient historians. E. G. B.

Mr. Urban, *Westminster, Aug.* 15.

THE public papers having inserted an article entitled "Royal Letters," professing to give an account of the discoveries of some State Papers, Royal Letters, &c. in the Tower of London *, I am induced to communicate the following remarks and particulars; and the more so, as these discoveries are not of a recent date, but were begun by the late celebrated Antiquary Samuel Lysons, esq. during the time he was Keeper of the Records there. He was appointed to this office on the decease of another learned Antiquary, Thomas Astle, esq. in December 1803 (see LXXXIX. ii. p. 274.)

In the above volume you have stated the discoveries by Mr. Lysons of the Records, &c. in the White Tower, which had lain mouldering for ages, almost wholly unknown, and thus probably would have lain, had it not been for the indefatigable research of Mr. Lysons. As the duties of his office had been limited to but *one* assistant in the time of his predecessor, Mr. Lysons, on occasion of the above discoveries, obtained a competent and efficient establishment of *six* assistants, all of whom he kept in constant and active employ. He also obtained additional chambers in the building, and

* See p. 256.

under

under his directions were begun a copious Calendar to the Chancery proceedings, and other works, which promised to be of great public utility.

Mr. Bayley, in his valuable "History of the Tower of London" (reviewed in vol. XCI. ii. pp. 425, 525, 618), says,

"On Mr. Lysons being appointed to an office so congenial to his inclination and studies, he wholly retired from the Bar, and passed the remainder of his days in the diligent fulfilment of his public duty, and the ardent pursuit of his various literary labours, enjoying the intimacy and friendship of the first and greatest characters of his day; and, finally, leaving a space in society which few are qualified to fill."

He had begun numerous other works, of the benefit of which the world will be deprived by his premature and much-to-be-lamented death. In printing an Index to the early Bills and Answers in Chancery, with specimens illustrative of the early practice of that Court prefixed, he had made considerable advance, and the work will now be completed and published under the direction of the Commissioners on the Public Records. In his other designs he made but trifling progress, for his capacious mind grasped at more than he or any other individual could possibly accomplish.

When we view collectively all the productions of his pen, his pencil, and his graver, it is astonishing how any person, with his numerous other avocations, could have done so much.

It is more to be wished than expected, I fear, that the Rev. D. Lysons would complete the works of his lamented Brother; particularly their joint herculean labour, the "Magna Britannica." S. T.

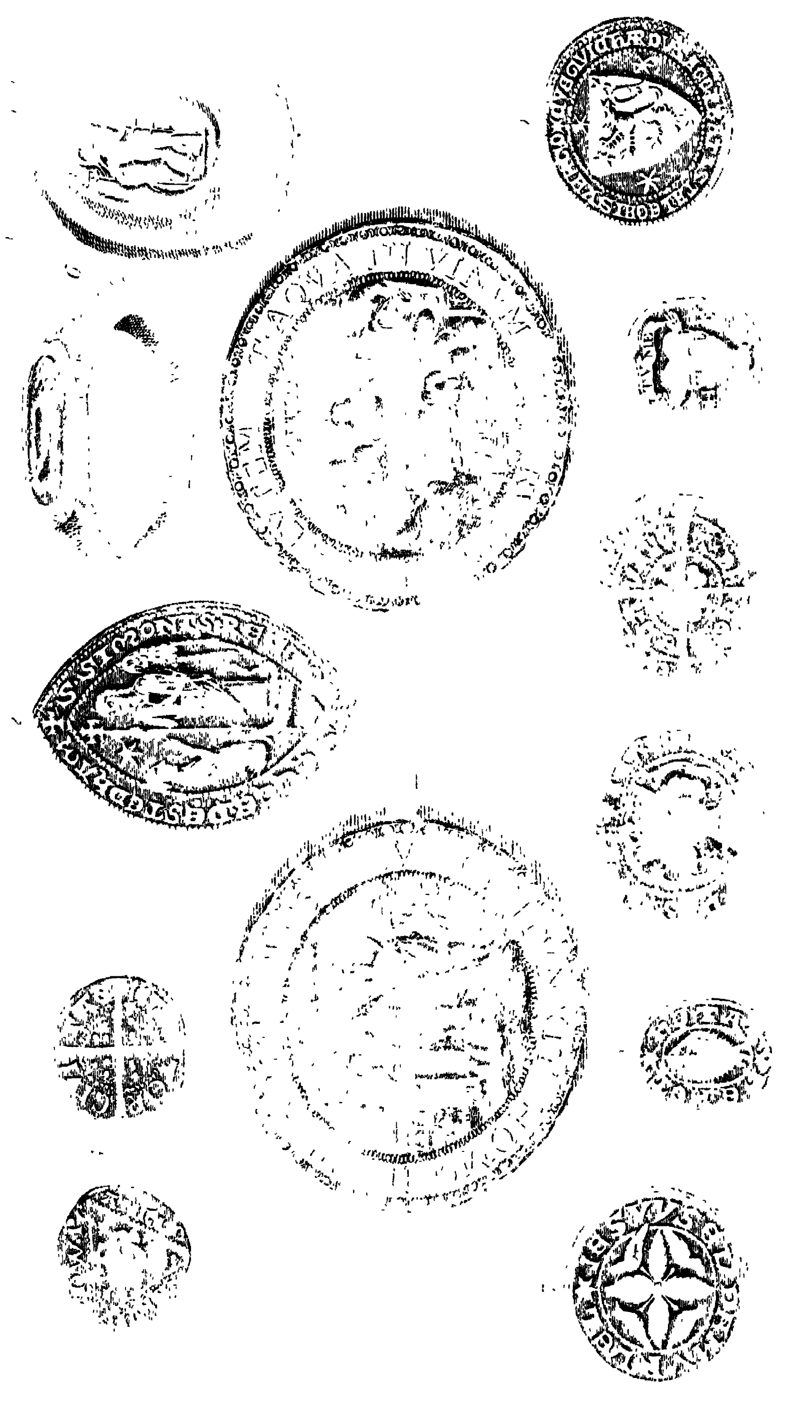
Mr. Urban, Sept. 22.

HAVING read the correspondence between Sir Joseph Banks and the Rev. Samuel Hopkinson, inserted in p. 11, relative to the Toad, whether it be a hurtful animal or not, I feel so convinced that the case of the labourer mentioned by the Rev. Gentleman, was not such a one as to establish the hurtful qualities of this, as I conceive, innocent although calumniated animal, that I am desirous to state my reasons to the contrary, especially as Sir Joseph Banks has not, in my opinion, taken a complete view of the case. I have no doubt but that the inflammatory attack of the labourer's nose was solely occasioned by the repeated application of intense cold while in a state so very susceptible to hurtful impressions from this cause. We know that stones, during frosty weather, become reduced to a very low temperature, and that they are at that time very powerful conductors of heat, every one who touches them becomes immediately convinced. Bearing this in mind, then, we can readily appreciate the great transition which the labourer's nose underwent, whenever he applied his thumb and finger to it in the manner described. The frequent repetition of these sudden transitions from heat to cold during the day, could not fail to be very hazardous, and indeed it would have been a greater matter of surprise had the man felt no bad consequences resulting, than that inflammation should come on, for it will be recollected that his nose was from the catarrh hotter than the rest of his face. The abscesses which formed, and the consequent discharge of matter, appear, from the account, not at all to differ from that which every day comes under the observation of a surgeon, in consequence of common inflammation. Had the man been seen by a surgeon instead of a farrier, I have no doubt the Rev. Gentleman's *poisonous* belief would have been changed, and Sir Joseph would not have had occasion to enter the lists in defence of his pet. For my part, I consider Toads as perfectly harmless as Sir Joseph Banks does, and can corroborate his statement from personal experience; having repeatedly, like him, applied them to all parts of my face, and even put them in my bosom when a lad, to convince my prejudiced companions of their innocuous qualities.

Wishing, therefore, to be of some service to this unjustly-abhorred race, whose sufferings will be increased if there be any converts to the Rev. Gentleman's conclusions, (especially as Mr. Martin's Bill does not protect them, on account of their not coming under the *genus* "other cattle,") I beg the insertion of these few lines in your valuable, and, as the Edinburgh Quarterly justly adds, truly gentlemanly and amusing Magazine.

Yours, &c. Bufon-Amicus.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 15.

IN Part i. page 490, I mentioned Sir Robert Belt having hidden part of his treasures during the civil wars, and of the confiscation of his estate, and of his death in retirement; with a short notice of some few remains of those treasures having come to light in 1779. I now fulfil my promise, in presenting your readers with an engraving (*see Plate II. fig* 1.) of a large silver medal, found amongst them upon that occasion, in excellent preservation, now in the possession of Sir Robert's lineal descendant, the present Mr. Belt, of Bossal House.

It will be best introduced by an exact copy of the memorandum made by that gentleman upon the spot at the period of its discovery

"1779, June 6th, some of my father's servants in going round the moat at Bossal, found 29 pieces of gold coin of the reigns of King James I. and Charles I., twenty-two pieces of silver, chiefly of Queen Elizabeth; also a large silver medal, supposed to be struck on the accession of James I. but no date on it. They were found in the side of the bank (the West side towards the North corner), nearly opposite the centre of the back kitchen. My father dug through the bank below the surface of the moat, but without finding any more, though they found several empty pots, both broken and whole. There is a tradition that Sir Robert Belt in the civil wars had hid both money and plate to a great amount somewhere near the house, and trusted a servant he relied on with the place. Sir Robert died about four years before the Restoration, when no money or plate were to be found. It is imagined the servant had taken it away, as on a sudden, from being a man in very indigent circumstances, he appeared opulent, and bought an estate in the neighbourhood of near 300*l.* a year, which his descendants (the Fersons) have enjoyed ever since."

The following remarks on the Medal were written by the late John Wilson, esq.

"In order to explain the Medal in question, it will be necessary first to settle whether the group on the face of it be symbolical, or merely [illegible]

"The face presents us with a group of three figures in excellent relief; that on the right hand is unquestionably the portrait of James I.; on the left is a pregnant matron, with a branch of palm in her left hand, and the middle is the figure of our Saviour, who, in the character of a priest, is performing the sacerdotal functions of the Marriage Ceremony, and joining the right hands of James and the Matron.

"In the fore-ground of this group, close to the edge of the Medal, are two roses, with some other flower between them, which time and ill usage have totally defaced.

"By the side of James, on the right hand, is a small bushy tree, which, by some people, is supposed to be intended for an oak;—it is too much damaged for any one to form a positive opinion from its foliage.

"In the back-ground, on the same side, is a Church, which, being of modern structure, and wanting the crucifix (an ornament so distinguishingly characteristic of Roman Catholic Churches in those days) I conjecture to be figurative of the Reformed Religion; and over this a laurel extends its shady branches.

"By the left side of the woman, and a little advanced towards the fore-ground, are two birds billing, which appear distinctly, through my glass, to be an owl and a pigeon.

"On the same side, in the back-ground, is a magnificent tent, in which (close to the edge of the Medal) is a table, or altar, with a scroll upon it, half open. On the rim of this roll are some letters, of which the initials MAC are distinguishable; and immediately under it, seemingly upon the edge of the table, or altar, the word CHARTA is written. Two figures are kneeling at the entrance of the tent, at a small distance from the table, or altar, with their backs turned towards it, and their faces towards the principal group, their hands evidently in a suppliant posture. One of the figures appears to be habited like a Monk.

"Both James and the woman are crowned by an angel, who appears descending from the clouds;—but the crowns are different; that of James is of laurel; the woman's of olive.

"The motto round it is.

QUOS DEUS CONJUNXIT HOMO NE SEPARET.

Let not man separate whom God has joined.

"On the reverse is the Marriage of Cana; in which we see the woman seated at the head of the table, our Saviour at the farthest corner on her right hand, and the figure of James opposite to him on the left.

"This motto surrounds it

UT AQUA IN VINUM SIC CRUX [illegible]

[illegible] the water into wine, so [illegible] the Cross be converted into [illegible]

"From this view of the Medal we cannot be considered as historical but symbolical—for Anne of Denmark was not with child when James married her, and what connection had Magna Charta with the marriage of James, which took place some years before his succession to the Crown of England, in which succession he was by no

3

means confirmed till the death and testament of Elizabeth were proclaimed?

"We must therefore view it as symbolical; and, taken in this light, it appears to be struck by the Churchmen in honour of James's espousal of the Established or Mother Church, contrary to the expectations of the Catholics and Presbyterians, who each flattered themselves with the prospect of receiving his particular favour—the first, because their tenets strongly favoured his obstinate notions of *arbitrary Right;* the last, because he was bred up in their doctrines, which were likewise the established religion of his native country.

"James, immediately upon his succession, disappointed them both; declaring himself determined to support the Established Religion, with this axiom, 'No Bishop, no King;' and imposed heavy fines upon the latter Presbyterians, for their refractoriness.

Elucidation of the Allegory.

"The Mother Church* is typified by the figure of a Pregnant Woman, as indicative of her matronal character and her fruitfulness. The branch of Palm is an emblem of her victory over her adversaries; and the Crown of Olive, of the peaceful mildness of her doctrines and dominion. The Owl and Pigeon by her side are an emblem of the union of Wisdom and Innocence. The figures before the Tent appear imprecating Divine Vengeance upon the Union. The short bushy Tree by the side of James, if allowed to be an Oak, may, without any distortion of allegory, be considered as figurative of his firmness. The Church in the back-ground must be considered as Protestant, since it wants the Crucifix, which, in those days, so generally distinguished the Roman Catholic Churches, and of course would not have been omitted on a Medal. The Laurel, which overspreads it, is figurative of her triumph under James, who is crowned with a wreath of the same tree. The two Roses, which probably had a Thistle between them, are typical both of the united amity of the two Kingdoms, and of the extinction of those parties which a few reigns before had distracted this country, and were now clearly concentrated in him, as the undoubted descendant of Henry the Seventh and his wife Elizabeth, in whose persons the Houses of York and Lancaster were united."

Yours, &c. Amicus.

Mr. Urban, *Gray's Inn, Sept.* 23.

HAVING lately been at Worthing, I was shown, at a village in its neighbourhood, the matrix of a Seal (*see fig.* 2.) dug up a few years ago at Cissbury Hill; the device appears to be an Ecclesiastic praying to St. Michael, who is in the act of slaying the Dragon with a spear made in the form of a hermit's staff. The legend, you will perceive, from the inclosed impression, is "S . SIMONIS . RECTORIS . ECC'E . DE . STEDHAM." Perhaps you may think it worthy of an engraving. I apprehend the Seal to be of the 14th century. Stedham is a parish in the neighbourhood of Midhurst. J. C.

* Query, whether this Type was not a representation of *England?*"

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 10.

INCLOSED I send you a drawing of a Groat of Richard II. struck at Drogheda (*see fig.* 3.) an unpublished, and as far as I know, an unique coin, in the collection of Robert Jacob, esq. of Waterford. In type it resembles the Irish groats of Edward the Fourth, and weighs 1 pennyweight, 4 grains and 2-3ds. Within the inner circle, on the head side, are four ornaments, two of which appear to me to be intended for stars, and two for roses. The inscription I should think has been,—"RICARDUS . DEI . GRA . DNS. HYBR." Mint mark, a Cross. Reverse, "POSVI . DEUM . ADJUTOR . MEU." M.M. a Rose. "VILLA . DROGHEDA."

Also, a drawing from a Penny of one of the Edwards (*see fig.* 4.) struck at Canterbury; the head in a triangle. One of this type, struck at London, is in Dr. Hunter's collection, and is published in Mr. Ruding's "Annals."

I purchased this curious coin in Dublin; it weighs 21 grains. Inscription: "EDW . R . ANGL . DNS . HYB." Reverse, "CIVITAS CANTOR."

An impression from a small brass Seal, found near Hitchen, Herts (*see fig.* 5.); but quite beyond my learning to make out.

Your Correspondent Numismatus (Suppl. to vol. LXXXVIII. i. p. 608) mentions, from report, a Medal of the Duke of Wellington, by the late T. Wyon, jun. esq. It is engraved in the best style of that great artist, and presents the finest and most characteristic portrait of the Duke which I believe has been executed; inscribed, "Field Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G. 1815." Reverse, "To the most noble the Marquis of Salisbury, an offering of Respect, to Liberality and Benevolence, July 27, 1814."

It is much to be regretted that this

beautiful

beautiful Medal has not been publish-ed. The withholding it is equally an injury to the publick and the reputation of the engraver. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

I SEND you a drawing of a Ring (*fig.* 6.) found a few weeks since in the grounds of the Rev. W. H. R. Churchill, of Colliton House, adjoining the town of Dorchester, Dorset, by that gentleman's gardener, as he was employed in digging, and in whose possession it now is, together with some other curious antiquities, which from time to time he has in a similar way discovered. It is a cornelian, or chalcedony, probably the latter, spiritedly engraved, with the figure of a warrior, as shown in a sketch of the impression, which it gives in high relief. The metal of the ring in which it is set is of a brassy composition.

Perhaps some of your Correspondents might determine the figure represented, and the date of its execution. It is possible the gem may be of greater antiquity than the setting.

Yours, &c. J. B. K.

*** *Fig.* 7 is an impression of an old Seal found at Redwick. Inscription, "JESU YSEL DAMUR LEL." Probably the second and last words are contractions. An explanation is requested.

Fig. 8 is an impression of another Seal, of which an explanation is also requested. Inscription, "TU ME HIC TE. H. P."

Fig. 9 is an antient Seal, found in digging down a bank of earth at the entrance of the town of Great Driffield, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, in 1817. From the form of the shield it is thought to be of the age of Edward the Second; and the rhyming legend appears to be—

"QUE GUICHARDUS AGO PROBAT ISTA LEONIS YMAGO."

i. e. "Whate'er I Guichard may transact,
This lion's image proves the fact."

Clearly referring to the use of the Seal, but in very barbarous Latin. Guichard is evidently a Norman name. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

THE lovers of History and Biography are much indebted to Sir Richard Colt Hoare for rescuing from oblivion, by his late work "Hungerfordiana*," a noble family who once shone in the fields of fame, as well as possessed great riches and honours. They have been twice ennobled, and at one time there sat in the Houses of Parliament four of that family.

It was one source of the quarrels between Edward IV. and his brother Clarence, that of the three great heiresses then in the kingdom, he had given the heiress of Lord Scales to Anthony Woodville, his brother-in-law; the heiress of Harrington and Bonville to the Marquis of Dorset; and the heiress of Hungerford to Edward Hastings, his Chamberlain's son; and as to his own brother, he neglected to advance him in marriage, and had, on the contrary, prevented his marriage with Marg. the Duchess of Burgundy.

It is said that the Hungerfords had such an extent of land, that they could ride from Farley Castle to Salisbury without going off their own estates.

Sir Richard, in his "Hungerfordiana," invites communications from the publick, and therefore I communicate, by the channel of your far-extended Magazine, some anecdotes of the family, which, though well known, may have been unnoticed by Sir Richard.

Anthony Hungerford (born 1564), second son of Anthony Hungerford of Down Ampney, by Bridget his wife (daughter of one Shelley, a Judge), was educated at the University of Oxford, with some other young men of the Roman Catholic persuasion; he remained here but a short time, for his father, being much troubled with the incumbrances on his estates, could not well look after his son. His mother being a zealous Papist, caused him to be trained up in her religion from his childhood. At about 20 years of age he left Oxford; and soon after reading Campion's book called "Decem rationes," wherein he found some obnoxious and indecent passages that offended him, but was confirmed in his mind soon after by Mr. Thos. Neale of Cassington near Woodstock, and at length totally settled as a Catholic, by one Twyford, a Priest or Jesuit, who was introduced to him by George Etheridge, a physician of Oxford. In this settled course he held on till the beginning of the year 1588, at which time it pleased God (as he himself expresses it) to make the hand

* See our present Month's Review

that

that had given the wound make good the cure. Some words were dropped occasionally in his presence by one Hopton, a priest, concerning a projected invasion to destroy the Queen and restore the Roman Catholics to power, who at that time lay under the heavy hand of Elizabeth, who had executed many of the Papists for plots against her, and particularly Campian, who had been hanged and quartered at Tyburn some years before.

In 1594 we find an Anthony Hungerford created Master of Arts of the University of Oxford, who no doubt is the same person. In 1607 he received the order of Knighthood, and about that time, being then of Blackbourton, he became an author; and, besides Memoirs of his own Life, he wrote "The Advice of a Son professing the Religion established in the present Church of England to his dear Mother" (a Roman Catholic); which book lying by him in his closet till his death, some years after, when his son Sir Edward Hungerford took it to show it to one of the Chaplains of Dr. Sands, Archbishop of Canterbury, to have it licensed in 1635; but he refusing to do it because there were several offensive passages in it against the Papists, he therefore himself got it printed at Oxford (in 1639), and added to it another work of his father's, entitled "The Memorial of a Father to his dear Children, containing an account of God's great mercy in bringing him to the profession of the true Religion as at that present time established in the Church of England," finished and completed for the press in April 1627.

He was esteemed as a worthy conscientious good man. He wrote many other good things, which unfortunately never came to the press. His death happened in June 1627.

His father Sir Anthony Hungerford, of Down Ampney, was Sheriff of Wilts in 1558. Two men, John Hunt and Richard White, were summoned in the Ecclesiastical Court at Salisbury for heresy, and condemned by Dr. Jeffreys, the Bishop's Chancellor, and delivered over to the Sheriff for execution to be burnt at the stake in Fisherton Field (where Spencer and Maundrel had been burnt two years before.) Sir Anthony not liking the business, consulted Mr. Clifford of Boscomb, his brother-in-law (vide Hungerfordiana, p. 17), who advised him not to be concerned in the deaths of those two innocent men, *unless he had the Queen's writ* de heretico comburendo. Whereupon he took his horse and rode home.

Jeffreys finding the execution delayed, rode over to Sir Anthony, and threatened him with fine and punishment for neglect of duty. The Sheriff replied that he was not a child to be frightened at high words. "Shew me your authority, the Queen's writ, then I shall know what is my duty to do. I shall not learn it from you, Sir; for if I have it not, your own warrant is not sufficient; for be assured I will not burn them at your command, nor any man's." Upon this answer, the Chancellor returned home, where he fell sick on the disappointment.

Not long after this, the writ came down; whereupon Mr. Michel, the Under-Sheriff (a right perfect and godly man, says Fox), gave this proof of his goodness, that when the writ was brought to him, instead of burning those poor men, he ventured to burn the writ itself, saying that he would not be guilty of what he considered a murder, and so fled.

It happened fortunately for him, that within four days Jeffreys died, and the Bishop Capon having died just before, there was nobody left that would take up the business before the Queen herself died; and on Queen Elizabeth's accession, all that lay bound for conscience sake were set at liberty.

This same Sir Anthony had a principal hand in bringing the Lord Stourton to justice for the murder of the two unfortunate Mr. Hartgels.

The Hungerford family possessed the manor of Wellow from the time Sir Thos. Hungerford bought it of the Burghersh family in 1398, for 300 years, till disposed of by Sir Edward the spendthrift. It was a considerable town in former times, having had seven churches. Remains of tesselated pavements, and subterranean apartments, have been discovered at various times. See the Gent. Mag. for Nov. 1787, p. 961. H. W.

Mr. Urban, *Middle Temple, Sept.* 11.

WITH much pleasure I perceive you have revived the "Compendium of County History," and I look

look forward to your promised re-publication of them in a separate Volume, in which you will doubtless avail yourself of such remarks as locality may enable your various Correspondents to communicate, of which your *Wolverhampton* friend has set a good example.

In *Suffolk* and *Sussex* I know you have many sincere well-wishers; which I the rather mention as they are both at present, in respect to Topography, nearly *Non-descript Counties*; the admirable Histories of Hawsted, Bury, and Hengrave, in the former County, always excepted. Enough only of Sussex has been published by Mr. Dallaway, to make us long for the whole County; and, unfortunately, the Second Portion of Mr. Dallaway's labour, from its extreme rarity, is almost a sealed book.

For *Surrey*, in addition to many Correspondents, you have an ample treasure in the admirable Volumes of *Manning* and *Bray*.

Of *Westmoreland* I know little more than is told by Burn and Nicolson.

Wiltshire has at length found a legitimate Historian in the persevering labours of Sir Richard Colt Hoare; and in the lighter, but useful researches of Mr. Britton.

In *Warwickshire* and *Worcestershire* you have also many friends; and the labours of Dugdale and Nash will much facilitate the completion.

Of *Yorkshire* I tremble to think. Already I have, from the researches of the lamented Dr. Whitaker, four ponderous volumes on large paper, groaning on my shelves, independently of his inimitable Histories of Whalley and Craven; and many single volumes of other Works, at the head of which I place Dr. Drake's History of York,—and the History of Hallamshire, by Mr. Hunter, from whom may soon be expected the History of the Deanery of Doncaster. Nor must Clarkson's History of Richmond, and Graves's Cleveland, pass unnoticed.

By way of contributing a mite to the general stock of information, I transcribe for you, from the pleasant pages of the learned and industrious Dr. Fuller, a "Compendium" of the "Natural Commodities" for which each County was most famous at the beginning of the 17th Century:

Bedford—Barley, Malt, Fullers-earth, Larks.
Berks—Oaks, Bark, Trout.
Bucks—Beech, Sheep, Tame Pheasants.
Cambridge—Eels, Hares, Saffron, Willows.
Cornwall—Diamonds, Ambergris, Garlick, Pilchards, Tin.
Cumberland—Pearls, Black-lead, Copper.
Derby—Lead.
Devon—Silver, Tin, Herrings, Strawberries, Hurtberries.
Dorset—Tench, Tobacco-pipe-clay, Hemp.
Essex—Saffron, Oysters, Hops, Fuits.
Gloucester—Tobacco, Oak, Steel.
Hants—Red-deer, Honey, Wax, Hogs.
Hereford—Wool, Salmon.
Kent—Cherries, San-foin, Trout, Weld, Madder, Flax.
Lancaster—Oats, Alum, Oxen.
Leicester—Beans, Coal.
Lincoln—Pike, Wild Fowl, Feathers, Pippins, Fleet-Hounds, Grey-hounds, Mastiffs.
Middlesex—Wheat, Tamarisk.
Northampton—Salt-petre, Pigeons.
Nottingham—Liquorice.
Oxford—Fallow-deer, Wood.
Shropshire—Iron, Coal.
Somerset—Lead, Lapis Calaminaris, Cheese, Woad, Mastiffs.
Stafford—Alabaster.
Suffolk—Cheese, Butter.
Surrey—Fullers-earth, Walnuts, Box.
Sussex—Iron, Talc, Wheat-ears, Carp.
Warwick—Sheep, Ash, Coal.
Wilts—Wool.
Worcester—Lampreys, Perry, Salt.
York—Geat, Alum, Lime, Horses.

You will of course use the short lithographic view of the several Counties of England, of Mr. Da Costa, inserted in your vol. xc. i. pp. 222, 307, 413. CARADOC.

MODERN POLICIES.—No. II.
(*By Abp. Sheldon.*)
(*Continued from p. 115.*)

First Principle. The Politician must have the shadow of Religion, but the substance hurts.

THERE is no superstition in politicks more odious, than to stand too much upon niceties and scruples, and therefore Machiavel cut the hair, when he advised, not absolutely to disavow conscience, but to manage it with such a prudent neglect, as is scarce discernible from a tenderness; not permitting it to be techy and reluctant; nor yet prostituting it, unless upon solemn and insuperable occasions. He notes it from Papirius in Livy, who slighted the Pullarii, handsomely, and was rewarded; whereas Appius Pulcher did it grossly and was punished. But because the politician is best able to

to tell his own documents, you may pleace to conceive you found these broken discourses in his study; to teach [each] of which I shall adde an antidote. External holiness invites awful regards: there is no mask that becomes rebellion and innovation so well as Religion; nothing that so much conceals deformity and pretends beauty. 'Tis an excellent thing so to dissimulate piety, that when we act strongly against it, in that very article of wickedness the people saint us. Herod would fain worship, when he means to worry.

—— "Ipso sceleris molimine Tereus
Creditur esse pius:

In th' act of sin do but Religion cry,
Sayes Tereus, you as holy are as I."

This is that which leads the world in a string; that hallowes the most hellish enterprizes: for the common people (which are the το πολυ) never see behind the curtain; a handsome glosse with them is as good as the text: I believe the great Naturalist was in the right, when he called a Deity a jolly invention. Plin. lin. 2, cap. 6. "Irridendum, agere curam rerum humanarum quicquid est summum, sed credi ex usu vitæ est. 'Tis ridiculous to think, that God troubles himself about sublunary things, but 'tis not fit the world should know it." Let me enjoy the temporal advantages of Religion, and let others take the eternall; let me use it for a cloak or a crutch, and let others expect from it a crown.

The river in Athenæus is my emblem, whose upper waters were sweet and grateful, but towards the bottom brackish. Let me be a superficial, let others be fundamental Christians. I like the humor of the Samseans, that were neither Jewes, nor Gentiles, nor Christians, but preserving a commodious correspondence with all; whatsoever I act in reference to heaven, is merely theatrical, and done in subordination to some other interest. Lycurgus could never have ingratiated his Lawes so effectually, if he had not pretended a dialogue with his goddesse. 'Tis to me indifferent whether the religion I personate be true or false, so it be but popular: and if the people I mean to juggle with erre fundamentally, I can by no means court them more than by embracing their delusion. It buckles them very close to me in moral observance, to assist them in their spiritual fondness, and mix with their distemper; and therefore I commonly lead the van in the faction, and call it *Jure divino*, though I never found it but in hell's black canons. How comfortably the Pope and Cardinals conferred notes "Quantum nobis lucri peperit illa fabula de Christo!" How profitable has the tale of Christ been to us! O the rich income and glorious result of hypocrisie! This, this must be diligently studied and practised.

—— "Da justum sanctumque videri,
Noctem peccatis, et fraudibus objice nubem.

If that my deeds of darkness may
Be hid in clouds as black as they;
If being ugly, I may paint,
Why then I am a true new saint."

Privacy for a sin, and cleanly conveyance for a cheat, make it to common eyes, seem as white as innocency itself: the strictnesse of that thief was very notable, who always before he went about the work of his calling (for so he called stealing) went to prayers, that God would bless and prosper him. So I say grace to the design, be it never so wicked: and give thanks for the success be it never so bloody. But further, in subserviency to a loose interest, there must be no such puling thing as conscience; Hell, and Heaven, and Scripture, and what else the Christian esteems most sacred, must all truckle under the plot; but not be observed when they come to oppose it. Had Alexander boggled at invading other men's kingdoms, he had never wept for the scarcity of worlds. There is no greater obstacle to generous actions, than a coy and squeamish conscience; 'tis pretty, that some tell us, that it strikes "surdo verbere," with a still and silent stroke; and then how can it be heard in the noyse and bustle of a clamourous world? Had your mighty Conquerors and your valiant Captains, and your thriving Popes listened to this inward charmer, their names had never swel'd and look'd big in the rolls of fame.

COLASTERION.

But let all sober Christians know that this shell of religion, though it may be of external conducement, yet there is nothing that God's pure and undeluded eye looks on with more abhorrency. We may possibly deceive men, but it is in vain to put ironies upon God. A counterfeit religion shall find a real hell, and 'tis pity that such

such a sacred thing should be violenced and made subservient to rebellious irregular designes.

As for such who have conspired with the wrath of God in the stupefaction of their consciences, though they may for a time struggle with those inward checks, yet there will be a day (if not in this life) when that Witness, that Judge, that Jury, will not be bribed. God has fixed it in the soul, as an internal register, as an impartial diary, as the censor of the affections, and pædagogue of the passions. It does not only illustrate Divine justice in an autocatacrisy, but was meant by God for a bridle and restriction. And he that hath by an inveterate wickedness conquered the opposition, which God seated in his heart to sin, may possibly consult well with his present advantage and greatnesse, but not at all with his future comfort: for besides the losse of that intimate pleasure (vinum in pectore) which waits upon innocency; he feels sometimes those bosom-quarrels that verberate and wound his soul, for

Συνειδησις την Ψυχην πληττει.

[The Athenæ Oxon. attributes the pamphlet from which the above is transcribed not to Archbishop Sheldon, but to his successor Archbishop Sancroft.]

Account of the Travelled Stone near Castle Stuart, Invernesshire. By* THOMAS LAUDER DICK, *Esq. From the Memoirs of the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh. Read in* 1819.

THIS stone is a large mass of conglomerate, being a concretion, composed of distinct irregular fragments of granite, gneiss, quartz, and other rocks of the primitive series, cemented together by a highly indurated and ferruginous clay slate. I am not aware that any rock of the same nature exists much nearer to it than seven miles. Its present situation is on the sands in the little bay near Castle Stuart, on the Mercey Firth. Its size is very considerable, being as near as I could guess above four feet high at its most elevated point, calculating from the surface of the sand, and being to all appearance about one foot embedded in it. It measures between four and six feet one way, by six or seven the other; its shape, which is very particular, is peculiarly well adapted to admit of the mode of transportation it underwent, as it had a projecting edge, all around it, the lower edge of which is above a foot of perpendicular height from the surface of the sand; and from this edge downwards, the stone is suddenly bevelled off in a form resembling that part of the bottom of a boat which is under the belly and approaching the keel. On as near a calculation as I can make, it may weigh about eighty tons.

This large mass is remarkable for having been removed from a situation which it formerly occupied, about 260 yards further to the S. S. E. by natural means, and in the course of one night to the position where it now stands. It had formerly served as a boundary stone between the properties of Castle Stuart and Culloden, the former belonging to the Earl of Moray, and the latter to Duncan Forbes, Esq. As it is too ponderous to have been moved by human power, at least in that part of the country, it must have been originally deposited in that its first place of rest by causes similar to those which have covered whole countries with boulders, the nature of which bespeaks their having belonged to rocks no where existing *in situ* in their entire and native state, in the vicinity of their present place of abode. The stranger scarcely recognizes the spot from which it was last removed, it being marked by a wooden post which the two contiguous proprietors were under the necessity of erecting, in order to supply the place of the stone, and to serve as an object for defining its line of *march.* At a fishing village situated above a mile to the westward of the stone, I learned several particulars with respect to its extraordinary migration. But it was recommended to me to call on the miller of *Pitly* for a fuller detail of the facts, who, living much nearer the stone, and having it constantly in view for a series of years, not only recollected every circumstance about it, but was the first person who on the ensuing morning noticed that it had been removed during the night.

I lost no time in seeing the old man whose

* In Professor Siliman's American Journal of Science, for June 1822, is an account of rocks supposed to have moved without any apparent cause, in the town of Salisbury in Connecticut. The circumstances were similar to the above account of the Travelled Stone, by Mr. Dick. EDIT.

whose name is Alexander Macgillivray, and I was lucky enough to find him at home; he informed me that this remarkable circumstance took place on the night between Friday the 19th, and Saturday the 20th of February, in the year 1799. There had been a very severe frost, and the greater part of the little bay had been for some time covered with ice, which was probably formed there the more readily, owing to the fresh water from the stream running near to Castle Stuart, emptying itself into the inlet of the sea in the immediate neighbourhood. The stone was, by these means, fast secured by the ledge, which I have described being bound round by a vast cake of ice of many yards in extent, which being froze hard under the projection of the stone, must have produced an admirable mechanical means for its elevation, for which purpose it afforded an extensive draft. The miller told us he had measured some of the ice, and found it eighteen inches thick. The stone was then surrounded when the sea left it at its ebb, and the whole of the circumjacent land was left covered by this solid and unbroken glacier. It is evident that as the sea began again to flow, this would be naturally buoyed up by the returning water insinuating itself underneath it. On the night of the 19th of February, the tide which happened to be remarkably high, was full about 12 o'clock. About this time, the wind began to blow a hurricane, accompanied with drifting snow. The old man stated that this tremendous storm blew directly from Dulcross Castle, and accordingly I found that by placing myself at the stone and looking at Dulcross, the post marking the former situation of the mass appeared quite in the line between those two points, and that the straight line or furrow described by the stone in the course of its voyage, lay in this direction.

When the old miller got up on the morning of Saturday, the 20th, the storm and drifted snow was such that he could hardly make his way to his barns, though they are but a few yards distant from his dwelling-house. When the weather had moderated in some degree, and the storm and snow had cleared away, so that he could see across the little bay, he remarked to his wife with much astonishment and no inconsiderable alarm, "*That the mickle stone was awa*," and the good woman could hardly believe her eyes, when she saw in reality that it was gone from the spot it had occupied the day preceding, and that it had been removed to the position where it now remains. General surprise and curiosity were now excited, which were no doubt mingled with superstitious fancies, and the neighbours flocked out to see and examine the subject of so extraordinary a prodigy. To their astonishment the hole in which it had been for so many ages imbedded, still remained to mark distinctly its yesterday's site, whilst its track across the flat oozy sand was very perceptible, extending in a line from its old to its new situation. In addition to these particulars, I have since learned from my friend Mr. Bradie, that he visited the stone the day after, when he found all the traces remaining quite apparent, and an extensive cake of ice adhering to the stone, being attracted to its outer ledge.

It is evident that this vast mass of stone must have been so far rendered specifically lighter than the water by the great cakes of ice within which it was bound, and by which it was supported, as to be in some degree buoyed up, and that whilst in this state, it was carried forward by the outgoing tide, assisted by the impelling force of a tremendous hurricane blowing in the same direction.

By the correspondence just detailed, we are furnished with a comparatively recent and perfectly-well-attested example of one mode by which large masses of detached rock may be carried to considerable distances. For although the waters of the tide which fill the bay in question, were, on account of their shallowness, incapable of buoying up the extensive float of ice supporting the stone, so perfectly as to prevent the keel of it from ploughing the sand in the course of its progress over it, yet there is no reason to doubt, if it had been once fairly carried into deeper waters, it might have been ultimately transported to a much greater distance. And if we can suppose the float of ice to have been sufficiently tough and tenacious, we may even conceive it probable that the stone might have been deposited upon some remote shore, where no rock of the same nature was to be found, and where it might have furnished future geologists

geologists subjects for more interesting speculation. These would have been naturally the more puzzling, that its peculiar mode of transportation would have precluded all chance of its acute angular projection being destroyed by attrition, and so would have prevented the possibility of its exhibiting those appearances of its having been rounded and polished, so manifestly displayed by most of those stones usually denominated *boulders*. How far the causes which are thus known to have operated in producing the removal of this vast fragment, may appear to tally with the relative situation of similar masses, in other places, which cannot be so easily traced to their parent rock, or to ascertain whether such means may not have had some share in transporting these to their new situation, may perhaps merit investigation, and with such a view an accurate and well-attested narrative of the particulars of the conveyance of the *Travelled Stone* near Castle Stuart, from its former to its present place of quiescence, cannot be considered as altogether useless in the pursuit of geology.

Notice of an antient Mound, near Wheeling, Virginia, in a letter to Professor Silliman, Editor of the American Journal of Science.

Wheeling, Aug. 7, 1822.

My dear Sir,

THE plain on which the Great Mound, at Grave Creek, is situated, extends back from the Ohio river about a mile and a half, is of a semicircular form, open towards the river, but inclosed on its back part by high hills. It is nearly level, forming a beautiful site for a town. The soil is a yellowish loam, mixed with a small portion of clay; it is at present rather unproductive, having been nearly exhausted of the vegetable mould by several years cultivation. The principal mound stands about an eighth of a mile from the river, nearly in the centre of the plain, from North to South. The form of this remarkable tumulus is nearly a circle at its base, converging gradually like a cone, but terminating abruptly.

The circumference, at its base, is about two hundred and fifty yards. The summit is sunk like a basin, making a diameter from verge to verge of about twenty yards. Judging from this circumstance, it has evidently been much higher than at present, but this is also evinced by the immense quantity of soil about its base, which has been washed from its sides by the rains of ages. Its perpendicular height is now nearly seventy feet; the slope from base to summit, or verge of the basin, measures about one hundred and twenty-four. From this sunken appearance of the top, and the forms of other mounds in the neighbourhood, it is reasonable to conclude that its perpendicular was once twenty or thirty feet higher. It is composed of a soil similar to that of the plain which surrounds it, but there are no local marks to determine from whence such a quantity of earth could have been taken, as the surface of the plain is nearly level. The mound itself is covered with trees, consisting of white and black oak, beech, black walnut, white poplar, locust, &c. and many of them are of a large size.

A white oak, in particular, on the verge of the summit, measures twelve feet in circumference, three feet above the surface of the ground. From its size, and the decayed appearance of some of its branches, it must have been the growth of four or five centuries. There are several others of nearly equal size. The vegetable mould in the centre of the basin, is about two feet in depth, but gradually diminishes on each side. About one eighth of a mile distant on the same plain, in a North-easterly direction, are three smaller tumuli of similar construction, and several other small ones in the neighbourhood. Near the three alluded to, on the most level part of this plain, are evident traces of ancient fortifications. The remains of two circular entrenchments of unequal size, but each several rods in diameter, and communicating with each other by a narrow pass, or gateway, are to be seen, and also a causeway leading from the largest towards the hills on the East, with many other appearances of a similar nature, all exhibiting marks of a race of men more civilized than any of the tribes found in this section of the country when first visited by Europeans.

Several attempts have been made to open the principal mound, but they were arrested by the proprietor of the ground In stamping or striking with a club

a club on the top of this huge heap of earth, a hollow, jarring sound may be heard and felt, similar to that which we feel in walking heavily on a large covered vault.

With regard to the object of these structures, it is now, I believe, pretty well agreed, that they were repositories for the dead. A good evidence of this is, that a substance resembling decayed bones has generally been found in those which have been opened, with implements of war and various articles used by savage nations. Otherwise we have no certain data, no historical facts, to guide us in our enquiries into this subject: not even tradition; for the tribes inhabiting the country when discovered by the whites, were more ignorant, if possible, of the origin and uses of these mounds, than we are. They had not even the shadow of tradition to give them the smallest light on the subject. All we know of them is derived from a very few obvious facts; the rest is speculation, drawn from slight probability.

Very respectfully yours,

J. MORTON.

CAUSE OF THE DEATH OF RICHARD II. EXAMINED.

(Continued from p. 199.)

SO much of what I have advanced, applies to the other causes to which the demise of Richard has been attributed, that in examining them little, comparatively speaking, need be said. That which I shall next comment on, is, "Starvation by his keepers."

If my conclusion is correct, that Henry at one period actually commanded Richard's destruction, but that from feelings of clemency he countermanded it when that Prince's death ceased to be necessary to his views, what possible excitement had he to commit such an act of useless atrocity, as murdering an unfortunate and harmless prisoner in cold blood, when the conspirators were executed, his rival's cause hopeless, and the kingdom in a state of perfect tranquillity?

No historian that I am aware of even hints at a disposition having been manifested to disturb the public peace in the period which elapsed between the suppression of the conspiracy and the death of Richard; but on the contrary, we are expressly told that every thing tended in that short period more firmly to secure the Crown on Henry's head. Hence we may draw a conclusion of considerable importance, in considering this question,—that no suggestion of fear or interest existed which could prompt Henry to take his prisoner's life, after the suppression of his party. Thus, as on the one hand I have grounded my belief in Henry's having on the 5th of January given directions for the murder of Richard, upon what I think a fair supposition of the feelings by which in all human probability he was then actuated, so on the other I am induced to reject a supposition which is in direct contradiction to those kindly sentiments which I assign as the cause of his afterwards revoking that fatal decision. Still more, such an act would have been equally at variance with every suggestion of self-interest and good policy, both of which must have told him that such unnecessary severity towards his late Sovereign and kinsman would not only prejudice the minds of his new subjects against him, but excite the disgust of foreign Courts; particularly of Richard's nearest ally, the King of France, and whose favourable opinion Henry was evidently desirous of possessing.

Some of your readers, Mr. Urban, may, from the discrepancy which I have pointed out in the dates, perhaps be induced to agree in my opinion, that Richard was not deprived of his existence in consequence of orders issued by Henry before he had quelled the rebellion, without coinciding in my supposition that such orders were then really given, but afterwards countermanded; in which case they would of course infer that Henry did not at that time command the assassination of his prisoner; and I beg to remark to them how much the improbability is increased, that Henry should at a subsequent period do so; for if he forbore to destroy Richard when he was the object of so alarming an insurrection, from thinking he was not sufficiently dangerous to require his removal, in what way could it become necessary, when his throne was cemented by the blood of those who sought to overthrow it?

On Henry's positive denial to the Duke of Orleans that any sinister means were used to accelerate Richard's

chard's death, it is not within my object to comment; especially as it is a mere *ipse dixit* assertion, and as Mr. Webb justly says *, "it establishes nothing with posterity."

Having, then, for the reasons I have assigned, rejected the opinion that Henry was the immediate cause of his rival's decease, I have next to state the grounds on which I attribute it to natural causes. We are in possession of undoubted testimony of the manner in which even on lesser occasions, Richard was in the habit of yielding to despair; and when we reflect how much such a disposition, united to grief, disappointment, and confinement, was likely to undermine a constitution never robust, coupled, as I have laboured to shew, with the entire absence of a sufficient excitement for his enemies to destroy him after the suppression of the conspiracy, but little difficulty presents itself in attributing his demise to exhausted nature. When he was told, for told he undeniably was, of the extinction of his hopes, by the deaths of Surrey and Exeter, what is more consonant to his character, than that he should abandon himself to despair, and which the loss of a Crown he had just begun to value,—the death of his friends and relations,—and the prospect of a perpetual imprisonment, were enough to produce in a much stronger mind. His frame had doubtlessly been shaken by the hardships he endured at Conway, and it is likely also by his confinement at Pomfret, for we have no evidence of the manner in which he was treated; —let us then reflect whether it is not the probable result of these miseries preying on a mind destitute of the consolation of friends,—of the blessings of liberty,—and even of the smiles of hope to cheer his misfortunes,—that they would quickly terminate a miserable existence. A refusal of food is perhaps the first effect of grief and despair, not from an intention of dying, but from a total disinclination for it; if this was long indulged in by a person debilitated in mind and body, what at first was choice would soon become the result of disease; and hence I am strongly impressed with the belief, that the unhappy Richard died from that debility which grief, imprisonment, and despair, seldom fail to produce.

* Arch. p. 287.

It now only remains that I should offer a few observations on the authorities on which the different statements stand.

The MS. of Creton loses, as Mr. Webb well remarks †, its chief claim to consideration when the writer was no longer a spectator of what he relates; but as the remaining part is narrated by a person whose veracity was relied on by Creton, and who, if not an eye-witness, was in England, and apparently about the Court at the period of the insurrection and Richard's death, I see no objection to attaching as much credit to his relation as to that of any of the others. He evidently was friendly to Richard's cause, and entirely disapproved of the measures adopted against him; but it is worthy of notice, that even he never insinuates that Richard was murdered, and the only doubt he expresses on the subject is, as to whether he was actually dead or not. His words are,

> "Then was the King so vexed at heart by this evil news, that he neither ate nor drank from that hour: and thus, as they say, it came to pass that he died. But indeed I do not believe it; for some declare for certain that he is still alive and well, shut up in their prison; it is a great error in them, although they caused a dead man to be openly carried through the City of London in such pomp and ceremony as becometh a deceased King, saying, that it was the body of the deceased King Richard ‡."

Mr. Amyot, however, construes this passage into a suspicion entertained by Creton, that there had been "foul play §;" but I am at a loss to comprehend on what grounds; for it strikes me that so far was the writer from imagining that Richard had been *murdered*, and which I suppose Mr. Amyot means by "foul play," that he was inclined to accuse Henry of imposing the body of some other person on the multitude, to produce on their minds the impression that their late Monarch was actually dead; so that they might be prevented from crediting any report to the contrary, whilst he could with safety to himself have the satisfaction of preserving his life. Thus, to my view, whatever that paragraph may be allowed to establish, is clearly in

† Arch. p. 200, note o.
‡ Ibid. p 220. § Ibid. p. 424.

Henry's

Henry's favour. But I firmly believe that the writer's suspicions of Richard's being then alive were entirely groundless.

With respect to the relation given by the different historians of the manner of Richard's death, I quite agree with Mr. Webb, that "as to the writers who were contemporary or came nearest to the period, from the peculiar circumstances of the affair, they could only give the reports that were current in the country. We need not hesitate to believe that these were as various as they represent them. Not one of the authors, however, who may be judged worthy of our implicit confidence, excepting Hardyng, has noticed any thing but what evidently appears to have proceeded from rumour; not a single eye-witness of even the most remote or trifling particular, has stepped in between the fact and posterity, nor do the unsatisfactory recorders pretend in any instance to superior information above their fellows, on a fact, which from the first was veiled in such impenetrable darkness. There is but one positive affirmation, that of the Percys, which, as an unqualified assertion, can command our attention *." From this just remark I only dissent by not attributing more credit to Hardyng than to the others; nor does Mr. Webb inform us why he does so†; indeed I am fully impressed with the opinion that the candid confession of Froissart, that "he could not learn the particulars of Richard's death, nor how it happened," may be applied to them all; and this is a strong corroboration of my belief that this ignorance on so important a point, in men who lived so near the period, arose from this simple cause, that there was no mystery in the affair; for, if the deposed Prince really died, as I presume, of a natural death, what was there to conceal? His body was publicly exhibited and publicly interred, Henry himself attending; from which, if any inference is to be drawn, it is in support of my position. The strong affirmation of the Percies requires that a few words should be said on it. If an accusation dictated by disappointed ambition and revenge, and coming from those who had proved themselves treacherous, first to Richard, whom they betrayed, and afterwards to Henry, whom they assisted to place on Richard's throne, but whom they subsequently detested, be entitled to any consideration at all, it can only be received with the utmost caution. One admission must be made on this curious document, that the Percies were resolved to say the worst they knew of Henry's conduct; and the remark of Malone, cited by Mr. Webb ‡, has my entire concurrence, that *their* omitting to impute Richard's death to Exton, is decisive against such a fact having occurred. Had Henry actually murdered his prisoner, it would have suited their purpose equally well to have accused him of it in one way as another; but as it is evident they were determined to impute his death to him, and knowing how easily he could disprove a charge of killing him by *violent* means, by exhibiting his body, they shrewdly accused him of doing so by starvation, which any such exhibition would, if I am correct in assigning his death to debility and exhaustion, rather support than contradict§. That a report prevailed of Richard's having starved himself to death, I have no hesitation in believing;—what facility must this then have afforded Henry's enemies of saying that it was involuntary, and done at his command? This consideration, united to the feelings of hatred which the Percies manifested towards Henry, takes, in my estimation, every claim to credit from their challenge; and I am induced, in the examination of this question, to look on it as altogether unworthy of credit.

* Arch. p. 283.

† Hardyng died in 1461; hence, although possibly contemporary with the death of Richard, he must have been very young when that event occurred. Consequently he, like the rest, must in his narrative have relied on what he was told by others.

‡ Arch. p. 284, note l.

§ The manner in which Mr. Amyot speaks of the value to be attached to the challenge of the Percies is so admirable, that I cannot resist the pleasure of transcribing part of it. "But let us pause a little before we receive this condemnation from the mouth of an enemy, and from the bitterest of all enemies, a disappointed and insulted friend. Roused as the angry passions of the Percys were, with their very existence at stake, it cannot be surprising that they should have availed themselves of the admitted obscurity of Richard's death, by imputing murder to the object of their vengeance." Arch. p. 435-6.

The

The manifesto attributed to the Archbishop of York may, as Mr. Webb suggests *, be admitted as proof that a report similar to that brought forward by the Percies, was current in that part of England; but the observation I have just made on what I suppose to have been the source of the rumour, renders it unnecessary that I should say any more than to take advantage of the fact, that Archbishop Scroop expressly states his authority for it to be only "ut vulgariter diciturt †," to give greater force to my opinion, that the common people did then what they are still inclined to do, avail themselves of an opportunity to accuse their superiors of crime. The origin of the assertion that Exton assassinated Richard, I imagine was the circumstance in which I place implicit belief of his being, on the 5th of January, actually charged with such a purpose, and few things are more probabable than that on such an obscure and distant point of history, the intention should be confounded with the commission of any particular fact. Whether the circumstance related in one of the French MSS. ‡ of Henry's having, when he heard of Richard's despair, and his declining food, sent some Prelates to comfort and exhort him to eat, but that he was unable to swallow, be true or not, is very doubtful, from this reflection, that it appears Henry was not acquainted with his refusal of sustenance until four days after he had fasted; which must mean that a messenger was not sent to Henry with the intelligence until that time had elapsed, hence before his order for the Prelates to visit his unhappy prisoner could have arrived at Pomfret, at least a week, and probably a much longer time, must have occurred. It is true this somewhat agrees with his having fasted fifteen days; and if this story be received as truth, it completely establishes Henry's innocence. The writer of this account, however, says he knows not whether it or Exton's assassination be most worthy of belief.

Before I conclude, I must notice a singular idea thrown out by Mr. Webb § that a particular clause which he cites in Richard's will might have influenced the Lords of his party to make an attempt in his favour. I thought such documents then, as at present, were never known until the testator's death; and unless the contrary was the custom, it is impossible it could operate in the manner that gentleman suggests.

I shall now, Mr. Urban, refrain from a longer trespass on the patience of your readers, and shall be glad if they do not consider that I uselessly exercised it. Many of the arguments urged by Mr. Webb and Mr. Amyot, whose labours are beyond any praise of mine, might induce me to offer some comments on them, if it was not foreign to my object to consider the question on other grounds than those which I have selected.

In taking leave of this interesting subject, I must observe, that as I fully coincide in Mr. Webb's remark, that at this distance of time it would be absurd "to effect an insight into the secrets of a prison-house ‖," I think we should be as much guided in our conclusions on those points of history, which interest, or time, have enveloped in mystery, by rational conjectures of what was most likely to have been the conduct of individuals under particular circumstances, and by a careful comparison of the dates on which certain facts occurred, as by the conflicting testimony sometimes of ignorant, and often of prejudiced historians. Self-interest, next to self-preservation, inducements which operate with equal force in all ages,—are the best criterions by which to estimate the feelings and conduct of persons long since passed away, on those occasions when we have no better means of judging of them; and for the credit of human nature, no less than for the reputation of a British Monarch, I am happy in being able to say that the result of this examination of Henry the Fourth's conduct, has produced on my mind a decided conviction that he had no farther agency in the death of Richard, than by being the author of his misfortunes; and consequently, that the unhappy Prince ended his days in a natural manner. CLIONAS.

* Arch. p. 285.

† Arch. p. 431. Mr. Amyot refers to Wharton's Anglia Sacra, and a MS. in the Bodleian Library, as his authority for this important admission.

‡ Ibid. p. 282, note c.

§ Ibid. p. 216, note u.

‖ Ibid. p. 284.

COMPEN-

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SUFFOLK.

"On that shore, where the waters of *Orwell* and *Deben*
Join the dark heaving ocean, that spot* may be found,
A scene, which recals the lost beauties of Eden,
And which Fancy might hail as her own fairy ground.
* * * * * * *
Enchanting Elysium! long, long, mayst thou flourish,
To gladden the eye with thy verdure and flowers;
And may each future year which rolls over thee nourish
Thine exquisite beauties with sunshine and showers."

BERNARD BARTON, *from the "Suffolk Garland."*

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries, North, Norfolk: East, German Ocean: South, Essex: West, Cambridgeshire.

Greatest length 47; *greatest breadth* 27; *square* 1269 miles.

Province, Canterbury; *Diocese*, Norwich. The parishes of Hadleigh, Monks Illeigh, and Moulton, are peculiars of the Archbishop; and Freckenham a peculiar of the Bishop of Rochester.

ANTIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Iceni, or Cenomanni.

Roman Province, Flavia Cæsariensis. *Stations*, Combretonium, Stratford; Extensium, Easton Ness; Garianorium, Burgh; Sitomago, Stowmarket; Villa Faustini, Wulpit.

Saxon Heptarchy, East Anglia.

Antiquities. *Roman Encampments* of Burgh Castle; Brettenham; Habyrdon near Bury; Icklingham, called Kentfield; Stowlangtoft and Stratford on the banks of the Stour. *Saxon Earthworks*, Fleam Dyke; and Reche or Devil's Dyke (the boundaries of East Anglia, and Mercia). *Danish Encampments*, Southwold, on the top of a hill called Eye Cliff. *Abbeys* of Burgh (built by Furseus an Irish Monk, temp. Sigebert); Bury St. Edmund's (founded by Sigebert King of East Anglia, about 638); Leiston (founded by Ranulph Glanvile in 1182); and Sibton (founded by Wm. de Casineto about 1150) *Priories* of Alnesbourn (the site now a farm-house); Blithburgh (cell to the Abbey of St. Osith in Essex, by which it is supposed to have been founded); Bricet (founded by Radulphus Fitzbrian and Emma his wife, temp. Herbert Losinga, Bp. of Norwich); Butley (founded by Ranulph Glanvile in 1171); Clare (founded by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in 1248); Creeting St. Mary's (cell to the Abbey of Bernay in Normandy); Creeting St. Olave's (given by Robert Earl of Moreton, temp. Wm. I. to the Abbey of Greistein in Normandy); Dodneis (founded by one Wymarus, or as others, by the ancestors of the Dukes of Norfolk); Eye (founded by Robert Mallett, a Norman Baron); Felixstow (founded by Roger Bigod, now no remains); Fornham, All Saints, or Babwell (founded about the middle of the 13th century by some Franciscans, expelled from Bury Abbey); Fornham St. Genevevc (cell to Bury Abbey); Herringfleet (founded by Roger Fitz Osbert of Somerley, the last of that family, temp. Hen. III.); Hoxne (formerly a Chapel); Ipswich, Holy Trinity (founded before 1177 by Norman Gastrode); St. Peter's (founded temp. Hen. II. or Ric. I. by the ancestors of the Lacy family; on the scite of this Priory Cardinal Wolsey erected his college); Ixworth (founded about 1100 by Gilbert de Blount a Norman nobleman); Kersey (founded before 3d Hen. III.); Letheringham (founded by Sir John Bosvile); Mendham (founded temp. Stephen by Wm. de Huntingfield); Rumburgh (founded

* Felixstow beach.

temp. Wm. I. by Stephen Earl of Brittany); Snape (founded 1099, cell to Colchester Abbey); Stoke *juxta* Clare (translated hither from Clare Castle); Stoke *juxta* Neyland (before Wm. I.); Sudbury (Leland says, founded by Abp. Sudbury and John de Chertsey; but Weever says, by Baldwin de Shimpling, and Mabel his wife); Wangford (cell to Thetford); and Woodbridge (founded by Sir Hugh Rous, kt). *Nunneries* of Bruisyard (formerly a Chantry; made a nunnery 40 Edw. III.); Bungay (founded by Roger de Glanvile and his lady, the Countess Gundreda, temp. Hen. II.); Campsey Ash (founded by Joan and Agnes de Valoines, two sisters, before 7 Ric. I.); Flixton (founded about 1258, by Margery dau. of Jeffery Haines, and widow of Bartholomew de Creek); and Redlingfield (founded 1120 by Manasses Earl of Guisnes and Emma his wife). *Churches* of Alderton (in ruins); Ashfield (in ruins); Barnham (in ruins); Beccles (noble steeple); Blithburgh; Bury, St. Mary's (first erected in 1005, began to be rebuilt in its present state in 1424); St. James's (first erected about 1200, finished in its present state about temp. Edw. VI.); Buxtow (in ruins); Creeting All Saints; Corton (in ruins); Dunningworth (in ruins); Dunwich contained 8 Churches, of which only *one* remains, and that *in ruins*; Endgate (in ruins); Flixton (in ruins); Fordley (in ruins); Framlingham (a stately edifice built by the Mowbrays, Earls of Norfolk); Haslewood (in ruins); Ipswich, St. Laurence (begun by John Botold who died 1431); St. Mary at Quay (founded about 1448), St. Mildred's (part of the Town Hall); Lavenham (the steeple and Church particularly fine); Lowestoft (erected before 1365); Northalls (very fine ruins); Sibton (built in the reign of Wm. II.); Stowlangtoft (built 1370); Thurleston (used as a barn); and Whitton (ancient). *Chapels* of Bury, Stone (now the Cock public-house); our Lady's Chapel (no visible remains); Chilton (now a thatched cottage); Dunwich, Holyrood-house (some walls remain); St. James's Hospital (in ruins); Easton Ness (afterwards converted into a barn, only a few stones left); Haslewood (now dilapidated); Hintlesham; Ipswich, St. James's (no remains), St. Mary's (contained a celebrated image of the virgin); Orford, St. John Baptist, St. Leonard; Ringshall (in ruins); Southwold (rebuilt about 1460); Stratton (the ruins overgrown with trees); Thorp (in ruins); and Witnesham (the ruins not conspicuous). *Fonts* of Blithburgh; Clare; Framlingham; Hawsted (very curious); Hengrave; Ipswich St. Peter's (very heavy and curious, of black marble and of great antiquity); Letheringham (curious); Lowestoft; Melton (curious scriptural sculpture); Onehouse (of unhewn stone); Orford (curious); Snape (antient and highly ornamented); Ufford (very rich and beautiful cover); and Worlingworth (very elegant and antique, formerly in Bury Abbey). *Castles* of Bungay (built by the Bigods Earls of Norfolk); Burgh (in the form of a parallelogram, erected by Publius Ostorius Scapula, a Roman General who conquered the Iceni); Chibton (a dwelling-house); Clare (erected during the Heptarchy, in ruins); Eye (built by Robert Mallett a Norman baron); Framlingham (supposed to have been built by Redwald King of East Anglia); Haughleigh (Saxon); Ipswich (destroyed by Hen. II in 1176); Lidgate; Mettingham (built by John de Norwich, temp. Edw. III.); Offton (built by Offa King of Mercia, after he had slain Etheldred King of East Anglia); Orford (erected in 1072, by Robert de Olly the first, a Norman); Sudbury (built in the time of Alfred by one Hastings); Walton (supposed to have been built by Constantine the Great, destroyed 1176, the stones of this castle were used in all parts to pave footpaths with); and Wingfield (built by Michael de la Pole first Earl of Suffolk). *Mansions* of Codenham Hall (the seat of the Bennetts, now a farm-house); and Hengrave Hall (formerly the seat of the Kitsons, but now of the Gages, esteemed one of the finest old fabrics in England.)

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Alde; Breton; Blythe; Deben; Gipping; Larke; Little Ouse; Ore; Orwel; Stour; Waveney; and Yare.

Inland Navigation. River Larke from Mildenhall to Bury; Little Ouse; Stour, for barges; Canal from Stowmarket to Ipswich, opened in 1793; Blythe, navigable to Halesworth; and Waveney to Bungay.

Lakes.

Lakes. Aldborough (of considerable extent); Bosmere (of 30 or 40 acres); and Lothing.

Eminences and Views. Aldborough-hill, and terrace (a fine view of the German ocean); Bloodmore-hill; Burstal (view from it); Corton Cliff (delightful and extensive prospect of the sea); Stoke-hills (near Ipswich); Shrubland Hall (very extensive views); Wickham (prospect from the steeple as fine a view as any in the county), Hill (a most pleasant prospect); and Woodbridge Church (quadrangular tower, 180 feet high, forming a most conspicuous object at sea).

Natural Curiosities. Bungay mineral spring; Countless Wells (the source of the river Ore); at Lopham Gate two springs rise, one on each side of the gate; one of them running eastward forms the river Waveney, the other running westward forms the Little Ouse.

Public Edifices. ALDBOROUGH Custom House; Moot Hall, the Court of judicature; National-school, opened in 1812; Theatre. Barham, House of Industry for Bosmere and Claydon hundred, erected in 1766 at an expence of 10,000*l.* Beccles, Town Hall, a handsome building; Gaol; Free-school founded temp. James I. by Sir J. Leman, Alderman of London; Grammar-school, endowed by Dr. Falconberge. Botesdale Free Grammar-school, founded in 1576 by Sir Nicholas Bacon. Boxford Free Grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth. Bulchamp, House of Industry for the hundred of Blithing, incorporated 1764. Bungay Free Grammar-school, which has the right of sending two scholars to Emanuel College, Cambridge, founded before 1591. BURY; Bridewell, formerly a Jewish synagogue; 3 Charity-schools; Clopton's Hospital, founded by Dr. Clopton in 1730; Free-school, very early endowed, for in 1198 Abbot Sampson erected a school-house, &c.; Free Grammar-school founded by Edward VI.; Guildhall; House of Correction; New Gaol, superior to most in the kingdom; Public Library; Shire Hall, on the scite of the ancient Church of St. Margaret; Theatre, built in 1780; Wool Halls. Clare Free Grammar-school, founded by William Cadge, who died in 1669. Debenham Free-school, founded by Sir Robert Hitcham. Framlingham Free-school and Almshouse, founded by Sir Robert Hitcham in 1654. Hadleigh Free Grammar-school; Rectorial Gate-house, built by Dr. William Pykenham, Chancellor of Norwich, 1471. Hawsted Guildhall, converted into a Workhouse. IPSWICH, Almshouse for twelve poor women, erected about 1763, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Anne Smyth, who left 5,000*l.* for that purpose; Assembly-rooms; Bridewell; Corn-market; New-market, a large and spacious building, erected by William Brown, Architect; County Gaol; Custom House; Free Grammar-school, founded as early as 1477, kept in the Refectory of the Dominicans' Priory; Hall, part of the same Priory; House of Correction; Stoke-bridge, connecting it with Stoke-Hamlet; Town Hall, formerly the Parochial Church of St. Mildred; Town and Borough Gaol. Kelsale Free Grammar-school. Lavenham Free-school, founded in 1647, by Richard Peacock, Esq.; Bridewell. Lowestoft Grammar-school, founded by Mr. Thomas Annott, about 1570, the present school-house erected in 1788; Upper Light-house, erected in 1676. Melford Hospital, founded by Sir William Cordell, Knt. in 1573. Melton House of Industry for the hundreds of Loes and Wilford, incorporated in 1765 on a more extended scale than most of the kind in the county. Nacton House of Industry for the hundreds of Carlford and Colneis, incorporated in 1756. Nayland bridge over the Stour, of one large arch. Needham Market Free Grammar-school. ORFORD Town Hall; Benhall-school; Semer House of Industry for Cosford hundred, incorporated in 1779. Shipmeadow House of Industry for the hundred of Wangford, built 1765. Southwold, Guildhall. Stoke Free Grammar-school, founded by Archbishop Parker, *not now in existence.* Stowmarket House of Industry for the county, much like a mansion. Sudbury stone-bridge over the Stour; Free-school, founded in 1491 by William Wood; Tattingston House of Industry for Samford hundred, incorporated in 1765. Little Thurlow Free-school, founded by Sir Stephen Soame, who died in 1619. Woodbridge Shire Hall, where the quarter sessions for the liberty of St. Etheldred are held; Free Grammar-school, founded before 1592; Bridewell.

Seats.

Seats. Euston Hall, Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant.

Acton place, Lord Howe
Aldborough, Cassino, Marquis of Salisbury.
———— Hon P C Wyndham.
———— Marine Villa, Leveson Vernon, esq
Alderton Rectory, with a view of the German ocean, Rev Edward Frank.
Ampton Park, Lord Calthorpe.
Ash High house, John Sheppard, esq
—— Parsonage, Rev G. T Tavel.
Barking Hall, near Needham Market, Lord Ashburnham.
Barton Hall, Sir H. E. Bunbury, bart.
Benacre Hall, Sir Thos. Gooch, bart.
Benhall Lodge, Edw Hollond, esq
———— Parsonage, Rev John Mitford.
———— House, Mr Neeve
Bildeston House, Richard Wilson, esq
Birkfield Lodge, Ipswich, Count Linsingen
Boulge House, J P Fitzgerald, esq
Bramfield Hall, Thos Sherlock Gooch, esq
Bramford Hall, N Lee Acton, esq
Brampton Hall, Rev. N T O Leman
Branches Park, near Newmarket, Henry Usborne, esq
Brandon, Edward Bliss, esq
———— Hall, the late John-Julius Angerstein, esq
Brent Illeigh Hall, Sir Felix Agar
Brettenham Hall, J Camac, esq
Brocceston Hall, Capt J Parsons
Brome Hall, near Eye, Sir Miles Nightingall, K C B
Coulton Hall, Edward Fuller, esq
———— John Rabett, esq
Chilacre Hall, —— Plampin, esq
Chauntry, near Ipswich, C S Collinson, esq
Chediston Hall, —— Plummer, esq
Chelsworth, Sir R Pocklington
———— Manor House
Chilton Park, Col. Addison
Clare Priory, Mrs Baker.
Cockfield Hall, Sir Charles Blois, bart
Coddenham Hall, —— Metcalfe, esq
Crowfield Hall, Coddenham, unoccupied
Crow Hall, Stutton, George Reid, esq
Culford, Marquis Cornwallis
Dalham Hall, Sir James Affleck, bart
Dersham Hall, Major Purvis
East Bergholt Lodge, Sir John-Thomas Hughes, bart
Easton White House, Earl of Rochford
Elveden Hall, William Newton, esq
Exning Lodge, near Newmarket, E W Martin, esq
Finborough Hall, Stowmarket, Roger Pettiward, esq
Flixton Hall, near Harleston, Alex Adair, esq
Fornham St Genevieve, Duke of Norfolk
Gipping Hall, R Dalton, esq
Glemhall Hall, Dudley Long North, esq.
Glemham (Great), Rev Dr Kilderbee
Glevering Hall, A Arcedeckne, esq
Great Saxham, Thos Mills, esq
Grundisburgh Hall, Sir William Anson
Gunton Hall, Thos Fowler, esq
Hadleigh Rectory, Dr. F A H. Drummond.
Hardwick House, Sir Thomas-Gery Cullum, bart
Harts Hall, Saxmundham, Charles N. Bayley, esq.
Hasketon, Edmund Jenney, esq
Hawstead Farm, Hen Metcalfe, esq
———— Place, Sir Thos -Gery Cullum, bt.
Helmingham Hall, Countess of Dysart.
Hengrave Hall, near Bury, Sir Thos Gage, bart
Henham Park, Wangford, Earl of Stradbrook
Herringswell, Samuel Mure, esq.
Heveningham Hall, Lord Huntingfield
High House, Lowestoft, Rev Chas Fishers.
Hintlesham Hall, the Misses Lloyd.
Hobland Hall, John Penrice, esq
Holbrook Hall, Robert Bevan, esq
Holy Wells, Ipswich, John Cobbold, esq
Hoxne Hall, Henry Maynard, esq.
Ickleton, Hon P Wyndham
Icklingham, D Gwilt, esq
Ickworth Park, Earl of Bristol
Ipswich, Christ Church, Rev C W Fonnereau
Kentwell Hall, —— Loggan, esq
Kelsale, John Sheppard, esq
———— Parsonage, Rev L R Brown
Lakenheath Hall, Mildenhall, W Lucke, esq
Langham Hall, Sir James Blake, bart
Leiston, William Fitnall, esq
Livermere Hall, Nath Lee Acton, esq
Loudham Hall, James Macdonald, esq
Marlesford Hall, William Shuldham, esq
Melford Hall, Sir William Parker, bart
Melton, Thomas Brooke, esq
———— Charles Sharpe, esq
Mildenhall, Sir H E Bunbury, bart
Moulting Hall, G Powney, esq
Nacton Hall, Sir Philip-Bowes-Vere Broke, bart
Onehouse Parsonage, Rev D Pettiward
Orwell Park, Sir Robert Harland, bart
Parham Lodge, I White, esq
Playford Hall, William Clarkson, esq
Redgrave Hall, Admiral Wilson
Red House, Ipswich, Mileson Edgar, esq
Redisham Hall, near Beccles, J Garden, esq
Rendlesham House, Lord Rendlesham
Rose Hill, Farnham, widow of the late Fuller, esq
Rushbrook Hall, Robert Rushbrooke, esq
Ryes Lodge, near Sudbury, Nathan Barnardiston, esq
Saint Edmund's Hill, M T Cockedge, esq
Sans Souci, Yoxford, Jacob Wittington, esq
Santon Downham, Earl Cadogan
Seckford Hall, Jeremiah Heard
Semer Lodge, near Hadleigh, —— Archer, esq
Shadingfield Hall, C Scott, esq
Shrubland Hall, Sir William Middleton, bart.
Somerleyton Hall, Rev. George Anguish
Somerton House, Rev. Dr. Maddeley
Sotterley

Sotterley Hall, Miles Barnes, esq.
Sternfield Parsonage, Rev. William Long.
Stoke Park, near Ipswich, A. H. Steward, esq.
Stowlangtoft Hall, Sir Geo. Wombwell, bart.
Stutton, Alton Hall, William Deane, esq.
——— Parsonage, on the banks of the Stour, Rev. Thomas Mills.
Sudbourn Hall, Marquis of Hertford.
Tattingston Place, T. B. Western, esq.
Tendering Hall, Sir William Rowley, bart.
Theberton Hall, Colonel Sondes.
Thorington Hall, H. B. Bence, esq.
Thorney Hall, R. Marriott, esq.
Thornham Hall, Lord Henniker.
Troston Hall, near Ixworth, Capel Loft, esq.
Ufford Place, Rev. Charles Brooke.
Westwood Lodge, Blithburgh, ——— Taylor, esq.
Wherstead Lodge, Viscount Granville.
Woodbridge Priory, Admiral Carthew.
Woolverston Park, Charles Bernets, esq.
Worlingham Hall, Robert Sparrow, esq.
Worlington, Rice James, esq.
Worlingworth Hall, Lord Henniker.
Yaxley Hall, ——— Leake, esq.
Yoxford Grove, Sir George Crewe, bart.

Peerage. Ashfield Barony to Thurlow; Brandon Dukedom to Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton in Scotland; Brome Viscounty to Cornwallis; Bury Viscounty to Earl of Albemarle; Dennington Barony to Rous; Dunwich Viscounty to Rous; Euston Earldom to Duke of Grafton; Eye Barony to Marquis Cornwallis; Huntingfield Barony to Vanneck; Ickworth Barony to Earl of Bristol; Ipswich Viscounty to Duke of Grafton; Rendlesham Barony to Thelusson; Stradbroke Earldom to Rous; Sudbury Barony to Duke of Grafton; Suffolk Earldom to Howard; Thetford Viscounty to Duke of Grafton.

Members to Parliament for the County 2; Aldeburgh 2; Bury St. Edmund's 2; Dunwich 2; Eye 2; Ipswich 2; Orford 2; Sudbury 2; total 16.

Produce. Several kinds of fish, as mullets, turbots, smelts, salmon, sprats, mackarel, soles, skates, whitings, and herrings, the fisheries of which last are very extensive. Agate, amber, cornelian, crag, carbonate of lime, and geodes. Barley, clover, wheat, and all kinds of corn and pease. Hops, hemp, and saffron, formerly to a considerable extent. Cows, long celebrated for the abundance of their milk.

Manufactures. This is not a distinguished manufacturing county, but an agricultural one. Woolpit brick, equal in beauty to stone. Ropes, hempen cloth, calamancoes, gun flints, says, silk, butter, salt, and woollen cloth.

POPULATION.

Hundreds 21. *Liberties* 3. *Whole Parishes* 500. *Parts of Parishes* 5. *Market towns* 30.—*Inhabitants*, Males 132,410; Females 138,132; total 270,542. *Families* employed in agriculture 30,795; in trade 17,418; in neither 6,851; total 55,064.—*Baptisms.* Males 38,655; Females 37,672; total 76,327.—*Marriages* 19,885.—*Burials.* Males 19,585; Females 20,949; total 40,534.

Places having not less than 1000 Inhabitans.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
IPSWICH, 14 parishes	3378	17,186	Halesworth -	425	2166	Bergholt East	174	1246
BURY 2 parishes	1915	9999	Gorleston -	431	1928	Fressingfield -	143	1231
Woodbridge -	665	4060	Lavenham -	379	1898	Cavendish -	250	1215
SUDBURY 3 parishes	829	3950	EYE - - -	340	1882	ALDEBURGH -	268	1212
Lowestoft -	778	3675	Newmarket, St. Mary	307	1810	Laxfield - -	140	1158
Beccles - -	781	3493	Brandon - -	349	1770	ORFORD - -	217	1119
Bungay 2 parishes	651	3290	Southwold -	370	1676	Walsham-le-Willows	135	1081
Mildenhall, St. Andrews	570	2974	Debenham -	190	1585	Yoxford - -	129	1073
Hadleigh -	585	2929	Clare - -	309	1487	Hoxne - -	135	1066
Framlingham	468	2327	Haverhill -	292	1421	Kelsale - -	135	1060
Melford, Long	504	2288	Stoke near Nayland	252	1393	Rattlesden -	203	1032
Stowmarket -	441	2252	Needham Market	281	1300	South Town	239	1039
			Wickhambrook	149	1295	Lakenheath -	195	1042
			Glemsford -	159	1275	Nayland - -	209	1019
			Mendlesham -	174	1250	Wickham Market	138	1015

(*To be continued.*)

S. T.

Mr.

Mr. Urban, *Rosegill, Oct. 2.*

By the Parliamentary Enquiry in 1819, respecting the Education of the lower classes in England, it was found that Westmoreland was the best educated County in the kingdom. The following is a brief account of Schools with endowment in this County; some of them are in high repute for classical acquirements, and have produced many eminent characters both in Church and State.

Appleby, founded by Queen Elizabeth, in 1574, and endowed by her with 5*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* a year, payable out of the rents accruing to the Crown within the County of Westmoreland. Numerous benefactors have since contributed to increase its revenues. The amount of the Master's salary is now estimated at about 300*l.* a year. This School has valuable exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford.

Ambleside, in the parish of Windermere, founded in 1723, by John Kelswick of Ambleside, and endowed by him with an estate at Ambleside.

Ashby, built by George Smith, Citizen of London, a native of this parish, in 1688, and endowed by him with 20*s.* a year. Dr. Thomas Smith, his cousin, and Bishop of Carlisle, and a native of this parish, left 100*l.* for the benefit of this School.

Bampton, founded in 1623, by Thomas Sutton, D.D. a native of this parish, and Rector of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and endowed by him with 500*l.* which was expended in the purchase of tithes of corn and hay in the parish of Bampton. In 1724 the Rev. Wm. Stephenson, a native of this parish, and Rector of Laxton, in the county of Nottingham, bequeathed the sum of 150*l.* equally between the Church and School at Bampton, which was laid out in the purchase of lands at Bomby in this parish. In 1816 John Noble, esq. of London, a native of this parish, gave 500*l.* in the 3 per cents. the interest of which to be paid to the Master for the time being.

Barton, founded in 1649, by Dr. Gerard Langbaine, and Dr. Lancelot Dawes, and who, with the assistance of Dr. Adam Airey, Dr. Wm. Lancaster, and a contribution among the parishioners, endowed it liberally. The money with which this School was endowed is now invested in a dwelling house and field at Barton, an estate at Slowgill in the county of York, and another at Firbank in Westmoreland.

Bolton, in the parish of Morland, founded in 1721, and endowed with 190*l.* given and bequeathed by various individuals at different times.

Brough, founded in 1506, by John Brunskill, and at the time of the dissolution of Monasteries (1535), 7*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* was directed to be paid to the School-master by the King's Auditors, out of the rents and revenues which formerly belonged to it as a Chapel, which had been endowed by the above founder and other benefactors.

Burton, founded about the year 1657, and endowed by John Hutton with the residue of the rents and profits of an estate at Hindon, in the parish of Cockfield, in the county of Durham, after paying thereout 40*s.* a year to the poor in the parish of Burton, and 20*s.* a year to the poor in the parish of Cockfield. A subscription amounting to about 117*l.* was also raised for increasing the endowment of this School.

Crosby Ravensworth, founded about the year 1630, by the Rev. Wm. Willan, Vicar of this parish, who gave 100*l.* to it, which was afterwards laid out in land. In 1784 the School was rebuilt at the expence of Wm. Dent, esq. of London, a native of this parish, who, with his brother Robert, and Anne Viscountess of Andover, contributed to increase its revenues by the gift of 500*l.* which was invested in the South Sea Annuities.

Dufton, founded by Christopher Walker, in 1670, and endowed by him with the interest of 40*l.* and by Michael Todd, with 4*l.* a year, payable out of lands at Knowle Green, in the parish of Staines, Middlesex.

Greenholme, in the parish of Orton, founded in 1733, by George Gibson, esq. and endowed by him with 400*l.* original Bank Stock.

Heversham, founded in 1613, by Edward Wilson, esq. of Heversham Hall, and endowed by him with the yearly rent charge of 21*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* issuing out of certain burgage messuages and tenements in Kendal, and a rent charge of 3*l* a year, issuing out of a field in Strickland Ketel called Dawson's Close. In 1773 the sum of 230*l.* was raised by subscription by the Rev. Henry Wilson, Vicar of this parish, for the better endowment of this School, which was laid out in the pur-

chase

chase of a dwelling house, out-houses, and two fields in Heversham. This School has several exhibitions both to Oxford and Cambridge.

Kaber, in the parish of Kirkby Stephen, founded by Thomas Waller, about the year 1680, and endowed by him with 13*l*. And in 1727 Miles Munkhouse gave 5*l*.; and in 1744 George Petty of Kalver gave 20*l*. for the benefit of this School.

Kendal, founded about the year 1525, by Adam Pennyngton of Boston, and rebuilt in 1592. Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, were benefactors to it; their respective grants amounting together to 19*l*. 5*s*. 4*d*. yearly, are payable out of the Crown revenues in Westmoreland. Mr. Richard Jackson (the Schoolmaster here, and removed to Appleby), gave 100*l*. to be applied to the benefit of the School-master. Dr. Airay was another benefactor. There are several exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford, for scholars from this School.

Kirkby Lonsdale, founded by letters patent, granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1591, and endowed by Mr. Godsalve of Newton, in the parish of Whittington, with 100*l*. to which was added another 100*l*. raised among the parishioners; with which 200*l*. was purchased of Mr. Tenant, a rent charge of 20*l*. a year, payable out of the manors of Bedale and Scotton, in the county of York. Lady Elizabeth Curwen, heiress of the family of Carus, gave the ground upon which the School was built, and also certain parcels of land to the same, lying near to a place called the "Biggins." In 1628 the School was rebuilt at the expence of Mr. Henry Wilson of London, a native of this parish, who also gave 120*l*. for the support of an usher here, which was laid out upon the demesne lands of Thurland Castle, in the parish of Tunstal. In 1808, when the inclosure of the common lands in the manor of Kirkby Lonsdale took place, an allotment was awarded to this School. There are exhibitions at Christ's College, Cambridge, and at Queen's College, Oxford, for scholars educated here.

Kirkby-Stephen, founded in 1566, by Thomas Lord Wharton, and endowed by him and others with various benefactions. There are exhibitions both to Oxford and Cambridge, for scholars educated here.

Lowther, founded in 1638, by Richard Lowther, esq. and his nephew Sir John Lowther, and endowed by this Richard Lowther, esq. with 100*l*. and by this Sir John Lowther, with "one piece of ground in the Slacke." A rent charge of 10*l*. a year is paid to the Master from the Priory of Lambly, in Northumberland, supposed to have been purchased with the above 100*l*. given by Richard Lowther, esq. The School was built at Lowther in 1640, and in the year 1810 was removed and rebuilt near the village of Hackthorp, by the present William, Earl of Lonsdale.

Measand, in the parish of Bampton, founded in 1711, by Mr. Richard Wright, and endowed by him with a messuage and lands at Nether Scales in the parish of Orton. In 1723 Richard Law of Cawdale in this parish (great uncle of Bishop Law), gave a garth, in which the School stands.

Morland, founded in the year 1780, by the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, who endowed it with an estate in the township of Morland.

Orton, built in 1730, and rebuilt in 1808, was originally endowed with an acre of land in Orton High-field by Agnes Holme, and afterwards Robert Wilson gave 5*l*. Thomas Addison 5*l*. and Henry Bland 10*l*. for the benefit of this School; and in 1781 Frances Wardale bequeathed 400*l*. to it, which was laid out by trustees in the purchase of houses and lands at Orton.

Ravenstonedale, founded about the year 1668, and endowed by Thomas Fothergill, B.D. Master of St. John's College in Cambridge (a native of this parish), and others of his name and kindred. With the money given by the founders and others, were purchased three estates for the sum, of 447*l*.; viz. with 140*l*. was purchased 84 acres of land at Blaterne, called Horngill, which the trustees improperly sold in 1703 to Thomas Pattinson of Breeks, subject to the trifling rent charge thereout of 6*l*. a year. Another estate was purchased at Foxell-rigg, in the parish of Sedbergh, for 112*l*. which the trustees in like manner sold, subject to the inadequate rent charge of 5*l*. a year. Another estate was purchased at Bowsfield, in the parish of Orton, for 195*l*. which

remains

remains for the benefit of the School. A rent charge of 5*l.* a year was also left to this School by Philip Lord Wharton, payable out of an estate at Raine, in the parish of Orton.

Stanemore, in the parish of Brough, founded in 1594, by Cuthbert Buckle, who by his will left 8*l.* a year, payable out of his estate at Spittle. In 1699 Thomas Earl of Thanet repaired the Chapel, and built a School-house near it, and enclosed a large track of waste land for the benefit and profit of the Curate and Schoolmaster.

Swindale, in the parish of Shap, founded in 1703, by Thomas Baxter of Truss Gap in this place, who gave to it an estate, consisting of between two or three hundred acres of land, called Wastdale Foot, adjoining the Spa of Shapwells. The trustees, in 1750, improperly sold it to John Brown of Wastdale Head, subject to a rent charge of 10*l.* a year; he sold it along with his estate of Wastdale Head to the late Sir James Lowther, who, about the year 1775, from some cause or other, refused the payment of this 10*l.* a year, and withheld it during his life; but when the present William Earl of Lonsdale came to the Lowther estates in 1802, he agreed with the trustees henceforth to allow 25*l.* a year out of the Wastdale Foot estate, instead of paying up the arrears due from his predecessor.

Tebay, in the parish of Orton, founded by Robert Adamson, esq. in the year 1672, and endowed by him with estates at Ormondil Biggin and Blacket-Bottom in Grayrigg.

Thrimby, in the parish of Morland, founded in 1681, by Thomas Fletcher, esq. and endowed by him with a rent charge of 10*l.* a year, issuing out of his messuage and lands called Bryham Tenement, and High and Low Sandriggs.

Waitby, in the parish of Kirkby Stephen, founded in 1680, by Mr. James Highmore, Citizen of London, and a native of this place, and endowed by him with 400*l.* which was laid out in purchasing an estate called Cantley Thwaite, in the parish of Sedbergh.

Winton, in the parish of Kirkby Stephen, built in 1659, at the expence of the Rev. Wm. Morland and other principal parishioners, and endowed in 1681, by Robert Waller of Winton, with divers parcels of land in the neighbouring township of Kaber; and in 1722, Richard Munkhouse, esq. of Winton, gave the sum of 100*l.* for the benefit of the School at Winton, on condition that the nomination of the Schoolmaster should be vested in his family.

H. L.

Mr. Urban, *Tipton, Sept.* 15.

OBSERVING in Dr. Booker's Sermon on the death of the late Lord Dudley (reviewed in p. 56), an allusion to the improvements which have lately been made in the walks and general appearance of Dudley Castle Hill, I was led to express a wish that some person, competent to the task, would undertake to write a History of the Castle, with a description of the grounds, walks, scenery, &c. with which it is surrounded. I was much pleased at being informed that we might in a short time be gratified with the publication of such a work. Not being able to obtain any certain information to whom we are to be indebted for such a performance, I would, in order to render it interesting to the Naturalist, the Mineralogist, and the Artist, as well as to the general reader, beg leave respectfully to suggest to the author some attention to the following particulars:—1st. A minute History of the Castle, from its foundation to the present time, as far as authentic materials can be procured for that purpose.—2d. A description of the natural charms and scenery in the midst of which it is placed. I cannot here forbear observing, that the majesty and beauty of this venerable pile of ruins, and the train of ideas associated with it, all contribute to render it one of the most interesting objects of this neighbourhood. The general sentiment inspired by a view of such ruins is, that of the mutability of human affairs. In certain tempers of the soul, nothing can be more sweetly soothing than the tender yet elevated melancholy excited by the contrast of the spectacle before our eyes, and that beheld by the imagination:—

"For time has been, that lifts the low,
And level lays the haughty brow,
Has seen this broken pile complete,
Big with the vanity of state."

3d. A botanical notice of the more rare and curious plants to be found upon the Castle Hill, as Atropa Belladona,

dona, Linum Catharticum, Thymus Serpyllum, &c. &c.—4th. Some geological observations respecting the substances of which the Hill is composed; the number and thickness of the beds of limestone, their position or inclination; what circumstances favour the opinion that these beds are continued to Wren's Nest Hill and Hurst Hill; the direction and appearance of these limestone beds where the hills or elevations terminate; the chemical properties of carbonate of lime or limestone; the uses to which it is applied in this neighbourhood, in architecture, agriculture, smelting of iron ore, &c.—5th. Some notice of the ten-yard coal, as it is commonly called, of this neighbourhood, its extent, the different beds or layers of which it is composed, their names and qualities; the average weekly quantity got; how disposed of; some notice of the other kinds of coal accompanying the thick coal, their names, qualities, and position with regard to the thick coal.—6th. Some notice of the different kinds of ironstone found in this neighbourhood, their situation in the earth, their qualities, weekly consumption, &c.—7th. Some notice of the other minerals found in this neighbourhood, as common brick clay, fire clay, Roman cement, basaltes, &c.—8th. The number of blast furnaces erected and at work within the extent of the ten yard coal; the weekly quantity of pig iron made; the ingredients, and their proportions, used in making pig iron.—9th. The number of persons employed in the limestone quarries; the number of persons employed in the collieries and ironstone mines; the moral qualities and habits of the limemen, as distinguished from those of the colliers; the probable causes of that distinction; any hints that may be suggested, tending to ameliorate the condition, habits, and manners, of this important class of men.

It may be asked, what connexion is there between the consideration of these things and a History of Dudley Castle? When, however, it is considered that the things proposed to be noticed are in the immediate vicinity of the Castle, which is placed almost in the centre of them, and that they are of themselves objects of peculiar importance to this neighbourhood, perhaps they may be allowed to claim some notice in such a History. B.

Mr. Urban, Sept. 11.

EVERY memorial of those who have attained eminence in the republic of letters, is interesting in proportion to the celebrity of the person to whom it relates; and whenever these memorials prove any distinguished individual to have other claims to respect than those which have already been conceded to him, they must be considered as well worthy of preservation.

Your Correspondent "X." in your last Magazine, has alluded to the late Rev. Jonathan Toup, whose "abilities and great critical sagacity," to use the simple and elegant words inscribed on his tomb, "were known to the learned throughout Europe," but whose "virtues from the retired privacy of his life were known but to few *;" and I beg to send for insertion in your valuable Miscellany two Letters which exhibit an independence of character as rare as it is estimable. The one was written to the Bishop of Exeter, and the other to the late celebrated Dr. Milles†, then Dean of that church, under circumstances which I beg to explain, to enable the Letters to be the better understood. The parish of St. Martin's in Cornwall includes the borough of East Looe, in which is a chapel of ease; and it had long been a disputed point whether the Rector had any jurisdiction over the chapel, or whether it solely belonged to the Corporation. The patrons of the Borough have always maintained the latter, whilst Mr. Toup strenuously insisted that the right was exclusively vested in the Rector of the parish; and on one occasion to assert it, actually locked up the chapel for some weeks. At the Bishop's Visitation, in July 1765, his Lordship piqued Mr. Toup by asking for his induction to the Rectory of St. Martin's; and from this, and some other circumstances, he was induced, though I believe unjustly, to suspect Dr. Milles of misrepresenting his conduct about the Chapel of Looe to the Bishop. The letter to Dr. Milles was in reply to one, in which the Dean denied having given his Lordship a

* For a copy of this inscription, vide Gent. Mag. March 1787.

† See an account of Dr. Milles, in Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. 153; and his epitaph, LVI. 480.

"dis-

"disadvantageous idea of any of his Clergy;" or having ever repeated a conversation which took place between Mr. Toup and himself respecting a letter to the latter from Mr. Ruhentien, and which it appears contained what Dr. Milles called "an offensive paragraph" about Bp. Pearce. It is only necessary, to prove Mr. Toup was correct in his view of the question, that I should observe that the right he maintained to jurisdiction over Looe Chapel, has just been admitted by the Bishop of Exeter, in the case of the present worthy incumbent of St. Martin's ‡.

Mr. Toup's high eulogium on Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, is an exception to the fault generally imputed to him of being unwilling to admit of merit in his contemporaries; and hence it is of some value.

Such of Mr. Toup's papers as were not sent to the University of Oxford, are in my possession, and I purpose occasionally sending you some Letters to him, from a few of the most distinguished scholars of the day. The accompanying Letters were copied from a rough transcript of the originals in his own hand.

It cannot be denied that in the Letter to the Bishop, as well as in the subsequent one, Mr. Toup displays a full consciousness of his own merits; but we must remember that his feelings were roused; and I hope I am far from singular in considering, not only that this eminent scholar had much cause for being satisfied with his literary exertions, but that this self-complacency, which is too often the companion of high attainments, is in the instance before us, well redeemed by that sturdy and uncompromising independence of spirit which was incapable of deviating from the path of duty.

Yours, &c. CLIONAS.

My Lord, *St. Martin's, Looe, July 2, 1765.*

Inclosed is my induction to the Rectory of St. Martin's. Your Lordship will see that it never was exhibited before, which was the reason of my not carrying it yesterday to Bodmin.

I dare say the person that gave your Lordship that unfavourable account of me with respect to Looe Chapel, is the same man that talked pretty free last summer of some conversation which passed between him and me relative to the Bishop of Rochester. He is a person greatly distinguished in your Lordship's Church of Exeter. But, my Lord, I will never prostitute the rights of my Church to oblige any party whatsoever; and I hope I shall be handed down to posterity, not in the character of a Borough-jobber, which I utterly detest; but what the whole world will allow me, the character of a scholar, and one that has done some service to antient Litterature in general, and to the New Testament in particular.

I am, my Lord, with great respect,
your Lordship's most dutiful
and most obedient servant,
Jo. Toup.

Rev. Sir, *St. Martin's, Aug. 9, 1765.*

I had the favour of your Letter last Tuesday. I never suspected that you gave the Bishop any *disadvantageous idea* of me, far from it, as I think it rather an advantageous one, it being my duty to assert the rights of my Church, which every incumbent is obliged in justice to maintain.

As to Mr. Ruhentien's Letter to me, I am not answerable for any passage contained in it, nor did I ever mention that *offensive paragraph* as you call it, either by letter or in private conversation, as far as I can recollect, to any person whatsoever. I am not capable of dealing roughly or at random with the character of any man, especially a man of such distinguished ability as Bishop Pearce. I know the Bishop, and the Bishop knows me. He is one of those few, and few, God knows, they are, that study the Holy Scriptures in earnest, and endeavour to do honour to letters as letters have done to them. I am sorry there should be room for any suspicion or misunderstanding between us. I have neither leisure nor inclination to enter into any dispute about such sort of things. My time and thoughts are generally taken up with matters of a different kind, and I thank God I can sit with

‡ The inhabitants of Looe have, however, it appears, considerably benefited by its having been a disputed point to whom the Chapel belonged, as the brother of the present patron, considering it was the property of the Corporation, built a new one in 1808, at his "sole cost." Vide a copy of the inscription placed in it, in Bond's History of Looe, p. 16.

as much pleasure in my study as any of my brethren in their stalls.

I am, good Sir, with due regard,
yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 6.

I CHANCED lately to meet with the "Paralipomena Prophetica" of Dr. Henry More, printed at London in the year 1685. The first part of it is taken up with an exposition of the seventy weeks of Daniel, according to the hypothesis of Thomas Lydiat, the learned opponent of Scaliger and Petavius. As I believe that his explanation has not met with the attention which it deserves, and as it would, if substantiated, be an unanswerable argument for the divine origin of our religion, I hope I may gratify some of your readers by recalling it to their notice.

There is much controversy with respect to the time when the seventy weeks are intended to commence, but the twentieth year of Artaxerxes Longimanus, when according to Nehemiah the decree went forth for rebuilding the city of Jerusalem, seems most naturally to accord with the words of the prophecy. Now by referring to Thucydides, it appears that Artaxerxes was the King of Persia, to whom at the beginning of his reign Themistocles fled for refuge from Greece. Now the flight of Themistocles is placed by chronologers in the four thousand two hundred and forty-third year of the Julian period; and if we add nineteen years, we shall have 4262 for the year of the Julian period, corresponding to the 20th year of the reign of Artaxerxes, and consequently the commencement of the prophetick period. But it appears that the Sacrifice and Oblation were to cease in the middle of the last week. If then, from 490 years, answering to the complete number of weeks, we substract 3½ years, or half a week, there will remain 486½ years to be added to the former period of 4262 years, and the sum of these numbers brings us down to the 4749th year of the Julian period, answering to the 22d of Tiberius, the time when the Sacrifice and Oblation were to cease according to Lydiat's exposition of the prophecy.

Epiphanius, in his Ἐνδημια Χριστου, expressly informs us that our Saviour suffered in the twentieth year of Herod the Tetrarch. His words are Ἐν δὲ τῷ εἰκοστῷ ἔτει του Ἡρωδου του τετραρχου καλουμενου γιγνεται το σωτηριον παθος, &c. Now Eusebius, in his Chronicon, assigns 24 years to the reign of Herod, after the banishment of Archelaus; and Josephus, in his Antiquities (lib. 19. cap. ult.), tells us, that the Emperour Caligula added Herod's tetrarchy to the kingdom of Agrippa, about the middle of the 24th year, from the 2d year of Tiberius's reign complete. If, therefore, we take twenty years from the beginning of the reign of Herod, we shall fall upon the 22d year of Tiberius for the passion of our Saviour, a result which exactly agrees with the interpretation of the prophecy which we have adopted.

I am aware that in assigning this æra for our Saviour's death, we shall contradict the opinions of several learned Chronologers; but I think those who will refer to Dr. More's work, will find the present hypothesis supported by so many arguments, that they will feel greatly inclined to acquiesce in its truth. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Lloyd's, Oct.* 7.

IT is impossible for any man who reflects but for a moment, not to feel that Colonization is one of the most beneficial things for our country, at the present period; and indeed, the rapid increase of population seems to give not only weight to the propriety of it, but also urges its necessity.

Not less than 400 settlers are recently gone to Canada, and whilst I am communicating this fact, two ships of a very superior class are hastening fast to quit the river for Van Dieman's Land; one of which takes out the new Governor, now a separate and distinct appointment, and a Chief Justice and sixty respectable settlers; the other will be as numerous.

By letters from one who went there with his wife, 5 children, her parent and two female servants, accounts are received that afford much satisfaction; he took out an handsome assortment of goods, had the good wishes of seventy signatures from the place, and he began the cultivation of part of his grant of 2000 acres; 60 are in wheat, and his expectations are of its yielding five quarters to an acre; and if sold at 80*s.* the lowest presumed price, gives 1200*l.* This simple statement alone affords no mean prospect of advantages where persons, properly calculated to pursue the means, are employed in it.

Yours, &c. T. WALTERS.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

77. *Practical Hints on Decorative Printing, with Illustrations engraved on Wood, and printed in Colours at the Type Press.* By William Savage. *Folio, pp.* 118.

WE congratulate Mr. Savage on the publication of this extraordinary and beautiful specimen of Printing, which certainly carries the art much farther than has hitherto been considered practicable. From the preface, however, we perceive that Mr. Savage thinks he has not yet reached the *ne plus ultra*, but means to pursue the subject, particularly with regard to printing inks, and may possibly at some future period, should this Volume be favourably received, publish without reserve the result of his experiments. We hope, therefore, that the public patronage, so well merited, will not be withheld.

The work commences with an introductory sketch of the progress of the Art. Mr. Savage is of opinion that neither Coster, Faust, nor Gutenberg, were the inventors; but that the art had been used many years prior to the middle of the fifteenth century, secretly and anonymously, in printing religious subjects with short sentences; and also in copying playing cards, which were disposed of as drawings and MSS.

"It is difficult to ascertain to whom the invention of printing with a suite of blocks is to be attributed; it is possible that the first productions were sold as drawings, as the first printed books were sold as manuscripts; if this were the case, it would account for many being without either artist's name or date, till the manufactory became so extensive that it was impossible any longer to keep it a secret; and it would also account for the doubts and contradictions we meet with, whether particular artists engraved and printed in this manner......... Ugo da Carpi has been held to be the inventor, but this is disproved,"—for Michael Wolgemuth, born at Nuremberg in 1434; Mair, a native of Landshut, a little later; Girolomo Mocetto, Lucas Cranach, Baldazzar Peruzzi, and Hans Burghmair, are ascertained to have preceded him in this line of engraving. But whoever claims the honour of the invention, "In the course of nearly 400 years (observes our author) since we have the first account of the origin of printing, it appears from all we can learn, that there have been only two attempts besides this (his own) to produce imitations of printing in water colours by means of this process, one of which failed from the style in which the prints were engraved, as well as from the materials used in the ink. Since Mr. Skippe's death there has nothing been done in England in colours, with the exception of a few engravings in books printed with brown ink, and the lottery bills, some of which are very clever......... Upon the whole, the art of printing has been contracted to the mere process of producing books, and impressions from engravings on wood; and the imitation of drawings has been disused."

The Second and Third Chapters, "on Printing Materials," and "on Press-work," abound in useful practical hints.

The Fourth is a very curious Chapter, "on Printing in Colours." This art, for the purpose of imitating the ornaments with which MSS. were embellished by the hand, appears to be nearly as old as the received account of the invention of printing.

The first edition of the "Speculum," printed by Coster about 1440, is perhaps the first specimen of two different coloured inks being used on the same page. The one is intensely black on the two columns of text; the other is bistre, and applied to two subjects engraved on wood to resemble pen and ink drawings at the top of each page.

Mr. Savage here enters into minute details extremely valuable to printers, and highly curious to amateurs. The numerous specimens which are given (50 in number) exhibit the most brilliant and exquisite designs, all printed at the common press from various blocks, sometimes to the number of *fourteen*, to produce the necessary tints.

"The number of blocks might be carried to almost any extent, to produce more tints, if it were necessary to give a more finished and delicate appearance to the imitation of a drawing; but the trouble and tediousness of the operation of printing would more than counterbalance any advantage that might arise; and would only

be a matter of curiosity to see how far the art might be carried."

In another part of the work we accordingly have a design taken from Collins's "Ode on Mercy," painted expressly for the work by W. H. Brookes, esq. printed at the Typepress from *twenty-nine* blocks. The effort must have been produced at very considerable cost and difficulty; but, we regret to add that, in our opinion, the effect is not felicitous, and is only wonderful when it is considered by what means it was produced.

Specimens are then given of 15 different coloured inks, and details of what they are composed.

The Appendix contains a brief account of the English Letter Founderies; Descriptions of Mr. Bensley's and Mr. Rutt's Printing Machines; the Columbian and Ruthven's printing presses; Applegarth's and Cowper's patent inking apparatus; Letter on the analysis of paper, by Mr. Farraday; Dissertation on Woods for Engraving; on printing Engravings in Cameo; and a Recipe for making black printing ink.

This Work, so long desired and expected, has been at last completed at the cost of Mr. J. Walmisley, a gentleman well known in the literary world for his love of the art of Printing.

All the Decorations were printed either by the Author, or his family, with the exception of certain parts of the Work pointed out in the preface, which were executed by Mr. Johnson; and with the Gold in the Title-page and in the Letter B. which "was printed by Mr. William Blanchard, an ingenious young man in the office of Messrs. Nichols and Son."

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78. Hungerfordiana; *or, Memoirs of the Family of* Hungerford, *collected by Sir* R. C. Hoare, *Bart.—Stat Nominis Umbra.—Shastoniæ, Typis Rutterianis,* MDCCCXXIII. *8vo. pp.* 149.

OF this elegant little Volume, we are informed by a short note of Mr. J. Rutter, of Shaftesbury, to whose press the work does credit, "only 100 copies are printed; 50 for sale."

From the worthy Compiler, to whose merits any thing we could say in commendation would be superfluous, the Reader has this unaffected Introduction:

"*Corrige, et emenda.*—The principal object of this Publication is, to *give* and to *gain* information, respecting a Family which once held so distinguished a situation in the County of Wilts.—Any fresh information will be thankfully received, misstatements corrected, and further illustrations added to a future publication. R. C. H."

Who is there that has a taste for Genealogical or Topographical Lore, and has an atom of information to communicate, that would withhold it from so praiseworthy an Editor?

Notwithstanding the nature and unavoidable dryness of such researches, the intelligent Baronet has contrived to intersperse so many interesting and curious remarks, in the detail of the various branches of the Hungerfords herein described, that the Volume will be considered as entertaining beyond the limits of the mere Antiquary or Topographer; the materials being gleaned from no less than twenty-three different Churches in various Counties; namely, Hungerford, Berks, Farley, Salisbury, Yatesbury, Somerford Keynes, Fifield, Upton Scudamore, White Parish, Wilts; Windrush, Black Burton, Buscot, Oxon; Stoke Pogeis, Weston Underwood, Bucks; Down Ampney, Westbury on Trim, co. Gloucester; Cambridge; Charter House Hinton, Wellow, Somerset; Rotherhithe, Surrey; St. Donat's, Glamorganshire; Pershore, Worcestershire; Chelsea, Highgate, Middlesex.

The Introductory pages afford a good specimen of the Author's style, and explain the object and motive of his enquiries.

"The original and authentic history of distinguished families is very difficult to delineate.—The Visitation books are frequently *incorrect:* and even the high authority of the College of Arms sometimes fails in information. From Parish Registers, and Monumental Inscriptions, only can we hope for authentic intelligence; though we may derive much useful matter from the various Public Records which *have been,* and still *are* in a course of publication.—As one of the Topographers engaged in the History of my own County, and as the description of the Hundred of Heytesbury has fallen to *my* lot, I have felt it incumbent on me to investigate, by every possible means, the pedigrees and history of one of the most distinguished families which in former times resided within its precincts; and although, in later times, this family spread its branches through an extensive part of the County, yet the Town and Borough of Heytesbury

may

may justly claim their first entrée into our County, from that of Berks.—We hear of an EVERARD de Hungerford, in 1160, and of a WILLIAM de Hungerford, Abbot of Waverley, who died in 1276, but I cannot trace the descent of this family for a certainty till the time of Walter de Hungerford, who married Maud, daughter of John de Heytesbury; and thereby became settled at Heytesbury, in Wiltshire.—Here then, I must commence my account of this family, so distinguished in after-times, and so fortunate in its intermarriages with many heiresses.—'*Hoc fonte derivata proles*'."

Another extract or two may not be uninteresting.

"The only vestiges of the former residences of this family, which merit our attention, are confined to Farley Castle, and Down Ampney.—Families, like Empires, have their origin, decline, and fall, and such has been the fate of the Hungerfords; but though we have lost the names of Giffard, De la Mere, Mauduit, Stanter, Vernon, Gawen, Mervyn, &c. yet our County still can boast of a St. Maur, a Herbert, an Arundell, Botteville or Thynne, in our Western district; as well as a St. John, a Howard, a Lansdown, a Mordaunt, &c. &c. in the Northern division of our County.—Of STUDLEY and CADENHAM, near Calne, where I have reason to suppose there once existed mansions corresponding with the dignity of the family of Hungerford, very trifling vestiges now remain to attest their former existence; but the numerous entries in the parish register of Bremhill, prove their residence in that neighbourhood to have been of long duration."

"Amongst the various descendants from this early branch at Down Ampney, Wellow, &c. &c. I do not find any very remarkable characters worthy of our notice, though for a long succession of years they maintained a most respectable situation in life: but having traced the marriages and means by which they *obtained* such extensive possessions, it becomes me to state by what unlucky means they were finally *deprived* of them.—We must therefore refer to Sir Edward Hungerford, who died in 1711, and who, by his excessive extravagance, squandered a princely fortune, and thereby acquired the title of '*Spendthrift.*'—He is said to have carried it so far as to have given 500 guineas for a wig, to figure at some Court ball. To him is attributed the demolition of the family house in London, on the site of which now stands *Hungerford Market*; and where his bust still exists under a niche in the wall, with the following inscription: 'FORUM, utilitati publicæ perquam necessarium Regis CAROLI 2di. innuente majestate, propriis sumptibus erexit, perfecitque D. EDOARDUS HUNGERFORD, Balnei miles, Anno M,DC,LXXXII.'—Thus terminated the glory and good fortune of the HUNGERFORD family, which had been ushered into our County with such unprecedented success. Even the name is become extinct in England, though I have reason to think it survives in Ireland. The late Mrs. Crewe was the last *female* descendant; and the last *male*, (now living,) is a Mr. Luttrell, descended from ANNE, daughter of Sir George Hungerford, and Frances, daughter of Lord Seymour, of Trowbridge, who espoused Edward Luttrell, of Dunster, Esq.—'*Sic transit gloria*'."

"Amongst the numerous branches of this family, I cannot find any one particularly distinguished as a literary character; but to the indefatigable Dugdale we are principally indebted for the early and most interesting records of the Hungerford family, and their connections, who, in his Baronage, vol. II. p. 203, makes frequent quotations, '*ex vet. cartulario penès Com' Huntingdon*,' and which may possibly still be preserved in the family of Hastings. From this valuable MS. he has drawn his materials for the early history of this family, to the period when Walter Lord Hungerford ended his days on the Scaffold, A°. 1540-41 *."

79. *The History and Antiquities of the County of the Town of* Carrickfergus, *from the earliest Records to the present Time; also a Statistical Survey of the said County; by* Samuel M'Skimin. 8vo. *pp.* 380.

THE principle of subduing Ireland, practised from the time of the Norman Kings to the Sixteenth Century at least, was that of impoverishment, or extirpation of the native inhabitants. It was the usual mode under the feudal system. Thus William the Conqueror cantoned certain Barons and their forces on the frontiers of Wales, in order to conquer, and then garrison by castles as much of the country as they possibly could; and Henry II. employed in his Irish expedition many *Welchmen*, who gave *Welch* names to places." (p. 8.) In the year 1578, when Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, was Governor of Ulster, in order to encourage Adventurers, each horse volunteer, who would serve gratis two years, was to have 400 acres of land, at two pence per acre, and each foot soldier 200 acres on the like terms. Leave was also granted to cut timber in the woods of

* If such remain at Donington Castle the return to England of that illustrious Hero, the Marquis of Hastings, is a favourable circumstance. That Nobleman's literary taste, and communicative spirit, will not be applied to in vain. EDIT.

of Killala; to transport the growth of the country for seven years, free of duties; and to import all English goods custom free. The Earl was to plant his lands with 1000 English Settlers (p. 29). To those who know how things grow out of circumstances, the present situation of Ireland cannot, therefore, appear extraordinary. The Natives were not civilized by commixture, but expelled by conquest. With regard to a country already peopled, the proper policy was only to garrison it.

The History of this Town, and of Belfast, show what is to be done by commerce and manufactures. Perhaps Carrickfergus exceeds most English *Counties of Towns*, as Mr. M'Skimin calls "a Town and County of a Town." Cant is the Philosopher's Stone of modern alchemy; but according to history, commerce, science, and a taste for improvement, are the acting machines, by which civilization is effected. It is glorious to find an example in Ireland.

"Industry, and a peaceable demeanour, are the great characteristics of the people; and perhaps in no place of this Kingdom, do fewer breaches of the public peace take place. It is rare to find any person in the prison of this county for a criminal offence, and only two for capital convictions have taken place since 1772: neither of the convicts had resided long in the parish." p. 251.

We heartily wish that the same could be said of English towns. From these there are other important differences, well exhibited in a census taken in 1821, of very valuable minuteness.

The total population is 8030; the number of Victuallers, licensed to sell spirits, 30; Ecclesiasticks, of various kinds, 10; Physicians, 3; Surgeons, 3; Barristers, 2; Attornies, *only one*. Regular Beggars, 51; occasional Beggars, 32; Executioners, 2. The number of Schools is 25. See pp. 247, 248.

Now it would be difficult to find an English town, of equal population, with only six medical men, and *one* attorney, or so many as ten ecclesiastics; or twenty-five schools. There are no poor-rates in Ireland, yet there are only fifty-one regular, and thirty-two occasional beggars; a number we think not equal to the poor who receive constant parish pay in any English town of the same quota of inhabitants. We apprehend, with Arthur Young, that luxury has crept too much among the English poor.

In a commercial town transactions of business keep people together, because offence affects their interest. To this cause, and to Toleration, we assign the following fact.

"Between the members of the different sects, the utmost harmony always prevails, and no where in Ireland are religious or political distinctions less known." p. 251.

The number of Protestants is 6767, of Catholicks, 917. We have no objection to *reasonable Saints*; for in their patronage of Education and Philanthropic Institutions, their sharp look out upon the Masters and Misses of their families and friends, and spurring their parsons, they check negligent parents and others, and essentially serve the excellent cause of Christian morality and philanthropy. But when they have an infuriate rage for Proselytism, faction follows of course; for nothing but Toleration can keep people quiet on religious matters. The constitution in Church and State is the principle, without illiberality, upon which this Literary Journal is conducted; and it appears that here, where the Protestants abound, all that Government can desire, viz. that they should not be *pestered* upon religious subjects, (we say *pestered*, because religious feuds are implacable,) is absolutely effected. It is our abstract opinion, that Protestantism is a great blessing, wherever it prevails.

We cannot leave this census, without commending Mr. M'Skimin, the author, for the manner in which it is executed. He was employed by Government for this purpose; and we heartily wish that the census of our own Nation had been equally minute in its distinctions of trades and professions. The Schedule, in our humble judgment, is a pattern thing, with two very curious exceptions, *one*, that there is an article especially devoted to *twins* under one year of age; and the *second*, that there is not a single *item* allotted to independent gentlemen, or persons who live upon their means. There is no society of a literary or scientific kind, no library, book-club, nor even a common news-room in the parish (p. 251), and yet there is a Landscape painter, we presume a teacher of Drawing.

Mr. Fosbroke, in his "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," pp. 75. 87, has noticed the reed houses of the ancient Britons,

Britons, and the rarity of stone edifices among them. The Scots are noticed by Froissart, as laughing at the English when they threatened to burn houses down, because they were only of wattle-work, and could be re-built in a few hours. The following passage is an excellent illustration of the Celtick custom in question.

"The first castle reared of lime and stone by the Irish, was the Castle of Tuam, in 1161, by Roderick O'Connor, the monarch, which was called by his people, who were astonished at its novelty, the *wonderful castle*. Indeed, the Irish seem to have had a marked aversion to stone buildings; their poets or bards inveighed bitterly against the erection of such, from a belief, that they would one day fall into the hands of their enemies. In 1177, John de Courcy having made peace with the Mac Mahons, presented their chief with two castles, built by himself, which Mac Mahon soon after demolished, declaring that 'it was contrary to his nature to live within cold walls, while the woods were so nigh.' Con O'Neill, who was created Earl of Tyrone by Henry VIII. cursed all his posterity who should even erect stone houses; and it was not till the beginning of the Fifteenth Century, that the Irish began to erect castles of lime and stone." p. 166.

The following passage may illustrate many parts of Sir R. C. Hoare's "Ancient Wilts," in regard to Celtick or British banks and ditches.

"The former fences in the vicinity of the town were the broad ditch, with high earthen bank of great breadth, overgrown with whins and blackberry brambles, which took up the space of from three to four common ridges of grounds." p. 237.

Celtick husbandry was always bad. It still is so in many parts of Wales and Scotland.

"Ninety years ago, there were only two wheel cars within this parish, and neither chaise nor gig; the slide car, which has now nearly disappeared, being the only vehicle of conveyance used in this way. Much of the farmer's carriage was performed by loads on horseback." p. 240.

In p. 249, we find it observed, that the cheapness of cotton cloths has occasioned the improvement visible every where in the dress of the lower orders.

Among the Items of a paper presented to the Grand Jury in 1692, is the following.

"32. If any have been admitted free, which can't speak English.—37. If any have spoken any Irish in the Court in the presence of the Mayor, unless he were commanded by the Mayor to interpretate." p. 309.

Here we see how our ancestors tried to force their habits upon the natives. The idea was wise, but the method bad. For our parts, we wish that mankind had never known but one language.

Here we must leave Mr. M'Skimin; and have to express our satisfaction with his judicious and useful compilation. He neglects nothing, and abstracts judiciously.

80. *Observations on the Original Architecture of Saint* Mary Magdalen *College*, Oxford, *and on the Innovations anciently or recently attempted.* 8vo. pp. 182. Nichols *and* Son.

THE fine College in question was evidently constructed upon the plan of a Monastery; and into those plans the modern view of Frontage never entered. The abbies were little towns, full of a huddle of buildings, of which the Church formed a magnificent apex. In modern thinking, and it is not incorrect with regard to picturesque character, *Maudlin* (as our ancestors and we Oxonians call it) was injured for want of effect in every view but one, that of the New Building from the the park or grove, where it is a fine modern seat, though from want of room for the sublime trees, too gloomy. The imperfections of the whole fabrick were these. Modern windows, without attention to congruity and harmony, perhaps chimnies also, were thrown out of that side of the cloister, which faced the New Building, (and this liberty of sash-making we know has been carried to an unwarrantable extent in almost all the Colleges) and disfigured that side, so much so, as to render it a non-descript. The two ends of the New Building were unfinished; the President's Lodge is a Citizen's Box, with a mere *bit* of lawn like a hearth-rug, and mean paling; and the walk encompasses a tame, formal, mathematical outline. In short, the College has capabilities, but is buried or disfigured. In no view does it present a whole. The Tower is unrivalled; the Entrance Court is a proper porter in suitable livery to the Cloisters; and the emersion from them to the New Building was imposing; but there still

remained a want of finish and effect. We speak from impression; for many a morning between chapel and breakfast have we lounged in its *cloistered* walk, and turned back when we came to the naked trees; many a delightful hour have we passed among its hospitable members, cordially esteemed *them*, and praised the cook; we have admired, the spur royals from the secret treasures of *Domus*; eaten venison with contemporaries of Collins the Poet; and learned from them that he was a pock-fretted man, with small keen black eyes; associated very little; and was introduced into Magdalen by Dr. Payne, an uncle, whom he offended by refusing to pay attention to him, and therefore left the University.

To bring Magdalen into fine picturesque effect, all that was necessary without destruction was, (i) to put a pediment of columns in front of the New Building, and finish off the two unsightly ball ends with pilasters in harmony; (ii) to unite the Island and Grove, by making both one park, by extinguishing the present formality, yet leaving the walks for belts, and planting additionally, where the outline was too strait or stiff; and by turning the water into a picturesque canal or lake: (iii) to restore the windows to consistency on the objectionable scite of the Cloister; and (iv) to harmonize the President's Lodgings and Entrance from the High-street. In short, by means of the New Building, the grove, meadow, and walks, Magdalen might be converted into a fine seat and park, from the view of the London Road; and be a perfect Abbey from the High Street entrance, by a simple alteration of the front of the President's Lodgings and the Gateway.

Such are our ideas of the mode of improving Magdalen; and, though we admit they may be capable of emendation, we will at least presume confidently to affirm, that restoration, not destruction, was only wanted with regard to the original buildings.

In this our view of the subject, we consider our author as acting the part of a wise regular Physician, who has stepped in after a Quack. Poor Magdalen has been reduced by nostrums to paralysis; it is certain that the Cloister has lost the use of one of its sides; but is still a healthy subject; and money thrown away is the best physic in the world for producing that first principle of prudence, caution. If such men as the learned and excellent President, and his able fellows, have not studied Architecture, it is because they have been better employed. Let the Bishop of Hereford bear witness, who has made some admirable works of the President's a recent subject of his Episcopal Charges.

The work before us contains two important general objects; namely, a very minute History of the College, so far as concerns the fabrick, and an investigation of Gothick Architecture and Church ornaments and proprieties, profound, judicious, and tasteful. However experienced an architect or amateur may be in the style alluded to, this work will convince him, that there is a correctness of feeling on the subject, which mere knowledge of the fashions of various periods will not supply. He will find, that in the reparation of such buildings, he must only case or restore; and that not merely in conformity to the æra, but in consistency with the other parts; in short, the safest rule is to renovate one part by the style of the other, or correctly preserve the old pattern, and re-work it.

Our Author introduces his work with a proper remark on Architectural Innovation, viz. the absurd presumption of supposing, that a perfect Gothick building can be improved by interference with the original plan. See p. 5. seq. He then proceeds to the College; and expatiates on the beauty of the scite, in which opinion we utterly differ from him, for it is a mere marsh. He then (p. 13) condemns the bridge, very judiciously observing, that "a narrow approach is not calculated to display the handsome effect of a broad street." In short, the bridge is a whimsical and fantastic affair; neither Indian, Chinese, Grecian, or Gothic. The foundation stone of the justly celebrated Tower * was laid August 9, 1492, and completed A.D. 1498, while Cardinal Wolsey was in office; but there is no reason to think that he designed the tower, or that it was at all an after-thought (see pp. 29—31). Our Author (p. 47) alludes to an inference, that formerly there was only one chimney in the whole College, and that "to obtain

* See it engraved as frontispiece to vol. LXXXVII. part i.

tain warmth, the members were obliged to repair to the consuming embers in the Hall, lighted purposely at six every morning."—The Author will find this scarcity of chimnied rooms to be a common circumstance, from Mr. Nichols's "Progresses;" and the correctness of the tradition concerning the Students, from the description of University modes of living in Hawkins's Music, II. 348. We remember having heard of rooms in the back lodgings of Balliol, which had no chimnies.

In p. 52 we have the following exposure of a mistake,

"Commonly all square windows and doorways are referred to this æra, [that of the Tudors, commencing with Henry VII.] as though the form were not of earlier date; but the fact is, that what is called the Tudor style, was invented in the age of Edw. III. and was occasionally practised, till, owing to the rapid subversion of Pointed Architecture, it became the common fashion under the Tudors." p. 52.

That this style did prevail in the time of Edw. III. may be seen from plate cxiv. of Strutt's Dresses, an illumination of the æra; but we apprehend that it appertains more to Civil than Ecclesiastical buildings; and came up with the *castellated mansion*, for we do not recollect any occurence of it in the *Castle*, properly so called.

The part in which our Author shines most, is the critique on the Chapel, commencing p. 64. Here we find original and excellent observations—we shall give some.

"The Chapel, that wants a spacious East window, rich in tracery, and glowing with colours, has to regret a feature, the absence of which is irreparable." p. 66.

Here our Author admits the importance of stained glass; but he very properly reprobates the destruction of the mullions and tracery, and the gingerbread gaudiness of tint, in modern painting of the kind mentioned.

"The painted glass, for by this name it is dignified, and I must not change it, is decidedly the worst in Oxford, not even excepting the gaudy patterns lately mixed with some beautiful figures and other old fragments, in the Western windows of All Souls College Chapel, by Eginton. Such is its general character, that it casts a feverish hue over the interior, and viewing the Chapel from the altar-steps, without the aid of a summer evening's sun, it is difficult to imagine in what other way than by a bonfire in the ante-chapel, so gloomy, and deep-toned a glare could be produced.

"Formerly the subjects represented on the glass were disposed suitably to the design of the windows, thus: the Nativity or Resurrection of our Saviour was dispersed, one figure, or two at most, in a compartment; but now the reverse takes place, the windows are made for the glass, as commonly and carefully as a frame to a picture. To suit this novel fashion, and accommodate the painter, the principal window of this chapel was cleansed of all its mullions and tracery, and furnished with two slender upright bars.

"If the best effort of the ablest artist in glass-painting would not compensate this sacrifice, the muddy production of an unskilful hand must fail. But disappointment will always ensue where the architecture and the glass are not, as it were, blended together. Improvement is attempted where it is clear no improvement can be effected. We do not expect to see figures in windows drawn with anatomical truth, or light and shade dispersed in precise quantities. These niceties in painted glass may be scanned by a few, but are admired by none. Our contemporary artists produce fine pictures,—striking objects to fix the attention, while our ancestors, with more wisdom, made painted glass only one of the constituent ornaments of a church; their figures and niches do not appear to start from their places, are not decked in showy colours, and surrounded with more gaudy enrichments; but, clad in artfully dispersed tinctures, occupy their allotted stations in subordination to the architecture, though sufficiently prominent to be distinct and admirable.

"The broad blank window now chiefly under consideration, is in every way injurious to the building. Occupying as it does the entire centre space, its beauty should be conspicuous, but it appears from without a graceless chasm, and from within a vulgar ill-shaped picture frame."

"The painted windows in the choir are more superb, but little, if at all, more meritorious than those belonging to the ante-chapel. The truth is, the moderns have not yet acquired the art of constructing their patterns on the principle followed by the ancients; their colours are less durable, and infinitely less brilliant; the figures, if even better outlined, are always far less expressive. Painted glass should never resemble a picture on canvass. The ancients were satisfied if they represented general forms; a few touches would suffice for the features of a face, the hands, or feet, as the contour was strongly marked by the lead-work. Formerly half the skill, labour, and expense were exhausted in fixing together the numerous pieces of glass forming a single

gle compartment; an operation upon the artful performance of which so much depended, that an unskilful disposition of the lines, and sometimes an unlucky one could not be avoided, would prove injurious to a well-drawn figure.

"And this ingenious method of construction claims another, and indeed a very important advantage that has not hitherto received the attention it merits, namely, strength, which can only be imagined or credited by those who have examined such windows as those on the sides of Merton College Chapel, which are exquisitely beautiful and perfect. Again, all ancient glass is very thick and solid; its strength and colours are scarcely impaired by the seasons of ages, while the moderns cover their painted windows with close wire screens, lest they should too soon yield to time, and the 'malignitie of wicked people, through our English profane tenacitie'."

We are obliged to pass over numerous interesting remarks, because they are links of a chain, and the whole is too long. We therefore go on to the New Building, planned, it seems, by Holdsworth: and is poor Holdsworth forgotten *as to his merits*, as well as the sublime author of the "Ode to the Passions?" Eton, with all its heroes of Latin versification, never produced a poem equal in pure Virgilian diction to the "Muscipula" of Holdsworth. We do not hesitate to pronounce it the Belvidere Apollo of modern Dactylism; and as unrivalled in this form, as the Horatian Sapphicks of Hardinge; both inimitable chef-d'œuvres. The fact is, that Holdsworth lived upon Virgil; masticated him, picked his very bones, and made his own chyle and blood Virgilian. He went to Italy purely because it was Virgil's country, and we sincerely believe, that he could repeat ALL *his works* by heart *. Spence and he were inseparables, and lounged together from place to place. We envy them their feelings. Much do we hear of the eccentricities of Fellows of Colleges; but nothing of that high classical taste, which ends in a sublime philosophical abstraction of character; a holy purity of principle; a Romanized grandeur of sentiment, and a sunrise tint of warm benevolence, glowing in their habits and conversation; such a man we *have* seen in a Fellow of Magdalen †; and Holdsworth, we think, might have been his counterpart (see p. 98). We make these remarks, because we would not have our author's strictures upon the New Building, however just, obscure the glory of this Phidias of Latinity, the unrivalled sculptor of the diction of Virgil.

In p. 105 our Author well exposes the temerity of modern Architects, by showing, that they absolutely do not know the uses of some parts of the Gothic buildings.

"The Loover is so characteristic a feature of an ancient hall, proving as ornamental to the exterior as it was once useful to the interior, that its absence, which is but too common, must be regretted. The original purpose of this turretted appendage was not, as is generally supposed, to convey a gleam of light towards the centre of the room,—an office for which, had such been its sole purpose, it was ill calculated, as those will acknowledge who examine Westminster Hall, where, at no time in the day, or season of the year, is it possible for the sun's ray to descend through its apertures even half way down the roof. The fact is, that the Loover was, till modern days, an unglazed turret, standing over the hearth on which the fire was kindled, to convey away its smoke.

"This was an improvement on the chimney; its use was concealed (so effectually that its destination is scarcely known in these days of research) under the light and elegant form of a turret. The kitchen chimneys of abbeys and palaces were formerly made conspicuous and handsome objects, but at Glastonbury and Stanton Harcourt the kitchens were built with spiral roofs, purposely to receive the Loover and suit its proportions."

In p. 136 our Author remarks of modern Parish Churches, "their interiors are without solemnity, and their exteriors devoid of grace and symmetry."—*We* would call them Assembly and Concert Rooms churchified.

Having much at heart the preservation of our old fine Churches, it is with pleasure we recommend works, which inculcate proper feelings on the subject; such as will excite an interest in *preventing* their dilapidation and extinction. For this purpose, no book is better fitted than the work before us. It is full of instruction for the formation of correct taste on the subject, and is a lighthouse to warn us of those Scyllas and Charibdises of modern builders, who make wrecks of every thing that comes within their destroying vortex. It is a book which *every Country Gentleman; Clergyman,* and

* We speak upon the authority of his and Spence's joint MS. notes upon Virgil, Horace, &c.

† The gentleman alluded to *transcribed* the whole of the "Muscipula."

and *Churchwarden*, ought carefully to peruse, and value as they would a conductor against lightning, in regard to those spires and steeples, which form the beauty of our villages, by bringing the landscape to a point. To conclude; our Universities contain such unrivalled treasures of fine building, that he who strives to prevent their being mutilated (as our Author has done), deserves well of his Country.

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81. *Memorable Days in* America. *By* W. Faux.

(Concluded from p. 246.)

HAVING proceeded with our Journalist through some of the American States, and presented a picture not at all favourable to the boasted greatness of this Republic, we shall now proceed to the "promised land" of castle-building Emigrants—the back settlements of America.

On the 12th of October, 1819, Mr. Faux crossed the River Ohio, and entered the State called by the same name. Whether it happens that fruit is here plentiful, or that thieving is no crime, it seems certain that robbing orchards is not considered criminal. This is certainly one great inducement to emigration, where the fruits of the earth may be enjoyed in due season, without the annoyance of men-traps and spring-guns. But no sooner does this temptation offer itself, than it meets with some disagreeable alloy, as the serious adventure related in the very next page will show. As the coach, it appears, was travelling through orchards overladen with apples, the driver got down to lock the wheel:

"The horses started, and instantly struck a stump of a tree, and upset the mail with a crashing fall, which bruised my side, cut my face, and blackened my eyes; the two leaders escaped into the forest, and we saw them no more. The driver went in pursuit of them, and left me to guard and sleep one hour and a half in the damaged vehicle, now nearly bottom upwards. When I awoke it was daylight, and I walked up to a farm log-house, the people of which put their heads out of the window and thus addressed me, —'Stranger, come *into* the fire!' and I went in without being burned. At five, the driver returned, and with two horses only."

At the town of Zainsville, in Ohio, the Supreme Court of Assize was sitting; and the Judge, named Wilson, was lodging at our traveller's quarters. He had some conversation with Mr. Faux, whom he called "Stranger," and *guessed* to be an Irishman; but was surprised that he spoke so well. Mr. Faux paid a visit to the *Supreme Court*, which bears a close resemblance to the shop of a country blacksmith, at the dinner-hour recess, where political affairs, parochial business, and village slander, are freely and promiscuously discussed.

"At noon, I roamed into the Supreme Court, where I saw my new friend, the supreme judge Wilson, on the bench, in the midst of three rustic, dirty-looking associate judges, all robeless, and dressed in coarse drab, domestic, homespun coats, dark silk handkerchiefs round their necks, and otherwise not superior in outward appearance to our low fen-farmers in England. Thus they sat, presiding with ease and ability over a bar of plain talkative lawyers, all robeless, very funny and conversational in their speeches, manners, and conduct; dressed in plain box-coats, and sitting with their feet and knees higher than their noses, and pointing obliquely to the bench of judges; thus making their speeches, and examining and cross-examining evidence at a plain long table, with a brown earthen jug of cold water before them, for occasionally wetting their whistles, and washing their quid-stained lips: all, judges, jury, counsel, witnesses, and prisoners, seemed free, easy, and happy. The supreme judge is only distinguished from the rest by a shabby blue threadbare coat, dirty trowsers, and unblacked shoes. Thus sat all their lordships, freely and frequently chewing tobacco, and appearing as uninterested as could be."

From the state of Ohio, we shall follow our traveller to that of Illinois, where the far-famed Harmony and the English Prairie are situated.

"*Nov. 20th.*—At nine this morning, after a fortright's stay at Sandersville, I mounted the neck of an ill mis-shapen, dull, stumbling beast, called a horse, the best that friendship and good-will could procure, for conveying me, in company with J. Ingle, to the state of Illinois, by way of the far-famed Harmony. I rode, in fear, all day, through woods and wilds; sometimes almost trackless. We were lost twice. The people seem to know nothing of time, and distance of places from each other; some telling us it was ten, when it was two, and three, when it was twelve o'clock; and as to distance, twenty when it was twenty-seven, and fifteen, when it was ten miles to Harmony.

Harmony. I expected to camp out all night, with no means of getting a fire. I saw nothing but good land, and (where any) fine corn; but no comfortable dwellings; all, miserable little log-holes, having neither springs nor mill-streams. We were very courteously shewn our way by a worshipful magistrate of Indiana, at work by the road side, hewing and splitting wood."

"I reached Harmony at dusk, and found a large and comfortable brick tavern, the best and cleanest which I have seen in Indiana, and slept in a good, clean bed-room, four beds in a room, one in each corner; but found bad beef, though good bread, and high charges, one dollar, five cents, each.

"A stranger present, asked our landlord of what religion were the community of Harmony. In broken English, and rather crossly, he replied, 'Dat's no matter; they are all a satisfied people.' The spell, or secret, by which these people are held in voluntary slavery, is not to be known or fathomed by inquiry. We asked if strangres were permitted to go to their church to-morrow. 'No,' was the answer. This is unprecedented in the civilized world."

This community certainly presents a very singular spectacle,—that of an entire population living in common, in a manner similar to what the primitive Christians are represented. Mr. Owen, of Lanark, might perhaps receive some useful hints. In his plan he rejects an hierarchy, or the imposition of any religious creed; but Mr. Rapp, the high priest of this community, is an intolerant theocrat, and rules with absolute sway. He came there a poor unlettered weaver from Germany; and by dint of perseverance has accumulated considerable property. He rules the people, as he professes, by the Bible; but it is evidently a priestly tyranny, enslaving body and mind. As the description is remarkably curious, we extract the following details.

"At the moment the bells began chiming, the people, one and all, from every quarter, hurry into their fine church like frighted doves to their windows; the street leading to the temple seems filled in a minute, and in less than ten minutes, all this large congregation, 1,000 men, women, and children, all who can walk or ride, are in the church, the males entering in at the side, the females at the tower, and separately seated. Then enters the old High Priest, Mr. Rapp, of about eighty; straight and active as his adopted son, Frederick, who walks behind him. The old man's wife and daughters enter with the crowd, from his fine house, which looks as if the people who built it for him, thought nothing too good for him. The people are never seen in idle groups; all is moving industry; no kind of idling; no time for it. Religious service takes place three times *every day*. They must be in the chains of superstition, though Rapp professes to govern them only by the Bible, and they certainly seem the perfection of obedience and morality. People who have left them, say, that Rapp preaches, that if they quit the society, they will be damned, for his way is the only way to Heaven. He does much by signs, and by an impressive manner, stretching out his arm, which, he says, is the arm of God, and that they must obey it; and that when he dies, his spirit will descend unto his son Fred. The people appear saturnine, and neither very cleanly nor very dirty. They are dressed much alike, and look rather shabby, just as working folks in general look. None are genteel. The women are intentionally disfigured and made as ugly as it is possible for art to make them, having their hair combed straight up behind and before, so that the temples are bared, and a little skullcap, or black crape bandage, across the crown, and tied under the chin. This forms their only head-dress."

On the 21st of November Mr. Faux visited the English Prairie; but what a place for a man who had been accustomed to English comfort!

"I supped," says he, "and went to bed in a hog-stye of a room, containing four filthy beds and eight mean persons; the sheets stinking and dirty; scarcity of water is, I suppose, the cause. The beds lie on boards, not cords, and are so hard that I could not sleep. Three in one bed, all filth, no comfort, and yet this is an English tavern; no whiskey, no milk, and vile tea, in this land of prairies."

"I walked round Albion. It contains one house only, and about ten or twelve log-cabins, full of degenerated English mechanics, too idle to work, and above every thing, but eating, drinking, brawling, and fighting. The streets and paths are almost impassable with roots and stumps, and in front of every door is a stinking puddle, formed by throwing out wash and dirty water."

And this is the land so highly extolled by Flower and Birkbeck;—for which so many unfortunate wanderers have been induced to quit the place of their birth. We extract the following as indicative of the rest.

"I called at an adjoining farm, rented by a dirty, naked-legged French family, who, though born in this country, know nothing of the English language. Then at Mr. Hunt's, who is deaf and dumb, (the brother of Henry Hunt, the Champion of Reform), who with his nephew, a son of Henry, came here,

here, about a year since, to three quarter sections of land; of which they have cultivated only six acres. They live in a little one-room miserable log-cabin, doing all the labour of the house and land themselves, and without any female. We found them half-naked and in rags, busily greasing a cart, or mending a plough. They appeared only as labourers, but, on being introduced to them by Mr. Flower, their best friend, good sense and breeding shone through the gloom of their forlorn situation. We entered their cabin, and took some boiled beef on a board, and sat on their bed and boxes, having no chairs, stools, or tables, and only the mean clothes they then wore; a fire having recently destroyed their first cabin with all its contents. Being disappointed in English remittances, and unable to get letters from thence, which they thought had been intercepted, they were out of funds, and their land was uncultivated, unsown, and selling for the payment of taxes."

"After sleeping and breakfasting at Mr. Birkbeck's I called and dined with Joseph Hanks, Esq. and his fine Irish family of sprightly sons, and one little motherless daughter. They are Protestants, and lived, as long as they could keep their comforts, in Ireland. He was a banker, and a correspondent of the Right Hon. N. Vansittart, and George Canning, Esq. while the young sons were the dandies of Dublin; but here, the father is a store-keeper, and the sons are cooks, housemaids, carpenters, and drudges for all work. He brought considerable property away. He has bought no land, and professes to dislike the prairies and America generally. He would have bought from Mr. Birkbeck, but could get only a "cup," that is, a swamp. He says his funds are yet entire, and he means to leave the country, and live in England, in a garret, in either London or Dublin, rather than remain here."

"In the afternoon I called on Mr. Cowling, late of Spalding, Lincolnshire, who, with his brother, is settled on a corner of a quarter-section, living without any female, and fast barbarizing, in a most miserable log-cabin, not mudded, having only one room, no furniture of any kind, save a miserable, filthy, ragged bed for himself and his brother, who is lamed, and prostrated on the floor, by a plough-share, and who, though unable to move, yet refuses a doctor. Both were more filthy, stinking, ragged, and repelling, than any English stroller or beggar ever seen; garments rotting off, linen unwashed, face unshaven and unwashed, for, I should think, a month."

We believe we have already extracted sufficient to prove that America and her boasted prairies are not so enviable as generally represented; and we consider that the Public is much indebted to the Author of this Work for the frank and ingenuous manner in which he has exposed the delusion. We scarcely need inform our readers that he was glad to return to his native soil, and give up all idea of emigrating to the back settlements of America—preferring the comforts of an English fireside, and the protection of those laws which are extended, with equal justice, to the prince and the peasant.

82. *Notes during a Visit to* Egypt, Nubia, *the* Oasis, *Mount* Sinai, *and* Jerusalem. *By Sir* Frederick Henniker, *Bart.* 8vo. *pp.* 340.

THIS very lively Traveller tells us in his Preface, that the amusements of drawing and shooting prevented him the trouble of making long notes, and that part of his papers has been lost.

"With respect to the scene of my travels, I did not advance beyond the neighbourhood of the second cataract, and I made but a short visit to the Oasis, Mount Sinai, and Jerusalem. As to the subject, I may observe, that my delight was rather in Nature than in works of Art: of the latter, indeed, I have not omitted the *name* of any object, and have particularly mentioned such features as sufficiently interested me while on the spot to take drawings of it. In speaking of the people, I am, *perhaps*, in some few instances, deceived, either by vulgar errors or by wantonness: but, in general, I have related only such anecdotes as appeared to me characteristic, and such as I practically learnt."

A fair sample of his style is that passage describing his voyage from Malta:

"In so long a traject as from Malta to Egypt, a landsman has a right to expect a weather adventure, but not when the stars are unusually bright and beautiful. 'All that glisters is not gold;' the breeze that removes the clouds from Heaven, ruffles the surface of the deep. About midnight I found my head knocking itself against either side of my birth, as if it was not my own; an awful bell was summoning all hands upon deck—'hear it not, Duncan'—pumps going, brandy going, and so was my breath, no 'æs triplex' to keep my heart in its proper place; the pitching of the vessel had the same alarming effect, as descending the *mountains of pleasure* in the jardin Beaujon at Paris; I shall never again call Saint Peter coward; I repent of having with you, in the straits of Messina, abused Virgil for exaggerating Scylla and Charybdis; I now think Homer more unpardonable for attempting to express the threats of the sea in one word."

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As we have not room for many extracts, we shall at once make a short cut to Jerusalem, and quote our Author's description of it:

"Jerusalem is called, even by Mohammedans, 'The Blessed City'—the streets of it are narrow and deserted—the houses dirty and ragged—the shops few and forsaken—and throughout the whole there is not one symptom of either commerce, comfort, or happiness.—'Is this the city that men call the Perfection of Beauty, the Joy of the whole earth?'

"The town, which appears to me not worth possession, even without the trouble of conquest, is walled entirely round; it is about a mile in length, and half a mile in width, so that its circumference may be estimated at three miles; in three quarters of an hour I performed the circuit. It would be difficult to conceive how it could ever have been larger than it now is; for, independent of the ravines, the four outsides of the city are marked by the brook of Siloa, by a burial place, at either end, and by the hill of Calvary; and the hill of Calvary is now within the town, so that it was formerly smaller than it is at present. The best view of it is from the Mount of Olives; it commands the exact shape, and nearly every particular, viz. the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Armenian Convent, the Mosque of Omar, St. Stephen's Gate, the round topped houses, and the barren vacancies of the city. Without the walls are a Turkish burial-ground, the tomb of David, a small grove near the tombs of the kings, and all the rest is a surface of rock, on which are a few numbered trees. The mosque of Omar is the Saint Peter's of Turkey, and the respective saints are held respectively by their own faithful, in equal veneration. The building itself has a light pagoda appearance; the garden in which it stands occupies a considerable part of the city; and, contrasted with the surrounding desert, is beautiful; but it is forbidden ground, and Jew or Christian entering within its precinct, must, if discovered, forfeit either his religion or his life. Lately, as a traveller was entering the city, a man snatched part of his luggage from the camel, and fled here for shelter. A few days since a Greek Christian entered the mosque; he was a Turkish subject, and servant to a Turk; he was invited to change his religion, but refused, and was immediately murdered by the mob. His body remained exposed in the street, and a passing Mussulman, kicking up the head, exclaimed—'That is the way I would serve all Christians.' One of the methods of justifying an assault, and of extorting money, is by swearing to have seen a Christian in the mosque, or to have heard him blaspheme the Prophet; and false witnesses to the fact are very readily found. In my ascent up the Mount of Olives, a slave amused himself by pelting me with stones; and, on proceeding to punish him, my attendant called me off from the pursuit, and told me that Blackee would probably swear to have heard me blaspheme the Prophet; and slaves are doubly protected—by the laws, and by their masters.

"The fountain of Siloa is so inconsiderable, and water altogether so scarce, that when my friend, Mr. Grey, inquired the way to it, the person refused to tell him, giving him as a reason—'You will write it in your book, and I vow to God that we shall have no water next year.'

"The tomb of David is held in great respect by the Turks, and to swear by it is one of the most sacred oaths. The tomb of the kings is an inconsiderable excavation in the rock: three small chambers, in which are receptacles for the coffins; the lid of a sarcophagus, of tolerable workmanship, remains yet unbroken, as also a stone door. In the Aceldama, or field of blood, is a square building, into which are thrown the bones of strangers who may happen to die there. This side of the mountain is pockmarked with sepulchral caves, like the hills at Thebes: concerning these Dr. Clarke has made mention. The burial place of the Jews is over the valley of Kedron, and the fees for breaking the soil afford a considerable revenue to the governor. The tomb of Jehosophat is respected; but at the tomb of Absalom every Jew, as he passes, throws a stone, not like the Arab custom in so doing to perpetuate a memory, but to overwhelm it with reproach: among the tombs is one having an Egyptian torus and cornice, and another surmounted by a pyramid on a Grecian base, as if the geniuses of the two countries had met half way. There is, however, nothing so disagreeable in *these* combinations, as in the *deviations* from architecture by Mr. N. The burial-place of the Turks is under the walls, near St. Stephen's Gate: from the opposite side of the valley, I was witness to the ceremony of parading a corpse round the mosque of Omar, and then bringing it forth for burial. I hastened to the grave, but was soon driven away. As far as my 'on dit' tells me, it would have been worth seeing: the grave is strewn with red earth, supposed to be of the Agar Damascenus, of which Adam was made; by the side of the corpe is placed a stick, and the priest tells him that the Devil will tempt him to become a Christian, but that he must make good use of his stick; that his trial will last three days, and that he will then find himself in a mansion of glory, &c.

"The Church of the Holy Sepulchre is a small unworthy building: it is held in respect by the Turks, inasmuch as they allow that our Saviour was a holy *man*, and it is guarded by them, as they derive great benefit

nefit by a poll-tax levied upon pilgrims at admission. It is the scene of hypocrisy, brutalization, and contention. The miracle of calling fire from heaven is more palpable, and is more unpardonable, than the melting of the blood of St. Januarius: the orgies that take place upon the occasion, are worse than Bacchanalian, and the hatred existing between the Greek and Latin Christians is diabolical: there was lately an attempt to massacre the latter in the very Church *. The Greeks, having most money to pay the Governor, have the greatest possessions in the building, and they have at present immured the tomb of Geoffroi: every stone is contended for by rival parties, and becomes a source of wealth to Mohammedans. The Jew may not presume to enter even the court-yard of the temple; I saw one unfortunate wretch dragged in, and, before he was kicked out, he was severely beaten by both Christians and Turks. These outcasts are so thoroughly despised, that an angry Arab will sometimes curse a man by calling him, 'you Jew of a Christian.'

"The *on dit* that conducted me through the regular routine, pointed out first the Via Dolorosa, by which our Saviour carried the cross; and here was the house of Pilate; and here was the prison of Peter; and, among various identical *places*, were those, where Stephen was stoned, where Judas betrayed his master with a kiss, where our Saviour composed the Lord's Prayer, and whence he ascended into heaven. But there is no box of sweetmeats, no museum of relics; no Virgin's garment, as at Aix-la-Chapelle; no part of the crown of thorns, as in the Church of St Cecelia at Rome; no vessel full of the Virgin's milk, as in the Basilica di S. Croce. There is scarcely one visible object, excepting part of the pillar to which our Saviour was bound, and even this is rather to be felt than seen; you are allowed to touch it with a stick, and to see if you can, by a rushlight. I wished, but in vain, to discover if it were of the same material as that shown at Rome, and to which is attached the same account.

"As in Greece there is not a remarkable hill without a fable, so in Palestine there is not a cave nor a stone without some historical anecdote from the New Testament. The generality of pilgrims to Jerusalem are Greeks; they bring acceptable offerings, and are probably unable to read: and, therefore, the method of the cicerone to make them acquainted with the life of our Saviour is commendable: even the Old Testament is not forgotten, though Titus is: the pool of Beersheba and David's Tower are still pointed out to believing pilgrims. There has been but little variation in enumerating the objects of curiosity for the last 200 years, whether in Latin, Italian, French, or English: Quaresmius is the most copious and correct, old Maundrell the most unaffected, and Chateaubriand the most enthusiastic. The best description of the town is by Jeremiah.

"A cave on the Mount of Olives is pointed out as having been the abode of the Apostles, and from this spot I took a drawing of Jerusalem: while at my occupation, some men commanded me to give up the paper, but they were not armed. An Englishman was found drawing near the walls, and carried before the Governor, who immediately ordered him a pipe and coffee."

The drawing of Jerusalem, to which our author alludes, is a very interesting one, and is one of the embellishments of the present volume.

* On this subject see a curious Letter from Sir John Finch, part i. p. 492.

83. *A Sermon, preached in* Bedford *Chapel,* Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, *for the Benefit of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, on Sunday, May* 25, 1823. *By* George-Henry Law, *D.D. F.R. and A.S. Lord Bishop of* Chester. *4to. pp.* 15. Rivingtons.

EQUALLY attentive to the duties of his sacred function and to the calls of humanity, this excellent Prelate has condescended to advocate the cause of a Society established for the joint purpose of employing and relieving the unfortunate inhabitants of a Prison; and in a concise but forcible and impressive Discourse, has pointed out the utility of such an Institution. The text is from Hebrews vi. 10.—The Sermon is published at the request of the Committee; to whom it is inscribed, with an apology, which the Reader will think scarcely necessary.

"I am fully aware," says the good Bishop, "that the haste with which the Sermon was composed, during the short intervals of leisure which the week afforded, will need the greatest candour and indulgence, on the part of my readers.—If, however, by the blessing of God, I may be made an humble instrument in furthering the views of the Prison Discipline of the Society, it will ever be to me a source of the purest satisfaction, that I gave up my own judgment in deference to yours; and with an ardent prayer for the success of your invaluable Institution."

84. *The Christian Religion made plain, or a Dissuasive from Methodism; with an Appendix subjoined, in three parts; the first on the probability of Punishment being corrective, rather than vindictive and everlasting;*

lasting; the second, on the Resurrection of the Last Day; the third, on the Trinity, &c. By the Rev. Richard Boucher, *Rector of* Bright Waltham, Berks. *8vo. pp.* 153.

THIS is an eccentric, but able publication; and throws out new lights. The injury which Christianity has received from the vulgar notions of Hell punishment is incalculable, because it is revolting to common sense. We are justified in making this observation. The deepest and soundest divines aver, that we are not authorized by Scripture *to say any thing precisely* concerning the modes of future happiness or punishment.

Our Author observes (p. 88), that any vulgar notion insults the goodness of God, and deprives Man of the disposition to praise his Maker, which he ought to feel, and pronounces that Maker a vindictive being, who is pleased with evil for the sake of evil. He adds,

"The words — eternal — everlasting — for ever and ever — are commonly used through the Scriptures in a limited sense, to denote temporary duration, or long continuance. Even *olam*—which we render for ever, implies a limited time in the instance of the land of Canaan. When—olam—denoteth eternity, God only is the subject. Exodus, chap. xv. verse 18. 'The Lord shall reign for ever and ever.' To annex any other sense to the above words than temporary, when applied to punishment, is full of impiety." pp. 94, 95.

Our Author proceeds to observe, that we cannot predicate eternity of any thing, but God himself; and that the attribution of such a property to fire, or any other material substance, is to put it out of the divine controul (p. 96), and make it a coexistent necessary being in se. Thus far Mr. Boucher.

It is most certain, that the Fathers did use an allegorical interpretation of the figures employed by the Prophets; and this they thought the right mode of finding out the meaning, wherein the prophetic style, i.e. one made up of figures, was employed. (See *Hammond on the New Testament*, p. 948). The last Author says, that the words *burning*, in Dan. vii. 11, his body destroyed and given to the *burning flame*, means no more than the translation of the Monarchy from the Seleucidæ to the Romans (Id. 935), and as the description of Hell, *that the worm shall not die nor the fire be quenched*, is a quotation from Isaiah lxvi. 24, i.e. a figure in the prophetic style, we have a fair right to assume, as a law of Theology, the following position, viz. that when phrases *borrowed from the Prophets* occur in the New Testament, they may legitimately be understood, according to the latitude in which the authors employed them. That this must be correct, is evident; for St. John says in one place, that *God the Father no man hath seen or can see*; and yet, Rev. iv. 2, says, that he *did* see him; which passage is taken from Dan. vii. 9, and therefore is not to be *literally* construed, to the impeachment of his veracity.

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85. *A Vindication of* 1 John, v. 7, *from the Objections of* M. Griesbach. *The Second Edition. To which are added a Preface in reply to the Quarterly Review; and a Postscript in answer to a recent Publication, entitled Palæoromaica. By the Bishop of St.* David's. *pp.* 214.

THE earliest testimony borne to the Apostolical doctrine of the Trinity, was the heresy of Simon Magus, who gave out that he was GOD Supreme, the *Father* among the Samaritans, the *Son* amongst the Jews, and the *Holy Spirit* with regard to the Heathens; and to the confutation of this horrid blasphemy the Gospels and Epistles of St. John have a manifest relation. But as Professor Nares, (*Three Creeds*, 246) in our opinion post-dates Simon's presumption, we shall add here an excerpt from Suidas, and from its curiosity give it at large. However legendary it is, it will amuse our readers.

"Nero, while a youth, studied with the Philosophers, and learned something of Christ, whom he thought to be then living. When he heard that he had been crucified by the Jews, he was enraged, and ordered Annas, Caiaphas, and Pilate, who was still prefect, to be brought before him in chains. Upon their appearance, he interrogated them as to what had been done concerning Christ. Annas and Caiaphas said, that they had delivered him up to the Laws; and that they were not guilty of Treason, for the Prætor, by the authority invested in him, had done what he thought fit. Nero therefore being angry, threw Pilate into prison, and dismissed Annas and Caiaphas. Then also Simon Magus flourished; and when Simon and Peter were disputing, in the presence of Nero, Pilate was brought out of prison. Nero asks Simon, are you Christ? Yes, was the answer. Then he put the same question to Peter, who replied, that he was not Christ, for he had ascended

cended into Heaven, while he was standing by. Then he asked Pilate which of the two was *Christ*. Neither, he replied; for Peter was his disciple; and having been brought before me, as such, I dismissed him, when he said that he did not know the man. But that Simon is utterly unknown to me, and has not the smallest resemblance to Christ; for he is an Egyptian, corpulent, thick-haired, and black; in all respects a different looking man from the other. The Emperor then being angry, turned Simon and Peter out of the Council, one, because he was a liar and impostor, the other because he had denied his master, and beheaded Pilate because he had put so great a man to death, without the Emperor's order." *Hist. August.* III. 859. 860. *Ed. Sylburg.*

That this is a Legend, might be proved from authority, but as Suidas lived in the Eleventh Century, about 1099, it shows an ancient tradition, and answers our purpose, as to the earliness of Simon's imposture.

This heresy Providence seems to have permitted for the purpose of producing [the supplementary] Gospel, and the Epistles of St. John; and it is observable, that these did not originate in any objection to the doctrine, but a blasphemous perversion of it; and, of course, they do not apply to the denial, but the abuse of it. Admitting, therefore, the authenticity of the disputed verse, if St. John says, There are three that bear record *in Heaven*; contrasted with the three witnesses *upon earth*, he might mean to show, that the real *Tri-une God* was *in heaven*, whereas Simon was a *Man, existing upon earth*.

The verse in question is rejected, because it is only to be found in *one* manuscript; and because there never was a *general* and *wilful* corruption of the Scriptures. (See p. viii. ix.) But the dispute here is not of corruption or alteration, but of *omission*; and, it is most certain, that the first Christians were not permitted to be acquainted with the mysteries of their religion, before Baptism. *Augustine* § *de Catechizandis rudibus* gives us the formula of the ancient Catechism; and all particulars concerning the respective modes of treating the learned and ignorant. If, therefore, copies of the Scriptures, *with omissions*, were the only ones permitted to Catechumens, and yet Tertullian and Cyprian quote the verse, our inference will be very different from that of the opponents of the verse, and very reasonably so, because there are previous preliminaries to be established; the *first*, that the copies of the New Testament were necessarily perfect and complete; the *second*, that the passages in the Fathers were *not* quotations; the *third*, that these Manuscripts were not Catechuminal Manuals. These points we cannot settle *: all we know is, that the primitive Christians did not permit the ignorant to fathom their mysteries, and that the best part of the work of Minucius Felix is lost apparently on this very account, because it might tell too much.

The verse is said to have originated in a Latin gloss upon the eighth verse. (Præf. ix.) The Bishop of St. David's maintains the contrary in the following words,

"The verse is absent from all Greek MSS. of St. John's Epistle but one; it is absent from all ancient versions but one, and it is not quoted by many of the Fathers, where it was most pertinent to their subject to have quoted it. On the other hand, there is no Greek MS. extant of the Catholick Epistles before the 4th, 5th, or 6th century, to whichever of those centuries we are to ascribe the Alexandrine and the Vatican Manuscript; no Photinian or Adrian heretic objected to the Latin text, though quoted against them; nor the Greek Church, though they objected vehemently to the interpolation of a single word in the Latin copy of the Nicene word; nor was any objection ever made to the verse till after the commencement of the 16th century. To this *negative* external evidence for the verse, we have to add, the *positive* external testimony of one Greek manuscript of St. John's Epistle; the certainty of the existence of the Greek text of the verse, when the prologue to the Canonical Epistles was written, whether in the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh centuries; the quotations or expositions, or allusions of Pseudo-Clemens, Basil, Dionysius of Alexandria, Diodorus of Tarsus, the direct citations of Euthymius Zigabenus in the Greek Panoplia of Caleias Bryennius. We have also the positive testimony of the most ancient version of the New Testament, and the citations of some of the most learned fathers, more ancient than any Greek Manuscript that omits the verse." pp. xxvii. xxviii.

No negatives can possibly prove affirmatives; nor do we admit the method of proving the existence of matters occurring in the first century by

* We have not access to Libraries which contain the Fathers, at the time of writing this article.

evidences from the fourth, when there exist quotations, which may show, that there are omissions in such latter evidences. No man pretends to say that the New Testament is complete. St. John says that the world could not contain all the books which might be written, &c. nor do the Gospels profess to be a Thesaurus. All that is meant by the Canon of Scripture is, that it is the work of its respective Authors; and written by inspiration. We are sorry to see modern Theologians taking modern Authors upon trust; and, with regard to the question before us, it is a combat of such several authors. Now it is a rule with us Antiquaries to judge of a passage in a Record by going as near as possible to the authors of the æra; and with regard to the question before us, it is singularly important, for not a MS. is said to be anterior to the fourth century, and Arius flourished A.D. 337; with enormous influence; and though the Scriptures *might not be corrupted*, we know that omissions did ensue.

St. John wrote with an express allusion to Simon Magus; and in the second century was followed by Tertullian, a writer, whom Cassiodorus* calls "Scriptor celeberrimus" of his æra.

In that masterly defence of the Trinity, his Argument *adversus Praxeam*, he says, "Aiunt quidem et Genesim in Hebraico ita incipere "*In principio Deus fecit sibi filium.*" Hoc ut firmum non sit, alia me argumenta deducunt ab ipsa Dei dispositione, quæ fuit ante mundi constitutionem, adusque filii generationem, &c. p. 637. Ed. Rigalt.—Now it is observable, that Tertullian does not deny that such a text existed, and it is known to us that the Scriptures of the Old Testament are only abstracts of larger volumes. Not a word of this pretended passage of Genesis exists in the Canon of Scripture, but it is most certain, that the *action* of God the Son, so far as concerns us, *not the existence*, was considered to have commenced from the Creation of the World, by Tertullian; and he beautifully illustrates it, "Exivit autem à patre, ut radius ex sole," p. 654, meaning to say, that if the Sun was eternal, Light was also eternal, whether exhibited or not. In short, his beautiful illustration of the Trinity is as far satisfactory as it is possible for human reason to elucidate that which no science can explain, because "infinitorum non est ars."

"Et sol et radius duæ formæ sunt, sed cohærentes. Omne quod prodit ex aliquo, secundum sit ejus necesse sit, de quo prodit, non ideo tamen est separatum. Secundus autem ubi est duo sunt. Et tertius ubi est tres sunt, Tertius enim est Spiritus a Deo et Filio, sicut tertius a radice, fructus ex frutice. Et tertius a fonte, rivus ex flumine. Et tertius a sole, apex ex radio. Nihil tamen a matrice alienatur, a qua proprietates suas ducit. Ita Trinitas per consertos et connexos gradus a patre decurrens, et monarchiæ nihil obstrepit, et œconomiæ statum protegit." p. 640. Ed. Rigalt.

Upon the grounds mentioned we conceive, as Antiquaries going back to the doctrines of the æra, that the Bishop of St. David's is perfectly right in maintaining a text, disproved only by negatives and unsound premises; in other words, the Canon of Scripture, where supported by the Fathers, may be complete; but *without that aid*, no man is authorized to dispute a text; for what is the value of appeal to MSS. where interpolation is admitted. It is the duty of a Bishop to concede nothing upon erroneous premises.

* Chronicon sub Severo XVII.

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86. Israel *Vindicated, being a Refutation of the Calumnies propagated against the* Jewish *Nation.* *By* Nathan Joseph, *an* Israelite. *sm.* 8*vo. pp.* 120. New York.

WE have taken some notice of this extraordinary work, although published in America, on account of its circulation in England, and the great interest that it has excited among the people to whom it specifically relates. The object of the Book appears to be clearly what its title expresses—a Refutation of popular Calumnies against the Jews; but in the course of the investigation of those causes of the calumnies, the Author displays more learning than usually falls to the lot of such publications to contain.

Mr. Joseph adopts the epistolary mode of writing, and comprizes his arguments in thirty-two letters, addressed to a friend. The first two letters contain a brief account of the proceedings of two Societies in New York for Converting the Jews. The third is on the alleged intolerance of Protestants, and contains many remarkable facts

facts on the history of the Reformed Christian Church, not commonly known. Then follow several letters on the early history of the tribes of Israel, and their expectation of the Messiah. What follows is chiefly a comparison between the "Doctrine, Practices, and Miracles of the Jewish Nation and those of the Christian Church. The arguments used by the Author for the authenticity of the Jewish Religion, are full of learning, and of entertaining historical information in general; but are, nevertheless, such as Christians of every denomination must of course condemn, as fallacious, being founded on false views of the evidences of Christianity, and a total disregard of the striking characteristics and features of our Religion; of whose evidences, and particularly of the miracles wrought in support of the true faith, the Author seems to have taken a very cursory and prejudiced view. The work, however, is possessed of merit, and coming from an Israelite, we must pardon a certain levity of expression used towards Christian institutions, which would be intolerable from the pen of any writer belonging to a less persecuted race than the unfortunate Jews always have been, and still are in some countries, owing to the mistaken zeal of their Christian brethren.

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87. DELINEATIONS OF FONTHILL ABBEY. *(Reviewed by a Correspondent.)*

(Concluded from p. 244.)

MR. RUTTER, though rather tardy in his appearance, now enters the field of contest, eager to encounter his veteran rival. In recording *his* feats, we shall adhere to our former plan. Before we make any remarks on the deeds of these two rival champions on the plains of FONTHILL, we shall state the contents of Mr. RUTTER's work, as placed in the same order in which he has arranged them.

Plate 1. A large folded Map of the Grounds enclosed by the Barrier Wall, &c. planned from an actual Survey.—2. A Plan of the Principal Story.—3. Longitudinal Section.—4. Interior of the Great Western Hall.—5. The Great Drawing Room.—6. King Edward's Gallery, coloured.—7. Interior of St. Michael's Gallery, coloured.—8. A Frontispiece, coloured; representing an Altar-piece, &c. in which are introduced Scriptural subjects in compartments.—9. Section of the Grand Saloon, Vestibules, Nunneries, &c.—10. Specimens of the Ceilings.—11. View of the West and North Fronts.—12. View of the South Front.—13. View of the West and South Fronts.

To the above thirteen Engravings, Mr. Rutter has added the following Wood-cuts, illustrative of the place:

Vignette 14. 'A rich Achievement, charged with 36 of the principal quarterings of Mr. Beckford, with explanation.—15. View of the Entrance Lodge from Fonthill Bishop.—16. The Eastern Postern Tower.—17. Groups of Articles selected from the rich Collection in the Abbey.—18. The Lamp of the Oratory.—19. Corbel of the South Oriel.—20. Fountain in the Court.—21. View in the American Gardens.—22. The Norwegian Hut.—23. A Scene in the Alpine Gardens.—24. The Boat-house and Bath.—The Church of Fonthill Gifford.—26. High Park Lodge.—27. The Pavilion.—28. The Convent, which is interesting, as shewing the first idea of any building on the scite of the present Abbey, by the late J. Wyatt, esq.

On comparing these decorative illustrations with those of Mr. BRITTON *, we find that the engraved plates of Mr. Rutter exceed in number those of Mr. Britton; and to which are added numerous Vignettes, cut on wood, reflecting great credit on Mr. Hughes, the Engraver, who seems to have brought this species of art to the highest perfection. There are *two* coloured plates, in *each* work, but those of Mr. Rutter may be considered superior, both in choice of subject, and able execution; they afford us a perfect idea of the long-extended galleries of King Edward and St. Michael. Each author has also given us a view of the Grand Entrance and Staircase leading up to the Octagon; but fortunately they have been taken in different points of view; the one of Mr. Britton looking *down* the stairs to the Grand Avenue:—that of Mr. Rutter looking *upstairs* towards the Octagon; and of these two, we give the preference to Mr. Britton's. *Each* has also given ground-plans of the Abbey, of which that of Mr. Rutter is the best.

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* Mr. Britton's former Laurels may well compensate for the rivalry he has experienced on the present occasion. His "Architectural Antiquities," and his "English Cathedrals" have already established his fame. ED.

With

With regard to the views of the exterior, Mr. Britton has chosen his subjects from the N. W., S. W., and S. E. Mr. Rutter from the S. W. and N. and S. W. and a general view from the West and South fronts; and these views (though of the same structure) differ materially from each other; on comparing the two works, we must decide in favour of Mr. Rutter. The S. E. view by Mr. Britton is very faint, and appears in an unfinished state.

Each work has its Frontispiece; that of Mr. Britton is very prettily arranged, and well outlined; but parts of it are taken from places *distant* from the Abbey: whereas that of Mr. Rutter is composed from a part of the Abbey itself, and is well coloured.

Having mentioned the principal features of this singular Structure, we must not omit two plates which are to be found in Mr. Rutter's book *alone*, i. e. the Grand Drawing-room, which has been fitted up with great taste by Mr. Phillips since the year 1822, and which probably has never been seen by Mr. Britton. This plate, with all the rich paintings, and other contents of the apartment, has been most admirably etched by Cleghorn, from a drawing of S. Whitwell, architect.

The other plate, which, perhaps, may be the most satisfactory one of the whole, is a ground-plan of the demesnes, in which every approach, road, drive, &c. &c. have been laid down from an Actual Survey: for the visitors at the Abbey will naturally be as anxious to know the extent and plan of the demesnes, as of the structure itself: and we are surprised that this very important and necessary guide should have been omitted by Mr. Britton.

Mr. Rutter has been very fortunate in the selection of his subjects, and in the artists he has employed, amongst whom Messrs. Higham and Cleghorn shine conspicuous.

Mr. Rutter's work contains more pages of descriptive matter than Mr. Britton's; and is thus arranged. 1. The Approaches.—2. The Interior.—3. The Exterior.—4. Walks within and without the Barrier; with an Appendix, containing Historical Notices of Fonthill Gifford, and of the former Mansions; Memoranda of the Origin and Progress of Fonthill Abbey*; and three Genealogical Tables of the family of Beckford.

Upon the whole, we pronounce this publication a very correct and able account of the Abbey and its demesnes; and when we consider its many excellent illustrations, it cannot be esteemed a dear work.

In concluding our review of these two elegant publications, we cannot but express our hopes that the spirit of rivalry may not injure their success; they are both deserving encouragement, and may be considered as forming two parts of one entire work, illustrative of their common object; and might very properly accompany each other. Many persons will, doubtless, wish to possess *all* that has *been* written, or will be written, respecting Fonthill Abbey. To these we recommend, that they unite the previous publications of Storer and Britton with that of Rutter, in which three works they will find every particular respecting both the ancient and present state of this far-famed Abbey and demesne.

Time will determine its ultimate fate: and it will suffice to say, that its exhibition for the last two years has attracted the general attention of the public, and that no visitor has returned from the Abbey without pleasure and admiration.

88. *The Songs and Ballads of* Robert Burns; *including ten never before published; with a preliminary Discourse, and illustrative Prefaces.* 18*mo. pp.* 320. Clark.

WITH how many delightful recollections is the muse of Burns associated? Is there a Scotchman, whose bosom does not glow with enthusiasm, as the native music of this "child of song" vibrates on his ear? His melodious strains excite the most pleasing emotions of the mind, and captivate the soul by their simplicity and truth. Under these impressions, the Editor, whose name we understand to be J. Barwick, has undertaken to publish, in as cheap a form as possible, all the Songs and Ballads of his favourite Bard. He states that they are presented to the Public, with the view, more particularly, of introducing several pieces

* Mr. Rutter's work has been considerably delayed by some important documents of the late Mr. Wyatt, relating to the origin of this far-famed Abbey.

pieces which have not hitherto appeared in print.

Although there is perhaps too much licentious freedom in these additional Ballads, they certainly bear evident marks of the genius and manner of Burns. They consist of the Postscript to Yestreen I had a pint o' Wine—The Patriarchs—Ye hae lien wrang, Lassie—Supper is na ready—The Union—Wha'll kiss me now—The Fornicator—The Case of Conscience—Jacob and Rachael—and Donald Brodie. The Editor observes that "most of these might have found a place in his Reliques, published by Cromek; but that collector, as Walter Scott observed, neither risked the censure, nor laid claim to the applause which might have belonged to such an undertaking." The truth is, we suspect that the freedom with which they are written has heretofore formed the principal objection to their publication. They appear chiefly directed against the Kirk of Scotland, whose intolerant spirit towards poor Burns is well known. The following "Postscript to yestreen," was evidently penned in a moment of indignation against the Kirk.

"The Kirk and State may join, and tell
To do such things I maunna:
The Kirk and State may gae to h—,
And I'll gae to my Anna.

She is the sunshine o' my e'e,
To live but her I canna;
Had I on earth but wishes three,
The first should be my Anna."

Mr. Barwick, who is a native of the "land of Burns," is an enthusiastic admirer of the Scottish muse. We are informed that he has recently traversed his native mountains and glens, with all the ardour of a devotee, in quest of poetical reliques; and we sincerely hope, that he will, ere long, allow the Public the benefit of his researches. We are of opinion that the individual who transmits to posterity the sparkling corruscations of Caledonian genius, erects a monument more durable than stone. Whilst the national trophy, raised to the memory of Scotland's favourite bard, will necessarily moulder under the corroding hand of time, and be no more, his Works shall live in future ages, "*ære perennius*," and eternally remain a bright memento of his name.

The Preliminary Discourse, in which the amatory ideas of Burns are compared with those of Solomon, Anacreon, and Sappho, is written with much energy, and displays considerable talent in the writer. The following introductory paragraph evinces sentiments with which we entirely coincide.

"The Songs and Ballads of Burns are among the most valuable of his writings, and form an important addition to the lyrical compositions of his country. They exhibit a warmth, a passion, and a vehemence, which never fail to strike and captivate the mind. They embrace not only a felicitous choice of epithets, but also a happy combination of imagery. In short, they comprehend a complete picture of the voluptuous desires of the heart. Every chord that the poet touches vibrates the most glowing strains, and awakens the most agreeable emotions. We feel ourselves borne, as it were, on the notes of our native music, to contemplate every tumult of passion—every impulse of beauty, youth, virtue, and joy—every record of lamentation and sorrow,—of grief and despondency, of heroism and despair."

To render the edition complete, a Biographical Sketch of Burns is prefixed, and a useful Glossary is given at the end.

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89. Mr. John Mitford's *Crimes and Horrors committed in Warburton's Madhouses* is a work written in so violent and evidently exasperated a style, that but for the two following considerations, it would not have been noticed by us. The respectability of Lord Redesdale's family entitles any production from the pen of one of its members to consideration. 2dly. Among a vast number of facts which the violence of the author's feelings may have coloured, there must be some truths, and if one tenth part of what is stated in this little work be true, the matter demands the most serious Parliamentary investigation.

90. In the tragedy of *Sebastian*, by H. Booth, there is an occasional sparkling of poetical genius, and some knowledge of dramatic effect; but as a whole it is heavy, cumbrous, and destitute of interest. Usurpation instigated in its career and to its consummation by female ambition, is no very original portrait, and suicide is the common lesson taught by modern Tragedians, as the mode of escaping from sublunary trials. There is too much of common-place in the language of the hero Sebastian, under every excitement; and the unredeemed villainy of Rinaldo is disgusting.

91. In-

91. In *The Bride's Tragedy*, T. L. Beddoes displays a fine originality. We hazard nothing in predicting his attainment to a respectable standard of excellence; and we assert, that a brighter promise (not Chatterton excepted) was never offered by youthful genius.

92. We have here an attempt, in the Poem of *Falearo*, or the *Neapolitan Libertine*, to resuscitate that which was utterly worthless whilst living—an attempt to restore the abominations with which a great but mistaken genius would have deluged the land. We are thrice happy, that the power of mischief here is not equal to the will; nor have we the least inclination to dispute the proposition contained in the second stanza of this immoral poem:

"Now I am one of these (wits) I must confess,
And therefore print this poem like a *fool*."

93. *Gonsalvo*, a Tragedy, in five Acts, is sad trash. If it be the perilous experiment of an appeal from the *Manager* to the Public, or a rash determination "to print and shame the fools," verily the author will have his reward. This production is the true "*lucus a non lucendo*,"—as a drama most undramatic, as a poem most unpoetical. In the spirit of kindness we recommend this author to abandon a pursuit for which he has not a single qualification.

94. *Popular Tales and Romances of the Northern Nations*, are replete with all the ghost-dealing horrors peculiar to the traditionary stories of the German writers. They consist of about a score of such tales as form an important feature in the literature of Germany. They profess not to pourtray human nature as existing in civilized society, but to depict the scenes of fairy life, where ghosts and hobgoblins, vested with Satanic powers, are for ever interfering with human affairs. Though some of the stories are not absolutely new, the majority of them may be pronounced as original, and from the lively interest which they convey, will doubtless long maintain a deserved popularity.

95. Mr. Dallas's *Sermons on the Lord's Prayer* are instructive and edifying. In the IXth Sermon, p. 196 seq. we differ from him. We had rather that, instead of saying (p. 201) that "temptations or trials *come from* God," he had substituted "*are permitted* by God," and not corrected it into this sense by a long paragraph in page 202. Hearers often take up detached sentences only, and spoil the *whole* of a discourse by so doing.

96. Mr. T. Combe has published a second edition, with additions, of his *Walk through Leicester*; the first edition of which we noticed in vol. lxxiv. 1225. It is chiefly designed as a Guide to Strangers, containing a description of the town and its environs, with remarks upon its history and antiquities. It is dedicated "to the inhabitants of Leicester," and we are glad to see that Mr. Combe "rejoices in their support, and feels their liberality."

97. *Affliction, or the Blessings of God manifested*, as a pious effusion we can conscientiously and warmly recommend. The profits of it are devoted to a charity.

98. We have had occasion before to speak favourably of Mr. C. Webb, and the present work, entitled, *Summer, an Invocation to Sleep, Fairy Revels, &c.* does not call upon us to retract our opinion.

99. *The School Prayer Book* is a week's course of prayers for the use of schools and young persons, and a few on particular occasions; to which are added the Collects throughout the year, &c. &c. It is an excellent compilation.

100. Mr. White, in his *Arithmetic*, appears to be a perfect Bonnycastle; and the improvements here proposed to his pupils, especially numeration in decimals to accompany the simple rules, are, with many other things, very good; but by what means he reduces them to the comprehension of children we know not.

101. *Influence and Example*, like other novels, is a stage-coach conveying young passengers to the town of Matrimony. The tale is lively, romantic, and pleasing.

102. *Sermons*, by the Rev. W. Snowden, are logical and shrewd; witness the following argument against the absurd prejudice of withholding education from the poor: "You know that every man is at heart a warm friend to education. By the earnest solicitude which he evinces to procure it for his *own* offspring, he demonstrates most convincingly his high sense of its value and importance." P. 57.

103. We sincerely respect Mr. Hett, for his amiable *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse*, and are sorry to read his account of the city of Lincoln, which he calls (p. 296) "a very hot-bed of disloyalty and sedition."

104. *Remarks on the late Count Volney's New Researches into Antient History*, by the Rev. J. B. Emmett, is a strong argumentative tract; but why employ a steam-engine to snuff out a candle? The opinions of the Count upon theological subjects are not worth a straw.

105. *Hints to Mothers on the Cultivation*

of

of the Minds of Children, in the spirit of Pestalozzi's Method.—There is something ingenious in teaching even elementary mathematics to infants, by cylinders, cubes, triangles, lines on slates, &c.; but there is one proviso, that the mother must know something about the science herself. The practice might be admirably adapted by idle mothers; but the author does not seem to recollect, that he prescribes such a tremendous fag to them, that the most powerful principle in all nature, indolence, will probably baffle his view, however meritorious. Nevertheless, his plan may be partially acted upon, without exciting terror.

106. Mr. Lewin's *Sermon on the National Schools* is appropriate and impressive. It makes a proper distinction between education for the mere purpose of bestowing knowledge, and that which inculcates edifying.

107. In *The General Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary*, much information is collected in a convenient form. The most approved Gazetteers constitute the groundwork of the compilation; to which are added the discoveries of all our modern navigators and travellers. The important revolutions which have taken place on the continent are succinctly detailed; and particular attention appears to have been paid to the great changes in North and South America. Several valuable maps, from the latest authorities, are introduced.

108. *Universal Stenography*, by Mr. S. Taylor, improved by Mr. W. Harding, is scarcely worth notice, farther than to state that it is beneath criticism. Any body might invent a dozen such systems; but it would require a dozen ingenious men to read one of them; for who would suppose that *dtr*, or any such abbreviations, could be comprehended without great difficulty?

109. The *School for Sisters* furnishes a good lesson to girls, of the advantages of real religious principle, sweetness of temper, and steady reflecting prudence. The heroine, disappointed by the death of her lover, resolves upon old maidery, and becomes mother and schoolmistress to a niece; both which characters she supports admirably. Some excellent rules for managing infants are given, from p. 218 to p. 225. No romantic expectations of impracticable felicity are inculcated in this novel; and though we think it a great loss to society for good girls not to become wives and mothers, yet proxy-mammas may bring up children better than mothers, because they are less likely to impede wise education by spoiling them, and by that weakness which, from human imperfection, attaches to the finest affection of nature, maternal love.

110. *Chemical Recreations* consist of a series of amusing and instructive experiments, to which are prefixed the first lines of Chemistry, illustrated by several engravings. It is certainly a very neat and cheap edition, and well deserving of general circulation.

111. Mr. Magoi's *French Master* cannot fail of being useful, as a good introduction to the Grammar of Chambaud, which is too hard and minute for beginners.

112. A work, entitled *Memoirs of a young Greek Lady*, has been published by a person styling herself Madame *Pauline Adelaide Alexandre Panam*. It has made a great noise on the Continent, and is now translated into English. She represents herself as French by birth, the daughter of a Grecian couple, who in 1780 fled from Smyrna to Marseilles, where her father died a few years after she was born. At the age of 14 she was seduced, as she alleges, by the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the brother of Prince Leopold: and the book which she now publishes is filled with details of the cruel and injurious treatment which she states herself to have received from his Serene Highness. A letter purporting to be written by the Marshal Prince de Ligne, advises Madame Panam to give her complaints to the Press.—From the reports which have been made of the work upon the Continent, and among the higher circles in England, one would imagine that it was nothing more than a personal and scandalous attack upon the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and his family.

113. *The Shepherd's Boy of Snowdon Hill*, by W. Gardiner.—The moral of this tale inculcates integrity and industry, which conduct the Shepherd's Boy through many hardships and difficulties to great riches and honour.

114. *The History of Tom and Charles, or the Grinders*, shows the wisdom of trusting in the Supreme Being in the hour of affliction, and of shunning the company of wicked men. It is similar to the Industrious and Idle Apprentices. Tom was a most notorious wicked character, and the supposed murderer of his master. Charles was a good apprentice, and served to console his master and his mistress in their troubles. The consequence was, Charles became a rich man, and Tom a wicked outcast, till Providence checked him in his mad career.

115. Some Blank Tables have been printed by Darton and Harvey for the purpose of promoting more generally the practice of keeping *Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths*, and are intended to be bound up with the Family Bible, according to a mode adopted some years ago in America.

LITE-

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

EISTEDDVOD.—The Eisteddvod, or Congress of the Welsh Bards, lately took place at Carmarthen, and was most brilliantly attended.—Lord Dinevor, President of the Cambrian Society of Dyved, was in the chair, and by his side sat the Bishop of St. David's, the Patron of the Society. The successful candidate for the poems on "St. David's College," and "on the recent victories gained by the Greeks over the Turks," was the Rev. Daniel Evans, M. A. Fellow of Jesus College; and the successful candidate for the verses composed on "Sir Gruffydd ab Nicolas," one of the ancestors of Lord Dinevor, was the Rev. John Jones, M. A. of Christ Church.

The number of students at the University of Gottingen is one thousand four hundred and twenty, amongst whom are four princes; two hundred and seventy of them are occupied with theology, seven hundred and thirty with law, two hundred and twenty-five with medicine, and one hundred and ninety-five with philosophy and philology.

Ready for Publication.

The Lives of the Dukes of Bavaria, Saxony, and Brunswick, Ancestors of the Kings of Great Britain, of the Guelphic Dynasty; with Portraits of the most illustrious. By SIR ANDREW HALLIDAY.

The Private Correspondence of the late William Cowper, Esq. now first published.

The New Trial of the Witnesses; or the Resurrection of Jesus considered, on principles understood and acknowledged equally by Jews and Christians.

The Approach of the Latter Days: in Four Dissertations on the following subjects: the Sword, or War, Pestilence, Famine, and Antichrist.

Discourses suited to the Administration of the Lord's Supper, agreeably to the Scottish Church. By the Rev. J. BROWN.

A Treatise on Subterraneous Surveying, and the Variation of the Magnetic Needle. By THOMAS FENWICK, Colliery Viewer and Surveyor of Mines.

Introduction to the Study of the Anatomy of the Human Body, particularly designed for the use of Painters, Sculptors, and Artists in general. Translated from the German of J. H. LAVATER, and illustrated by 27 Lithographic Plates.

Some Ancient Christmas Carols, with the Tunes to which they were formerly sung in the West of England. Together with two Ancient Ballads, a Dialogue, &c. Collected by DAVIES GILBERT, F. R. S. F. A. S. &c. Second Edition.

Forget Me Not, for 1824, containing twelve highly finished Engravings, and a great variety of miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse; forming altogether an acceptable token of remembrance and friendship, for the approaching festive season.

Illuminated Pocket-Book; to be entitled Friendship's Offering, or the Annual Remembrancer, a Christmas Present, or New Year's Gift for the Year 1824.

The third Livraison of the Napoleon Memoirs. Two more Livraisons will complete it.

A Series of Sketches or Tales, entitled, "Sayings and Doings."

Time's Telescope for 1824, embellished with an emblematical Frontispiece, including a Medallion Portrait of Captain Parry.

Law of Landlord and Tenant. By Mr. TABRAM, of Cambridge.

School Hours; or a collection of Exercises and Prize Poems, composed by the Young Gentlemen under the tuition of the Rev. A. Burnaby, M. A.

Three Panoramic Views of Port Jackson, New South Wales, with the Town of Sydney and the adjacent Scenery. Engraved by FLAVELL, from Drawings by Major Taylor of the 48th Regiment.

The principles of Forensic Medicine, &c. By J. G. SMITH, M.D.

Preparing for Publication.

Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty during the reigns of Charles the Second, and James the Second, and the intimate friend of the celebrated John Evelyn: now first deciphered from the original MSS. written in short hand, and preserved in the Pepysian Library. The Journal commences immediately before the Restoration, (when Mr. Pepys sailed with Admiral Montagu to bring over the King from Breda), and is continued almost uninterruptedly for ten years.

Charlton, or Scenes in the North of Ireland. By Mr. GAMBLE, author of "Sketches in Ireland."

The Ninth and Tenth Volumes of the Memoirs of George the Third, continued from the Peace of Amiens to the conclusion of the Regency. By W. BELSHAM.

A New Monthly Asiatic Journal, to commence on the first of January, entitled, "The Oriental Herald, and Colonial Advocate." By Mr. J. S. BUCKINGHAM, late Editor of the "Calcutta Journal."

Memoirs of the late Pope, including the whole of his private correspondence with Napoleon Buonaparte; taken from the Archives of the Vatican. By Mr. BERNARD COHEN.

A Treatise on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. By Mr. RIDDLE.

Naval Battles from 1744 to the Peace in 1814, critically Revised and Illustrated. By ADMIRAL EKINS.

Elements

Elements of the History of Civil Government, being a View of the Rise and Progress of the various Political Institutions that have subsisted throughout the World. By the late JAMES TYSON, Esq.

BARON OTTO M. VON STACKELBERG has long been employed on a great work, on the Temple of Apollo Epikurios, near Phigalia, in Arcadia, under the ruins of which, he and several Artists and Connoisseurs found, in the year 1812, the celebrated bas-reliefs which are now in the British Museum.

The Romaic Vade-Mecum, or Traveller's Pocket Companion; being a translation of Madame Genlis' Familiar Conversations, into the modern Greek, English, and Italian. By MARIANNA, CATERINA, and TERESA MACRI, of Athens, assisted by natives of England and Tuscany; for the support of themselves and mother, the widow of Procopio Macri, English Consul at Athens during twenty-six years.

Letters between Amelia and her Mother, from the pen of the late WILLIAM COMBE, Esq. author of the "Tours of Dr. Syntax."

A new division of the World in Miniature, containing "The Netherlands," with eighteen coloured engravings.

Dr. HENDERSON's History of Ancient and Modern Wines.

Points of Misery. By C. WESTMACOTT. With Illustrations by Cruikshank.

A Practical German Grammar, for the use of Schools and Private Students. By JOHN ROWBOTHAM.

An Engraving of the curious Brass of Anne Fleming at Newark (date 1361), by Mr. W. FOWLER; with an account of it by Mr. EDW. JAMES WILSON of Lincoln.

Writing made easy, concise, and legible, with 15 Letters, including the Vowels, upon the most philosophical principles, and suited to any language.

Observations on Debility; exhibiting a concise view of the History and Treatment of that Affection. By Dr. SHEARMAN.

Aids to Reflection, in a series of Prudential, Moral, and Spiritual Aphorisms, extracted chiefly from the Works of Archbishop Leighton; with Notes and interposed Remarks, by S. T. COLERIDGE, Esq.

Essays and Sketches of Character. By the late RICHARD AYTON, Esq.

Imaginary Conversations of Eminent Literary Men and Statesmen. By WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, Esq.

A Poem, entitled Clara Chester, by the Author of "Rome," &c.

The Albigenses: a Romance. By the Rev. C. R. MATURIN, author of "Bertram," a Tragedy.

A Midsummer Day's Dream. By Mr. ATHERSTONE, author of "The Last Days of Herculaneum."

Montalyth, a Cumberland Tale. By Miss JANE HARVEY, author of "Sensibility."

Fatal Errors and Fundamental Truths, illustrated in a series of Narratives and Essays.

St. Johnstown, or John Earl of Gowrie, a Novel, illustrative of Events in Scotland, during the reign of James the Sixth, and founded on the Gowrie Conspiracy.

MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO DURHAM, &c.

The following Manuscripts and illustrated Books, connected with the History and Antiquities of the Counties of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, have been lately purchased by the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The fourteen volumes first mentioned are in the hand-writing of the Rev. Thomas Randall, formerly Second Master of Durham School and Vicar of Ellingham, and were bequeathed by that gentleman in 1775, to the late George Allan, Esq. of Grange. The remaining books are chiefly transcripts or compilations by Mr. Allan, whose judgment and accuracy are well known. The Chapter have been long in possession of Dr. Hunter's Manuscripts, relative to the Diocese of Durham, and it is intended to subjoin a particular account of these two valuable Collections to the Catalogue of their other ancient Manuscripts, which has been for some time in the press:—

Nos. 1 and 2.—Two thick quarto volumes, entitled "Collectanea ad Statum Civilem et Ecclesiasticum Com. Dunelm. spectantia," &c. These volumes contain numerous transcripts of ancient charters and other evidences from private sources, relative to the civil and ecclesiastical history of the counties of York, Durham, and Northumberland. There are few large estates in the county of Durham which they do not illustrate, and they abound with information, not only relative to the churches, chapels, and chantries of the county, but most particularly to the Cathedral of Durham.

Nos. 3 and 4.—Two folio volumes, containing Inquisitions on the death of freehold tenants of the See of Durham, from the time of Bishop Beaumont (1330) to the time of the Usurpation. These Inquisitions post mortem, which give the descent and tenure of most of the estates in the County Palatine from the above early period, were transcribed in the middle of the last century, from the originals in the Bishop's Exchequer.

Nos. 5 and 6.—Two thick quarto volumes, relative to the ecclesiastical history of the County of Northumberland. They contain references to endowments of churches, lists of incumbents, extracts from ancient ecclesiastical visitations, church notes, epitaphs, traditionary information, and other valuable matter.

Nos. 7 and 8.—Two thick quarto volumes of a similar nature, relative to the ecclesiastical history of the County of Durham. With only this difference, that these volumes contain copious extracts from ancient parish registers, some of which no longer exist; as for instance, the parish register

gister of Monkwearmouth, which was many years ago destroyed by fire.

No. 9.—A quarto volume, containing an account of all the great officers of the See of Durham from the earliest period, with their patents of appointment, and many other valuable documents on the subject of their respective offices, with correct references to the Chancery Rolls of the Bishops of Durham, whence the information was obtained. This volume also contains a full account of the parliamentary representation of the County and City of Durham.

No. 10.—A quarto volume of historical matter, relative to the hospitals of Sherburn, Greatham, Kepier, Gateshead, Barnardcastle, and other institutions of a similar nature in the diocese of Durham.

No. 11.—A quarto volume, containing the transactions of the Officials and Vicars-General of the Bishops of Durham—an account of the hospitals and nunneries in Newcastle—divers compositions between the Archbishop of York and the Church of Durham, connected with the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Allertonshire. The volume concludes with a particular history of Durham School from its foundation.

Nos. 12, 13, 14.—Three thick quarto volumes, entitled *Randall's Farrago*—a miscellaneous collection of Evidences of a valuable nature—patents of officers—grants of lands by early Bishops of Durham—copies of muniments in private hands, and numerous other documents which cannot easily be specified.

No. 15.—A thin quarto volume, containing notes relative to the repairs of Durham Castle and Deanery, and also to various discoveries of coins and other antiquities made near Durham; with extracts from private title deeds, and other antiquarian notices.

No. 16.—Spearman's Enquiry into the State of the County of Durham, interleaved with numerous valuable additions by the late Thomas Gyll, Esq. Temporal Chancellor of Durham. This volume contains also the article "Durham" from the Magna Britannia, with many genealogical and historical notices by the same hand.

Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20.—Volumes 1, 3, 4, and 5, of a book entitled Collectanea Dunelmensia. These volumes contain copious parochial collections, digested in alphabetical order, by the late George Allan, Esq. consisting of church notes, lists of incumbents, drawings of Roman and other antiquities, epitaphs, extracts from parish registers, terriers, notes of glebe lands, particular accounts of foundation schools, together with numerous extracts from printed books; the whole interspersed with a variety of graphical illustrations.

No. 21.—Historical Collections relative to the town of Darlington; a manuscript containing a variety of local matters.

No. 22.—The Heraldic Visitation of the county of York, begun in 1665, and finished in 1666, by Sir William Dugdale, Knt. Norroy King at Arms, containing above five hundred pedigrees of the nobility and gentry of that county, with their armorial bearings emblazoned; a copy by the late Mr. Allan. The only other copy in existence belonged to the late Sir Mark Sykes. The original is preserved in the Heralds' College, London.

No. 23.—Two Heraldic Visitations of the County Palatine of Durham. The former by Flower, Norroy, in the year 1575, and the latter by Sir Henry St. George, in the year 1615, containing the pedigrees and arms of the nobility and gentry of the Palatinate at those periods;—together with several additional grants of arms, pedigrees, and original letters. A copy by Mr. Allan, from a copy preserved at Wynyard, and since lost.

No. 24.—A miscellaneous volume of ancient pedigrees of nobility, in narrative, with the arms richly emblazoned; extracts from Domesday—original grants of arms—and arms of Lincolnshire gentry. This volume belonged, a century ago, to Ralph Thoresby, the historian of Leeds.

No. 25.—Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, as far as relates to the county of Durham, beautifully transcribed by George Allan, Esq.

No. 26.—A folio volume, containing the pedigree of the family of Talbot, in all its branches, with its descent from the familes of Thweng, Lancaster, Gifford, Stuteville, &c. &c.; with numerous extracts from ancient deeds and escheats, and copies of all the evidences of the family from the time of the conquest to the reign of Elizabeth.

No. 27.—A thin quarto, containing lists of Bishops, Priors, Deans, and Prebendaries of Durham.

No. 28.—Escheats and Tenures of the County of Durham—a short history of the See of Durham—three very valuable books of rates; the first for the County of Durham, dated in the year 1595; the second for the Shires of Norham, Island, and Bedlington, in 1647; and the third for the County at large, dated in 1690.

No. 29.—An index to those documents in Rymer's Fœdera which relate to the County of Durham—catalogues of Spearman's and Grey's manuscripts—extracts from Ryley's Placita Parliamentaria, and Madox's History of the Exchequer, relative to the County Palatine.

Nos. 30 and 31.—Two folio volumes of miscellaneous extracts from printed books.

No. 32.—A folio volume of printed cases and private acts of Parliament; together with several copies of documents relative to estates in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and County of Durham.

No. 33.—Dr. Pegge's very curious Form of Cury, with manuscript notes, and an original letter of the Author.

No. 34.

No. 34.—Burton's Monasticon Eboracense, with copious manuscript notes and illustrations.

No. 35 (Folio).—Mann's Manuscripts; a miscellaneous volume, partly manuscript and partly consisting of scarce tracts in print, relative to forfeited estates in 1715 and 1745; together with various matters of interest relative to the quarrels between the Dean and Chapter of Durham and their tenants—and also to the Bishop's grand lease in Whickham and Gateshead. A valuation of estates belonging to Roman Catholics in the County of Durham, during the reign of George the First.

English Charters.

That there might be a complete edition of the Statutes (which are now in progress of printing, under the sanction of Parliament), the Royal Commissioners on Public Records caused the most extensive examinations to be made. For the purpose of examining all Charters, and authentic copies and entries thereof, "a series of the Charters of the Liberties of England" being prefixed to this Collection; two Sub-Commissioners have occupied one whole summer in making a progress through England and Ireland, to every place where it appeared such Charters, copies, or entries might be preserved; and searches have been made successively at every Cathedral in England which was known to possess any such documents, at the Universities, &c. They have made some most valuable and interesting discoveries. Besides the rare *Chartularies*, or collections of Charters, found in Rochester, Exeter, Canterbury, and other Cathedrals, in Lincoln Cathedral they also found "An Original of the Great Charter of Liberties, granted by King John, in the 16th year of his reign," in a perfect state. This Charter appears to be of superior authority to either of the two Charters of the same date preserved in the British Museum. From the contemporary indorsements of the word *Lincolnia* on two folds of the Charter, this may be presumed to be the Charter transmitted by the hands of Hugh, the then Bishop of Lincoln, who is one of the Bishops named in the introductory clause, and it is observable that several words and sentences are inserted in the body of this Charter, which, in both the Charters preserved in the British Museum, are added, by way of notes for amendment, at the bottom of the Instruments." In Durham Cathedral, several Charters of the Liberties of England are preserved with great care; the *Carta de Foresta*, 2 Hen. III., the earliest Charter of the Forest, &c.; the original and all authentic records of which were supposed by Blackstone to be lost. The collection of Charters thus formed will be found, as may be inferred, to differ from Blackstone's edition of the Charters in many particulars, as well as from all other printed copies of the Charters:—1st, In exhibiting a complete series of the Charters of Liberties, granted by the Kings of England, in which their origin and progress may be traced until their final and complete establishment in the 29th of Edward I.; 2dly, In procuring, in every instance, a faithful transcript from original Charters or entries thereof, in characters representing the MS. with its contractions or abbreviations, so far as the same could be accomplished by printing types; 3dly, In affording opportunity to avoid many errors, which had crept even into the copies given by Blackstone in his edition of the Charters, &c.; 4thly, In possessing Charters not before printed, viz.—I. The Charter 16th John, for the free election of Prelates, &c., which is particularly adverted to in the *Magna Charta* granted by that King; II. The first Charter of the Forest, granted 2 Henry III., now preserved in Durham Cathedral, &c.; "*the existence of which escaped the Researches of Blackstone.*"

Napoleon MS.

One of the journals of Warsaw announces, that Count Dzialinski has brought to that city a small folio of from thirty to forty pages, entirely in the hand-writing of Napoleon. The identity of the hand-writing is certified by Montholon, Mounier, and by the Duke of Bassano. The contents of the volume are several curious documents relating to the History of France and of Europe, a paper upon the improvement of Turkish artillery, several fragments of the campaign of Italy, and, what is still more important, a plan of the first campaign in Spain, dictated by Napoleon to the Duke of Abrantes, and in the margin of which are several notes. The volume further contains several hitherto unknown documents relative to the settling of lines of demarkation between France and Austria.

Ancient Necromancy.

In an Arabic Manuscript in the Royal Library at Paris, containing a description of Egypt, by Macrizy, a singular story is told in these terms:—

"The remains of ancient magic are still to be found in the said country. The following circumstance was related on this subject by the Emir Tacktabag, who had been Governor of Kous, under the reign of Mahomed Ben Kalaoun. Having arrested a sorceress, I ordered her to shew me a specimen of her art. She replied, my greatest secret consists in charming a scorpion by pronouncing the name of a person whom he is sure to sting, and put to death. Well, said I to her, I desire you to make the experiment on me. Accordingly she took a scorpion; and after having done what she deemed necessary, she let loose the animal, which began to pursue me eagerly, notwithstanding all my endeavours to avoid it. Having placed myself in a seat in the midst of a reservoir filled with water, the scorpion came

came to the edge, and endeavoured to reach me. Finding he could not succeed, he crawled up the wall of the saloon, and advanced along the ceiling, until, having arrived at the spot immediately over me, he dropped, and began to run towards me. As I had never lost sight of him, as soon as I perceived him at a short distance I gave him a blow which stretched him dead. After which I ordered the sorceress to be put to death."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Cave in Dromore.

A very curious excavation in a solid rock has been lately discovered in Dromore. It appears that some labourers who had been employed in quarrying near the Old Castle, found within twelve yards of that ancient building, and on the very top of the rock, a circular aperture of three feet in diameter, into which large stones had been closely wedged, almost on a level with the surface. These impediments having been removed, several persons descended into the cavity, the dimensions of which were accurately taken by Mr. Welsh, of Dromore, and are as follows:—From the top of the aperture to the floor, four feet six inches; the floor is a rectangle of twenty-four feet in length, by two feet six inches in width; the sides are perpendicular to the floor, and are three feet eight inches high. There is an offset at the top of the wall of four inches, from which the roof springs in a segment of a large circle, about three feet below the rock's surface. On the floor were found several broken urns formed of coarse clay, and of different dimensions and forms, together with pieces of rotten wood, charcoal, human bones, and those of other animals, a part of each of which is now in Mr. Welsh's possession. It is obvious that this excavation in a solid rock had been formed, with infinite labour, to serve as a cemetery for the dead. It belongs to that species of Leacht or Tamleachta, now called Kisdevans, or, as the Irish literati write the words, Kisde bhana, which may be translated Death's Coffer, and justly classed (not in magnitude, but in duration) with the enormous stone sepulchres, or "eternal houses" of the Egyptians. These Kisde bhanas are commonly found to contain baked clay, burnt bones, charred wood, and adepous or fatty matter. The other species of Leacht (or stony sepulchre) may be found inclosed in any of our large cairns. Many of those cairns have been opened from time to time, and in each of them was discovered that curious combination of ponderous stones called Druid's Altars, so perfectly encircled by smaller stones, that no Priest could have approached them to use them as altars. Under these were found bones, urns, charred wood, &c. Eochaid, who was King of Ireland about 14 years before the birth of Christ, changed the custom of burning into that of burying the dead, and thence obtained the name of Arvahm, i. e. the Grave. Dromore, in which this ancient cave and the old castle alluded to above are situated, lies in the Barony of Lower Iveach. Its original name was Ballenagalla, and under this denomination it was erected (by letters patent of James the First, in the eighth year of his reign) into a manor, called the manor of Dromore, with a court leet, court baron, free market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, to be held near the Church, where a great stone cross stood. Dromore (or rather Druimore) signifies the great ridge of a hill. Here St. Colman, an Irishman, of the sect of the Arada, erected a Bishoprick in the sixth century. Usher states, that he was born in the year 516, and died in 610. He is mentioned by Colgan, in his "Triadis Thaumaturgæ," p. 113, 169, as the founder of Dromore, and by Ware, p. 267. An Episcopal house was built here by Bishop Buckworth, A.D. 1641, which was burned in the rebellion. The Right Rev. Dr. John Sterne, Bishop of this See, expended 8000*l.* in improvements in Dromore. But Dromore has been rendered remarkable for having been under the administration of those eloquent and pious prelates, Dr. Jeremy Taylor and the late learned, revered, and admirable scholar, Dr. Percy. The mortal remains of Jeremy Taylor, and of his friend Dr. George Rust, are deposited in the same vault in Dromore Cathedral. It is not improbable that the cave described above was the burying-place of St. Colman, who is sometimes called Colmanuel, and sometimes Mocholmoc, by Irish biographers, but we have not leisure to ascertain this point. In the sixth century, the Irish had not altogether ceased from burning the remains of their dead, notwithstanding the edict of their former King.

Antique Stone found at Bridlington.

There has been lately discovered in the Church of Bridlington, a large slab of black stone, covered with ancient and very curious sculpture. Near the top are two singular looking figures, each a rude resemblance of the Dragon; under them the form of an old arch, with pillars, &c. of monastic architecture; still lower, a wolf and a crow, each reaching toward the top of a jar (this looks much like the cut at the head of a fable); under all, or at the lower end of the slab, is something in imitation of a lion, but very rude. The stone has been laid in the Church, time immemorial, but has only been recently turned over; it is of about 4½ or 5 feet in length, about 3 feet broad at one end, and gradually tapering two feet at the other, and is about five inches thick

CAPTAIN

CAPTAIN PARRY'S SECOND POLAR EXPEDITION.

THIS interesting Expedition, which has so long and so intensely occupied the public attention, is at length returned; but without accomplishing its objects. On Saturday, the 18th of October, Capt. Parry arrived at the Admiralty, having landed at Whitby, whence the Fury and Hecla continued their progress to the Thames.

Before entering into details we shall briefly state, by way of abstract, that in in 1821 the Expedition explored Repulse Bay, Sir Thomas Rue's Welcome, Middleton's Frozen Strait, and the neighbourhood, and, finding no passage to the Northward and Westward, wintered in the Southern bay of an island called Winter Island, in lat. 66° 11' long. 83°. In 1822 the Expedition pursued their attempt to the Northward, and examined all inlets towards the West, till they arrived at a strait which separates the Northern coast of America from what Capt. Parry considers to be clusters of islands, extending Northward towards the scene of his former voyage. They here found the ice fixed in that peculiar manner which indicates that it is perpetual, and not separated in any season, or under any circumstances. The Expedition was therefore obliged to winter in lat. 69° 20' long. 81° 50'. In the summer of the present year, finding the ice still fixed so as to preclude all hope of any farther progress, Capt. Parry thought it advisable to give up the attempt, and return to England.

Both the Hecla and the Fury are in excellent condition, considering the nature of the perilous service in which they have been embarked; and the uniform health of the crews reflects the highest credit upon those who had to superintend the arrangements for their comfort, and direct the employment of their time. They encountered several very heavy gales in the high Northern latitudes, and were repeatedly exposed to great danger from the rapid drifting of immense fields of ice, many miles in circumference, and of considerable depth, which hurried them onward in an impetuous course. From the concussion of such stupendous bodies the ships occasionally received some injury, and were often lifted several feet from their level by the sudden violence of the contact; but without encountering the imminent danger to which the Dorothea, in Capt. Ross's expedition, was said to have been exposed by the besetting action of icebergs.

In the winter of 1821, after the ships had explored Repulse Bay, and selected a probable safe spot for their winter sojourn, the crews sat down in November—a dreary month in England, but singularly appalling in regions of the desolate latitude in which the Expedition had to winter—to amuse themselves as they could, until the ensuing spring again gave them the returning influence of the sun, and consequent partition of the icy barrier which enclosed them.—During the winter they saw no direct traces of human habitation; the land and the ice appeared one snowy and desolate surface; a few sea sowl, similar to those of Southern latitudes, were occasionally seen; the white bears were also now and then observed prowling upon the ice, and these animals and seals afforded, as often as they were approached, some excellent sport for the sailors, in the limited rambles which they were allowed to enjoy from the ship, and the few huts which were constructed for greater convenience around them. The flashing of the aurora borealis was constantly as low as the horizon. The scientific department of the Expedition was closely prosecuted during the winter season. Observatories were erected near each ship, and we understand some important improvements, or, more properly speaking, new opportunities of developing the data of astronomical investigation, have been accomplished by Mr. Fisher (of Cambridge) and the other gentleman employed in that interesting part of the Expedition, from the new situation in which they pursued their ingenious and useful inquiries.

The crews, during the intervening months between November 1821 and April 1822, were occupied in the cheerful exercise of their own means of amusement, varied as circumstances permitted, always governed by excellent discipline, and directed with good feeling and temper: the great uses of exercise and employment were practically pursued by every means which could be resorted to in such a situation, and the result was most satisfactory. The sailors felt in the fullest extent the advantage of the apparatus on board for the transmission of hot air, which was communicated through the tubes between decks, and was always operative; as well as the comfort of the cloth shoes which were provided for them; they had clothing of every kind suited to the severity of the climate, and proper instructions to escape the consequences of being frost-bitten. These instructions to the sailors were simple: they were merely to look each other constantly in the face (too frank an experiment for shore-folks), and when a livid spot was observed, instantly to resort to the obvious mode of promoting the circulation by friction, which was always effectual. The Esquimaux uniformly observed this practice among their own tribes; and when our sailors had the opportunity of opening a communication with them, they had the opportunity of profiting by their practice; for the natives always got rid of the livid spots by an easier friction than our sailors,

sailors, owing to the greater impression which their hands, saturated by oily ingredients, made upon the local injury.

The first appearance which the Esquimaux made to our navigators was in the month of April 1822, when in their periodical migration Southward, they literally came down upon the ships, which had been wintering after exploring Repulse Bay, by a sudden and almost unperceived incursion. They came down in the usual manner of savage tribes (as these poor people are commonly called), by an unexpected movement, uttering a loud and shrill shout, advancing closely upon the ships, armed with bows and arrows, and formed in straight lines of forty or fifty each. Behind them were their dogs and women, with canoes and sledges. The frankness of communication observed towards natives in their situation was practised towards them; Capt. Parry and some of his principal officers, not more than four or five in number, advanced towards them, armed, but with demonstrations of friendship and confidence. They were well received, and a mutual good understanding was the consequence, interrupted, it is true, by some slight examples of that incipient desire to possess attractive articles which, in the savage as well as cultivated state of life, is found occasionally to predominate, under circumstances of peculiar excitement, notwithstanding the most undoubted influence of general good behaviour. A poor native hid a hatchet in some snow; two dozen moderately-administered lashes from Capt. Parry's boatswain, if it did not convince him of his error, had the effect of trying the strength of his voice, and deterring his companions. Another Esquimaux, who practised some trifling theft, was fastened down in the fore-hold of the Hecla; where, after vociferating a little upon the novelty of his confinement, he fell into a sound sleep, which the poor fellow enjoyed with the luxury of lying upon coils of rope for his pillow. These men seemed harmless and disposed to be communicative; when the severity of the season broke up they appeared to migrate Southward in search of food, and that species of vegetation which Nature does not deny in the most severe regions. It was therefore unfortunate that our navigators did not meet them until that season of the year, when the mutual exigencies of the parties indispensably compelled them to adverse movements.

These natives expressed themselves at the sight of our ships as if for the first time they had seen Europeans or their works; their curiosity was at first ardent, and they gave their oil, made up in skin bladders, in exchange for the tin cases in which the portable soup had been kept, and the flavour of which was an exquisite relish; they seemed perfectly disposed upon any terms to barter their seal and bear skins, and dogs, in any way which they were required. Several of these dogs are on board the Hecla and Fury. They are fleecy full-grown animals, of the size and docility of the common Newfoundland breed, but with some of the appearances of the wolf species. They are the draught dogs of the natives, and perfectly tame and tractable, but at present suffering severely from the change of temperature, and some of them falling into fits, which are common to the canine breed in oppressive seasons. Capt. Cook had a goat which sailed twice round the world; the Hecla has an Orkney cat that accompanied the two Polar Expeditions, and a very fine Esquimaux dog, which had the same advantage, and now walks the deck unaffected by that change of temperature which affects his fellows of the same breed. The sailors have also brought home some curious and perfect specimens of the sea-horse, the sea-unicorn (to give the sailors' appellation to that singular fish), a white fox, and several fowls of the partridge, penguin, and duck species. They have also brought with them specimens of the different articles of dress, implements of work, and of war (if well-pointed stone spears, and bows and arrows, deserve that character), used by the natives, as well as canoes (or models of them) of whalebone covered with seal-skin, and paddles, in which they navigate the icy currents. There is something singular in their bows, which, instead of being used by drawing the concave sides closer, are drawn at the convex side, and there is a sort of strengthening stay at the centre of the concave side of the bow, which fits the instrument for that mode of applying its power. Several curious specimens of the mosses of these icy regions have been also brought over: their plants are stinted, and not remarkable for any particular novelty.

The last winter of the Expedition was peculiarly severe: they were inclosed in a compact field of ice of 40 or 50 miles in extent, from the 23d November 1822 until the 11th August of the present year, when, by a sudden and violent gale, the whole area of the field of ice was put in motion, and the ships extricated from their perilous anchorage, after having to saw their way through about five miles of ice. Had the season earlier permitted their extrication, it was the fixed determination of Capt. Parry to pursue a third winter in these regions, even under the appalling disadvantages of the icy barrier, which seemed to oppose an impenetrable obstacle.

It is a singular fact, that during the winter months in the Polar regions, the crews were severely annoyed by insects, exactly resembling in shape the mosquito; upon these, it is thought, the birds feed; for at particular seasons they are apparently denied all other means of sustenance.

The natives of these frigid regions are represented

presented as being peaceable and good natured; not stupid, but not eminent for feeling or intelligence. The first tribe lived together on terms of perfect liberty and equality; in the second there was an Angekok or conjuror, who exercised a certain degree of influence and authority. There are no signs of the worship of a Supreme Being among them, and they do not appear to have a perfect idea of one; nor have they apparently any religious rites at marriages or burials. An Esquimaux bespeaks his wife while she is yet a child, and when she is of a marriageable age she is brought home to him, and there is a feast on the occasion. Their funerals are equally simple: if in winter, the corpse is merely covered over with snow; if in summer, a shallow trench is dug, where it is deposited, and two or three flat stones at top complete the rude sepulchre. They are careful not to allow any stones or weighty matter to rest on the body; and seem to think that even after death it may be sensible to the oppression. They appear to have some crude notions of a future state; but all their ideas on these matters were so blended with superstition, that they hardly deserve to be mentioned. Two wives were possessed by several of the natives, and one is almost always much younger than the other; yet the copartners seemed to live on very good terms with one another! The children rarely appear to be more than two, three, or four in a family: though six grown up brothers and sisters were met with. They live to a good age. Many were above 60 years old, and in one case the great-grandmother of a child of seven or eight years was a healthy old woman at the head of four generations. The stature of the males is about the average of five feet four, five, or six inches; and none exceeded five feet ten inches. Their colour is a dirty-looking yellowish white, and their proportions by no means robust. The huts are entirely made of square blocks of solid snow, with a larger key-block at the top of the rotunda. The window is a piece of flat transparent ice. Round the interior runs a seat of the same material as the walls, upon which the skins of animals are thrown for seats and beds. Beds are also made of a plant, on the floor. The houses are without any artificial warmth, except what is produced by a sort of oil lamp, in which they used pieces of dry moss for wicks.

In the winter of 1822-3, native dwellings or huts constructed of bone were also seen. —The Esquimaux often eat flesh in a raw state; but it is sometimes cooked, and the women almost invariably submit their food to that process. The utensils are uncommon, though simple. They consist of two vessels of stone; generally the pot-stone or lapis-ollaris, also used in parts of Germany for the same purpose. The lower vessel a good deal resembles an English kitchen ash shovel; the upper one a trough, of a wide coffin form. In the first, which is filled with oil, a number of moss wicks float, and are lighted for the fuel. The oil is gradually supplied from strings of fat hung up above the flames, the heat of which melts them into so many reservoirs of grease. In the second utensil, placed over the fire thus made, the meat is stewed. The natives are filthy in their eating, and hardly reject any thing, from the blubber of whale to the flesh of wolf. When hungry, they devoured the carcases of ten or a dozen of the latter which were killed by our seamen. Their food, indeed, consisted chiefly of seal and wolves' flesh; but notwithstanding this, they appeared to be perfectly contented, nay even happy. Their dresses were made entirely of skins, chiefly those of the rein-deer.

The lapis-ollaris is originally so soft that it may be cut into form with a knife; and when it is not to be found, an extraordinary substitute is manufactured into pots and pans. This is a cement composed of dogs' hair, seals' blood, and a particular clay, which soon becomes as hard as stone, and bears the effects both of oil and fire below, and moisture and stewing above. In the beginning of their intercourse, the Esquimaux were somewhat reserved, and shy of communicating their opinions; but as their reserve wore off, they divulged a number of interesting particulars. The women especially, were less secret than the men, who (we may here state by the by) had no hesitation in bartering their wives and daughters with the sailors at first for so poor a bribe as a nail or two or three beads, and at last for the price of a paltry knife. These females are not, it is true, the most lovely objects in nature. Their features are disagreeable, and they have long and harsh, but exceedingly black hair. Every family has a sledge, and generally five or six dogs, with which they travel with great ease, and hunt.

They say that their race originally sprung from a beneficent female Spirit; and that from another wicked female Spirit are descended the other three creatures who inhabit the earth, namely, the Itkali, or Indians; the Cablunæ, or Europeans; and (after long hesitation before they would express it) the dogs which they drive! The Itkali they abhor and speak of as murderers, who never spare their tribes. Of the Cablunæ they had only heard by report, never having seen a European till they encountered those in the Fury and Hecla; but it is clear, from their classing them with the Indians and dogs, that they have no very exalted idea of their virtues.

From the above, it appears, that they entertain a belief in certain spirits or superior things; but their notions concerning them are extremely rude and vague. This was displayed by the Angekok or Conjuror, of whom

whom we have spoken. This great man was, after much entreaty, prevailed upon to exhibit his supernatural powers in the captain's cabin of one of the ships. He was accompanied by his wife, and began his operations, by having every glimpse of external light carefully excluded. Still the fire emitted a glimmering, and this was covered with a thick mat, so that at length all was utter darkness. The Angekok then stripped himself naked, and lay down upon the floor, and pretended that he was going to the lower regions where the spirits dwell. His incantations consisted of hardly articulate sounds, not appearing to have any meaning attached to them, but to be the muttering and whining of strange syllables. He also practised a kind of ventriloquism; and modulated his voice so as to give it the effect of nearness and greater distance, in the depths to which he wished it to be believed he had descended. This farce lasted almost twenty minutes; and on the re-admission of light, the actor gave an account of his adventures, and of what the spirits had told him. As a proof of the truth of his facts and the reality of his colloquies, he produced several stripes of fur which one of the spirits had fastened on the back of his skin-coat since he went down—which, indeed, his wife had been busily stitching on during the dark performance.

From the length of time during which the natives were daily with them, our people were enabled to pick up a rather copious vocabulary of their language. Some of the journals contain from five hundred to a larger number of words. Their knowledge of figures is very limited—five and ten being their most obvious enumerations. When they wish to express the former, one hand is held up; the latter, of course, requires both; but, when the sum exceeds that number, the Esquimaux calls on a neighbour to help him out, by holding up one or two hands as the occasion requires. One of our friends related a whimsical anecdote connected with this sort of dumb show. He was conversing with a native alone, who wanted to make the large and unusual sign of thirty. He accordingly held up both hands, and was then sadly puzzled how to go farther. It never occurred to him to break off and repeat the signal in any way; but at length he happily struck upon ten more by getting the officer to raise his digitals. Here were twenty; but the ten to be added was the grand *pons asinorum* of Esquimaux numerals! The difficulty seemed insuperable, but again his genius befriended his calculator; he held up one of his feet—twenty-five! What was to be done? like one of the wise men of Gotham, our clever native tried to hold up the other foot at the same time, and his efforts to have all his limbs simultaneously in the air were the most ludicrous that can be imagined. But it could not be managed; and it was not without an immensity of trouble that the proposed number was finally expressed by the four hands and one foot each of the conversing parties.

The following is the account of their mode of burial:—They enveloped the body decently, as is done with sailors, in a hammock, and dug a grave for its reception. To this it was borne, accompanied by the husband, who manifested much uneasiness. At last he made himself understood that he was afflicted by the confinement of the corpse. Having obtained a knife, he was permitted to gratify his own feelings, and he cut all the stitches which held the hammock together down the front, so as to give a kind of liberty to the dead form. The covering in of the grave with earth and stones seemed also to give him pain; but he asked leave to bury the living child with its dead mother. The reason assigned for this horrid proposal was, that being a female no woman would take the trouble to nurse it, as that was never done among them. If it had been a boy, perhaps some one might have adopted and reared it. In fact, the infant, without sustenance, did die on the ensuing day, and was placed at the disposal of its parent, who drew it away in his sledge to a short distance, and raised a small mound of snow over its lifeless corpse.

It is curious to remark, that while they dislike the idea of hurting the dead, by putting any thing heavy upon them, they feel no regret at the consequence of their own insufficient mode of sepulture—the dragging of the bodies from their slight snow-tombs, to be torn to pieces and devoured by dogs and wolves, as was frequently witnessed by our men, who, when the spring dissolved the snow, had to dig graves, for the mutilated remains of several of the native corpses thus exposed to view. There was a considerable mortality among them; no fewer than sixteen, old and young, dying within the few months they spent near the Expedition in its second winter.

In the management of the canoe, the Esquimaux are very expert. They are amazingly light, and formed of skin over whalebone.

In these the native pursues his marine chase, and spears the fish and fowl. The spear is double-pointed with bone, about six or seven inches in length, and barbed. The shaft is of very light wood, five or six feet long, and below the handle, or part by which it is thrown, are three other barbed bones, standing out a few inches from the wood, and calculated to strike the prey, should the bi-forked point miss. They kill at twenty yards distance. The bow and arrow are also employed in killing game and wild animals. The arrows are pointed with stone, smoothed into a lance-head shape by friction against other stones.

The knives used by the women are curiously

riously constructed, and as cleverly employed in skinning animals and carving victuals as the instruments of hunting are by the men. They resemble a small cheese or saddler's knife; the iron or cutting part being semi-circular, and inserted in a bone handle. The whole is three or four inches long, and the edge three or four inches in breadth. With these they carve away underhanded in a very dexterous style.

Spectacles are another of their articles, which struck us as curious and well contrived. They consist of a piece of wood scraped thin, like a bandage, and perforated with two narrow horizontal slits, something like pig's eyes, where we would have glasses; a rim, about an inch broad, projects in the same direction as that of a hat would; and this simple mechanical process, tied about the head, protects the eyes from the drifting snow and speculæ, and improves the sharpness of the sight.

Several specimens of fossils and minerals have been brought home. Among them are:—A dark piece of iron pyrites, with which the natives strike sparks among dry moss, to light their fires. The yolk of a sea-bird's egg, as prepared by the Esquimaux to keep for food: it is as hard and transparent as amber, for which it might readily be mistaken. A model of a canoe ingeniously made by a native, and only fourteen inches long, does credit to their skill; but not so much as a female's reticule (if we may call it) made of duck's feet, curiously disposed in a neat circular shape, and the toes hanging out like tags or tassels. This is a very singular piece of workmanship, and looks well. Small bottles of matting woven closely, and of an elegant form, are among their manufactures; and the stringing, on threads of fish-fibres, of the teeth of foxes, wolves, &c. for female ornaments, does not always betray a bad taste, however common the materials are. Images of bone, an inch or an inch and a half long, afford no high notion of the native talents for carving in ivory—they just so far resemble the human shape as to shew they were meant to represent it.

It is evident that the main object of the expedition has been in no respect obtained, nor have any results of importance to useful navigation and science been accomplished. The spirit and enterprise of the British seamen have been sustained in the most gratifying manner, under every vicissitude of climate, and the perils incident to navigation in the icy regions.

Since the arrival of the Hecla and Fury, visitors of all ranks have flocked to Deptford, in the hope of being permitted to go on board, and learn the novel particulars which the enterprizing navigators of the expedition must necessarily have the power of communicating. But the rules of the service, and convenience of the crews, require an official permission before strangers are admitted on board, and considerable disappointment has been consequently felt by the too eager crowd from town, who were unable to accomplish the object of their journey.

SELECT POETRY.

SCENES PRESENT AND PAST.

WHEN Peace dawns o'er the vale of years,
And Joy smiles sunshine thro' the glade;
When youth, a stranger yet to tears,
Sings to herself beneath the shade;

When Beauty leans her ear to love,
Whose lips drop honey on her heart,
While Faith, their witness, points above,
Nor Time bids Truth with sighs depart;

O'er lands of light how calmly glide
These shapes of air t'endear the scene,
As Life yet keeps them at her side,
On banks of bloom, in groves of green.

But when to Melancholy's gloom
Delusion leaves the wretch's eye,
When Sickness beckons to the tomb,
And Age has scarcely strength to die;

When Hope grows dim and shines no more
Along the midnight vale of years,
And hearts, too far misled, deplore
A gleam that only sank in tears;

How fondly still those hearts return
To scenes where Memory haunts the shade,
Where forms of sorrow meet and mourn,
By Friendship left, or Love betray'd!

Christ Coll. Camb. Sept. 2. S. P.

MUSIC.

From "Stanzas for Music, and other Poems."*

By Alaric A. Watts.

"Yes, Music hath the key of Memory;
And thoughts and visions buried deep and long,
Come at the summons of its sweetness nigh." Croly.

MYSTERIOUS keeper of the key
That opes the gates of Memory,
Oft in thy wildest, simplest strain,
We live o'er years of bliss again!

* See Part I. p. 432.

The

The sun-bright hopes of early youth,
Love—in its first deep hour of truth,—
And dreams of Life's delightful morn,
Are on thy seraph-pinions borne!

To the Enthusiast's heart thy tone
Breathes of the lost and lovely one;
And calls back moments—brief as dear—
When last 'twas wafted on his ear.

The Exile listens to the song
Once heard his native bowers among;
And, straightway on his visions rise
Hope's sunny slopes and cloudless skies.

The Warrior from the strife retired,
By Music's stirring strains inspired,
Turns him to deeds of glory done,
To dangers 'scap'd and battles won.

Enchantress sweet of smiles and tears,
Spell of the dreams of banished years,
Mysterious keeper of the key
That opes the gate of Memory!

'Tis thine to bid sad hearts be gay,
Yet chase the smiles of Mirth away;
Joy's sparkling eye in tears to steep,
Yet bid the mourner cease to weep.

To gloom of sadness thou canst suit
The chords of thy delicious lute;
For every heart thou hast a tone,
Can make its pulses all thine own!

STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

BY all that tender bosoms feel,
By warm Affection's purest zeal,
By ev'ry sense of pleasures past,
By dreams of bliss, now o'ercast,
I swear to love thee only, Mary.

By those soft eyes suffus'd in tears,
By that dear glance where truth appears,
By that chaste bosom (Love's warm nest)
Which throbs to mine, alike distress'd,
I swear to love thee only, Mary.

And tho' our parting causes pain,
And neither can from tears refrain,
Believe me, nought shall e'er remove
One atom of my ardent love,
Till Death shall free my spirit, Mary.

Islington. G.

VERSES

Written extempore by a Lady, on hearing these two Latin Lines.

"Flere si scires unum tua tempora mensem,
Rides, cum non sit forsitan, una dies."

DIDST thou, O thoughtless mortal, know
Thy time to quit this earthly scene,
How would thine eyes with tears o'erflow,
Tho' months or years should intervene!

Yet, careless of the dread event,
Thou talk'st and laugh'st thy hours away,
When conqu'ring Death may have been sent
To summon thee from hence—to day!

On reading the Poem "On a Tear," written by Samuel Rogers, Esq.

"O THAT the Chemist's magic art
Could crystalize this sacred treasure!"
Thus of "a Tear," with feeling heart,
A Poet sang in pensive measure.

But grant each drop like gems should glow,
How then could Sorrow find relief?
Since Tears now shed for human woe,
Must end, alas! in *solid* grief.

Alphington. P.

THE LITTLE PET PLANT.

(From the Leicester Journal.)

A FLORIST a sweet little blossom espied,
Which bloom'd like its ancestors by the road-side;
Its sweetness was simple, its colours were few,
Yet the blossom look'd fair in the spot where it grew;
The florist beheld it, and cried, "I'll enchant
The botanical world with this sweet little plant;
Its leaves shall be sheltered and carefully nurs'd,
It shall charm all the world, tho' I met with it first
Under a hedge!"

He carried it home to his hot-house with care,
And he said, "Tho' the rarest exotics are there,
My little Pet Plant, when I've nourish'd its stem,
In tint and in fragrance shall imitate them,
Tho' none shall suspect from the road-side it came,
Roadum Sidum I'll call it, a beautiful name!
While botanists look thro' their glasses and view
Its beauties, they'll ne'er suspect that it grew
Under a hedge!"

The little Pet Plant, when it shook off the dirt
Of its own native ditch, soon began to be pert,
And toss'd its small head; for, perceiving that none
But exotics were round it, it thought *itself* one.
As a wild flower, all would have own'd it was fair,
And prais'd it, tho' gaudier blossoms were there,
But when it assumes hot-house airs, we see thro'
The forc'd tint of its leaves, and suspect that it grew
Under a hedge!"

MORAL.

In the bye-ways of life, Oh! how many there are,
Who, being born under some fortunate star,
Assisted by beauty, or talent, grow rich,
And bloom in a hot-house instead of a ditch!
And whilst they disdain not their own simple stem,
The honours they grasp, may gain honours for them;
But when (like the Pet Plant) such people grow pert,
We soon trace them to their original dirt
Under a hedge!

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Great rejoicings have taken place in Paris on account of the deliverance of the King of Spain, and the surrender of Cadiz. A general illumination was ordered, but was only partially adopted by the inhabitants.

According to the Clerical Almanack just published in France, it appears, that in the Budget for the year 1822-3, the sum of 29,520,003 francs was set apart by the Government for the maintenance of the French clergy. In addition to this, the Communes voted 6,407,727, and the Councils of the Department 1,162,618 francs, so that the funds appropriated to the Clergy amount to 37,089,745 francs, about 1,483,589*l.* sterling. The aggregate number of the actual Clergy is 35,676. The number of candidates for holy orders, in the seminaries, and in the Theological Colleges, amounts to 29.379.

There have lately been discovered in the environs of Confolens, department of the Charente, and at Melle, department of the Deux Sevres, several mines of zinc and lead. The presence of a great mass of metallic matter has been ascertained by a company formed to make experiments. Sulphate of zinc and lead, in combination with silver, have been found and submitted to analysis by the most distinguished chemists of Paris: it has given from 3 to 3½ ounces of silver to the old quintal. Cadmium, a metal lately discovered in Hungary, has been detected in these minerals; the uses to which it may be put are, however, not yet very well known.

At the iron-works of Charenton, in France, there are said to be two hundred Englishmen employed, and new works for rolling iron are now building by some of our countrymen on the banks of the Seine at Paris. Two iron steam boats, similarly oared, ply regularly from Havre to the metropolis; and there are several large cotton factories, the majority of whose workmen are from Scotland or England.

SPAIN.

There is now every prospect of Spain returning to her old despotic Government, with all the horrors of the Inquisition. The Cortes gave Ferdinand his liberty on the 1st of October, under the solemn pledge of his granting a constitution to the nation. The occupation of Cadiz by the French troops took place on the 3d instant, two days after the arrival of the King and Royal Family at the Duke d'Angouleme's head-quarters. General Campana was appointed Governor of Cadiz. It appears, that Ferdinand, as soon as he found himself at liberty, issued a decree at Port St. Mary's, in which he observes, "Replaced upon the Throne of St. Ferdinand, by the just and wise hand of Providence, as well as by the generous efforts of my noble Allies, and the valiant enterprise of my cousin, the Duke d'Angouleme, and his brave army, desirous of applying a remedy to the most pressing necessities of my people, and of manifesting to all my real will in this, the first moment of my recovered liberty, I have authorised the following Decree: 'All the Acts of the Government called Constitutional (of whatever kind and description they may be), a system which oppressed my people from the 7th of March 1820, until the 21st of October 1823, are declared null and void, declaring, as I now declare, that during the whole of that period I have been deprived of my liberty, obliged to sanction laws and authorise orders, decrees, and regulations, which the said Government framed and executed against my will. I approve of every thing which has been decreed and ordered by the Provisional Junta of Government, and by the Regency; the one created at Oyarzun, April 9; the other, May 26, in the present year.'"

On the 4th of October, the King issued the following arbitrary decree:—"His Majesty ordains that, on his journey to the capital, no individual who, during the existence of the system styled *Constitutional*, has been a Deputy to the Cortes in the two last legislative sittings, shall present himself, or be within five leagues of the route to Madrid. This prohibition is also applicable to the Ministers, Councillors of State, Members of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, Commandants-General, Political Chiefs, the persons employed in the departments of the Secretaries of State, and the Chiefs and Officers of the *ci-devant* National Volunteer Militia, to whom his Majesty interdicts for ever entrance to the capital and the royal residence, or approach thereto within a circumference of 15 leagues."

A letter from an English gentleman at Cadiz, dated Oct. 2, describes the state of the neighbourhood as terrific. After Ferdinand had been to church after his liberation, "all the dwellings of those marked for constitutional principles became the prey of the *faithful;*" the houses of many persons were ransacked and pillaged. "The effervescence," he adds, "among the lower class of people is intense; authorised to satiate their passions, they hunt all those who are com-

compromised as blood-hounds on the scent, and assassinate them when discovered. The state of the country is dreadful: it surpasses all description in anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed."

From a French dispatch, giving an account of the defeat of Riego, it appears that having advanced with the corps under his command towards the position held by Ballasteros, with the view, as it seems, of getting the troops of the latter to join him, Riego's men ran towards the troops of Ballasteros. This caused confusion, of which Riego took advantage to surround Ballasteros by one of his battalions, and to make him prisoner, along with General Montes, the chief of his staff, and several other officers. Ballasteros, however, was rescued, and Riego's force pursued and dispersed. His troops having been dispersed by the French General Bonnemains, he arrived with four companions of his flight, two of whom are said to be English officers, on the 14th, at a village called Arguillos. He had announced himself as belonging to the army of Ballasteros, but having been betrayed by the appellation of *General*, with which one of his comrades addressed him, he was recognized by one of the peasants, arrested, and conducted to Carolina, from whence he was conveyed to Madrid by the French troops, to be placed at the disposal of the Regency.

St. Sebastian capitulated on the 27th of September; 2,200 men are prisoners of war.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon papers are filled with details of the ceremony of investing the King of Portugal with the Order of the Garter, which took place on the 23d ult. at the Royal Palace. His Majesty ordered a splendid repast to be prepared in honour of the ambassador Sir Edward Thornton, Sir George Nayler, and other persons charged with the investiture, to which the Ministers, the diplomatic body, &c. were invited.

THE NETHERLANDS.

On the 19th of August a terrible storm passed over Brussels, which did great damage in Zeilich and other places. A water-spout that accompanied it broke twenty large trees within six feet of the ground, which blocked up the road so as to stop the diligence from Antwerp. The storm raged chiefly in the direction from Aelst to Mechlin. Above 100 trees were snapped asunder, or torn up, at the corner of a small meadow; and between Mazeendeel and Steinhuffel, several thousand trees of all kinds and sizes have been thrown down, or stripped of their foliage. Of course, every thing in the fields and gardens is destroyed, and the corn may be gathered up as on a thrashing-floor. Hailstones as large as a hen's egg were picked up, and pieces of ice several inches long and an inch thick.

An extraordinary discovery has just been made at Capella, in the canton of Waalwyk, in North Brabant. While some workmen were digging the foundation of a building, they found the hull of a vessel, about 16 feet broad and 30 long. It is not easy to determine the time when this vessel was thus buried in the middle of the land, unless it may have been in the great inundation of the 18th of November 1421; in which case it would have been four centuries under ground.

GERMANY.

The *Archieves Christianisme*, a periodical work published in Paris, contains the extraordinary intelligence that, on the 6th of April last, M. Henhofer, the Roman Catholic Rector of the parishes of Muhllsansen and Steyneyg, in the duchy of Baden, with the Baron de Gimmingen, his household, and 40 other families, making in all 220 persons, publicly embraced the Reformed Religion in the Seignorial Chapel of Steyneyg; after which the adults received the Holy Communion, according to the rites of the Protestant Church. The affecting ceremony took place in a Roman Catholic country, in the midst of a vast assemblage of personages of different religious denominations, without the smallest interruption or disorder.

ITALY.

On the 27th of September, the Cardinal Della Genga was elected Pope of Rome. He has assumed the title of Leo the Twelfth. The present Pope was born on the 2d Aug. 1760, at the Castle de la Genga, and was Nuncio fourteen years in the Electorates of the Rhine. At the period of the persecutions exercised by Buonaparte against the Head of the Church, he was obliged to quit Rome with the other Prelates and Cardinals. At the Restoration, he was sent by the late Pope, Pius VII. to congratulate Louis XVIII. on his return.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Accounts from Odessa, Sept. 15, state that Lord Strangford has obtained from the Turkish Government the following principal objects:—1. The Porte regrets the vexations exercised against its will by the officers of the customs and of the naval department; and it nominates, in consequence, a commission, composed of the Chief of the *Chancellerie*, Eisad-Effendi, and the *Referendaire* of the State, who are charged to deliberate, in concert with the Dragoman of Lord Strangford, upon the unjust measures, of which several Governments have had to complain. The Tschausch Basch (officers of the customs) will not in future visit foreign ships.—2. The treaty of peace and friendship with Sardinia shall be signed.—

3. The

3. The Porte promises to leave free the ships of all nations with which it has political connexions, under the reservation of reasonable conditions, which shall be the object of a special convention, which shall be amicably agreed upon.—4. The Porte declares, that it cannot revoke the prohibition against the commerce of the Black Sea; but it promises to exert its efforts to reconcile the interests of Russia with the dignity of the Ottoman Government. The Porte has also announced, that the affairs of Greece should be the object of a special negociation, in which Lord Strangford will be invited to participate.

The *Oriental Spectator*, in an article dated Smyrna, Sept. 1, states that the Greeks prevented the town of Corinth from being re-victualled. Three Turkish vessels of war with three merchantmen laden with provisions had approached the shores of Corinth. The citadel, too, hoisted the Ottoman flag and fired a couple of cannon. The Pacha, who defended the place, sent some officers to entreat them to land the provisions which they were escorting, and 160 horse went down immediately to protect the landing all along the line or space which separates the shore from the citadel. Some Greeks placed in an ambuscade were obliged to retire, but soon after a large body of about 2000 Greeks appeared advancing from behind the mountain with great rapidity. The 150 horse in the face of so superior a force abandoned every thing, and entered Corinth in full flight. The Turkish sailors themselves had only time to re-embark, and the whole of the provisions landed fell into the hands of the Greeks.

Accounts from the Island of Candia are again favourable to the Greeks, who have, it is said, 34,000 men in arms there, without reckoning the Sphackiotes, who form Guerillas. The principal fortresses in the island are again strictly blockaded by the Greeks.

The Turkish fleet, which was blockading Messalonghi, has abandoned the coast, and sailed for Patras on its way to Constantinople.

EGYPT.

It is stated from Augsburg, September 20, that a terrible insurrection had broken out in Lower Egypt. The whole country between Dubbe, Costi, and Cordofan had risen *en masse*, and all communication had been interrupted. At Suckot, all the Turkish soldiers, foreigners, and travellers, were assassinated, the magazines pillaged, and the caravans plundered and broken to pieces. The Greeks brought the Musselmen to a bloody battle between Thebes and Gitoni, in which the latter lost 4000 men in killed and wounded, and 400 prisoners. In a second battle, at Maratia, near Volo, the Turks lost 500 prisoners, although their army was 15,000 men, and that of the Greeks only 7000. The Mussulmen, after the action, were obliged to retire towards Thessaly, and to take refuge in Larissa.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

A proposal has lately been made to the Colombian Government to effect the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by a canal from the river Atrato, which flows into the Atlantic, with the San Juan, which empties into the Pacific. The canal need but be short; and the projector, who is a foreigner, calculates the expence at 200,000 dollars. The President of the Colombian Government, it is said, meditates a visit to the spot.

A revolt of the Negroes at Demerara took place on the 17th and 18th of August, which was repressed by the regular troops and the militia, who in an attack killed upwards of 400 of them.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The rapid increase of the Colony of New South Wales may be ascertained from the following statements of a petition to the House of Commons, presented on the 8th of July by Sir James Mackintosh, from the emancipated convicts. The emancipated convicts are 7,556 in number: their children amount to 5,859. Of cultivated land they possess 29,000 acres; of land yet uncultivated 212,000 acres; they occupy 1,200 houses in town, and double that number in the country; they have 174,000 sheep, 415 horses, and of other cattle 48,000; they have 215 colonial ships in constant employment; and have netted in trade a capital of 150,000*l*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The South of Ireland is in a state of dreadful insubordination. In the county of Limerick, a horse of a Mr. Enright was cruelly houghed a few days ago; and a notice posted, threatening that gentleman with the loss of his life if he did not throw up the situation of agent to Mr. Dawson. A numerous banditti assembled on the 2d inst. in the same county in open day, cut down several acres of unripe oats, dug up a quantity of potatoes, and returned the day following to draw them away, laughing at the bailiff who was in possession of the lands, and abusing a gentleman who came to remonstrate with them.—The system of intimidation by posting threatening notices (signed Rock) is now acted on in various parts

parts of the country.—A gentleman residing near Mallow, having lately made a compromise for tithes with the rector of the parish, a party of Whiteboys visited his steward's house on Sunday night the 14th inst. and told him that no compromise relative to tithes would be allowed; the rector must draw his tithes, or they would set fire to his house and haggard. The steward was allowed a few days to confer with his employer on the subject, and the party went off.—Six persons are in custody, accused, on confession of one of the murderers, of being concerned in the inhuman massacre of the late Mr. Franks and family.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The inhabitants of Leeds have availed themselves of the munificent proposal of Fountaine Wilson, esq. to pay one-half of the sum (from 14,000 to 15,000*l.*) requisite to effect the extinction of certain vicarial tithes and Easter offerings, the payment of which has proved a fruitful source of irritations, heart-burnings, and dissentions. At a recent public meeting of the inhabitants, the Mayor in the Chair, it was resolved that the other moiety should be raised by voluntary donations. 1925*l.* was subscribed in a few minutes at the meeting, and there can be no doubt that the whole sum wanted will in a few days be raised. Thus will be happily effected, by the benevolent suggestions of a single individual, one of the greatest public benefits that could be conferred on that town.

The quantity of cotton imported this year into the port of Liverpool alone, is greater by ninety thousand bags than it was this time last year.

FONTHILL ABBEY.—Notwithstanding the statement circulated to induce the public to believe that nothing truly valuable could be found at Fonthill Abbey, the attendance has continued to increase. Many lots have gone so cheap as to afford the buyers reason to exult over their bargains; but others have fetched high prices:—Henry the Seventh's Quilt sold for 16*l.* 16*s.*; Cardinal Wolsey's Chairs (six in number) 65*l.* 2*s.*; Two Pair of common Oak Dressing Tables, 32*l.*; two Robe Chests of the time of King James the First, 76*l.* 8*s.*; two small Florentine Tables on Bronze Dolphins 114*l.* 9*s.*; two Cabinets of Carved Work, after the manner of the age of Queen Elizabeth, 304*l.* 10*s.*; a magnificent Table of Pietra Commesse, the centre being an oval specimen of mammillated oriental onyx, surrounded by parterres of rare and beautiful jaspers and breccia, with broad border of bold Arabesque, of various costly and uncommon marbles, belted with variegated marble; mounted on a superbly carved frame of oak, 9 feet long, 4 feet 6 wide, formerly in the Borghese Palace, 1890*l.*; a beautiful Ebony Armoire, 252*l.*; two Ivory Vases, silver gilt, 171*l.* 3*s.*; elegant Ebony Saloon Commode, 189*l.*; superb Buhl Armoiré, chased and gilt, 509*l.* 5*s.*; splendid Buhl Chandelier, for 24 lights, 241*l.* 10*s.*; a Specimen of Carved Jad Stone, formerly belonging to Tippoo Saib, part of the spoils of Seringapatam, 220*l.*; a Vase of Hungarian Topaz, 630*l.*; pair of Ebony and Bronze Columns, 98*l.* 14*s.*, and a pair of ditto *en suite*, 102*l.* 18*s.*; pair of magnificent Porcelaine Jars, 131*l.* 5*s.*; superb Reisner Commode, 120*l.* 15*s.*; splendid Reisner Secretaire, 179*l.* 11*s.*; Carpet manufactured for St. Cloud, 246*l.* 15*s.*; Groupe of the Laocoon in bronze, 771*l.* 15*s.*

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The account of the Revenue, which has been made up to the 10th instant, is most satisfactory. The revenue of the year ending Oct. 10, 1822, was 50,521,094*l.* while that of the year just ended is 49,227,105*l.* This decrease is very small, considering the great reductions that have taken place in the taxes. The Customs Revenue has exceeded that of last year by more than 400,000*l.* which circumstance proves the increasing prosperity of commerce.—The revenue of the quarter ending Oct. 10, 1822, was 13,219,812*l.* while that of the quarter just expired is 13,061,550*l.*

The Bank Directors have adopted a resolution, which is likely to be of essential service to the agricultural and landed interest that, of *lending on mortgages.* The Bank having fixed their interest on advances at 4 *per cent.* the effect will produce an extensive alleviation upon all persons having charges on their landed estates hitherto paying five. Ten thousand pounds is the *minimum* of any application to be entertained; but the extent of the accommodation is unlimited, provided the rental of the estate is double the amount of the interest at 4 *per cent* on the loan required.

An official communication has been issued by Mr. Secretary Canning, appointing Consular Agents to the Provinces of Spanish America, from which the most beneficial consequences may confidently be expected to result.

Great festivities have taken place at Windsor in consequence of his Majesty's removing to the Castle with the intention of residing there in future. The inhabitants subscribed 360*l.* towards a good dinner to be given to the poor of the borough (2500 in number) on the occasion. Mr. Austin, a spirited wine-merchant, undertook to give each of those 2500 persons a couple of glasses of good wine. Messrs. Bannister and Adams, the two chief butchers of the borough, also undertook to give an ox and four sheep, to be roasted whole, and distributed to all comers. The ox was put down to roast at 12 o'clock the preceding night, but it rained so heavily and incessantly as to

prevent

prevent the completion of the roasting, and the public dinner was in consequence postponed till the 2d instant, when it was served up to the populace on tables in the High-street. In the evening the Mayor and about 200 respectable persons partook of a public dinner at the town hall.

A considerable improvement has been recently made in the manual and platoon exercise. The improved system is now practised by the Coldstream Guards, and will be promulgated, in a short time, to the whole army. The rules and regulations with respect to Light Infantry, are now under revision. The improved system will embrace, generally, the movements and formation of Light Infantry attached to respective regiments when in line; and the rapid manœuvres of Light Infantry companies formed in battalion.

CRIMINAL LAW. No. II.

In our last Number, p. 260, we laid before our readers several instances, in which the Legislature had judged it fit, during the last Session of Parliament, to remit the punishment of death, with which, in other times, certain offences had been visited; and we have now to submit to the public the substance of *yet another* Statute, framed in the same benevolent and liberal spirit.

The Statute to which we refer (4th Geo. IV. cap. 54) was passed on the 8th of July, 1823, and bears for its title,

"An Act for allowing the benefit of Clergy to persons convicted of certain felonies, under two Acts of the 9th year of King George I. and of the 27th year of King George II. for making better provision for the punishment of persons guilty of sending or delivering threatening letters, and of assaults, with intent to commit robbery." For this purpose:

I. It commutes the penalty of Death, for a discretionary punishment of transportation for seven years, or imprisonment only, or imprisonment and adjudication to hard labour in the Common Gaol or House of Correction for a term not exceeding seven years, as the consequence of any violation of the Statute 9 Geo. I. c. 22, or of counselling or abetting such violation, viz.—1. Being found armed and disguised in deer parks, hare or rabbit warrens: 2. Destroying or stealing deer, or robbing hare or rabbit warrens; 3. Stealing fish out of rivers or ponds; 4. Breaking down the heads or mounds of fish ponds, whereby the fish shall be lost; and forcibly rescuing persons in custody for any of these offences.

II. A similar commutation, joined to an extension of the punishment, is provided for another part of the Act of Geo. I. against maiming cattle, &c.; and the discretionary punishment is to be awarded against persons who "shall unlawfully and designedly kill, maim, or wound any cattle, whether from malice conceived against the owner or otherwise, or shall unlawfully and maliciously cut down or otherwise destroy any trees planted in any avenue, or growing in any garden, orchard, or plantation, for ornament, shelter, or profit, or shall procure, counsel, aid, or abet the commission of the said offences, or of any of them, or shall forcibly rescue any person lawfully in custody of any officer or other person, for any of the said offences *;" with this difference, from the former enactment, that here the discretionary power of the Court may be extended to transportation for life.

III. The Act proceeds to ordain that the punishment of transportation for life, or for a term not less than seven years, or imprisonment and hard labour in the common gaol, or house of correction, for a term not exceeding seven years, shall be substituted for those contained in the following statutes, viz. 9 Geo. I. cap. 22 (as explained and amended by 27 Geo. II. c. 15); 30 Geo. II. cap. 24; and 7 Geo. III. c. 21.

That punishment is, therefore, to be inflicted on every person who "shall knowingly and wilfully send or deliver any letter or writing, with or without any name or signature subscribed thereto, or with a fictitious name or signature, demanding money or other valuable thing, or threatening to kill or murder any of his Majesty's subjects, or to burn or destroy his or their house, outhouse, barns, stacks of corn or grain, hay or straw, or shall knowingly and wilfully send or deliver any such letter or writing, threatening to accuse any of his Majesty's subjects of any crime, punishable by law with death, transportation, or pillory, or of any infamous crime, with a view or intent to extort or gain money, security for money, goods or chattels, wares or merchandise, from the person or persons so threatened; or shall maliciously assault any other person with intent to rob such other person, or shall by menaces or by force maliciously demand money, security for money, goods or chattels, wares or merchandize, of any other person, with intent to steal the same, or shall maliciously threaten to accuse any other person of any crime, punishable by law with death, transportation, or pillory, or of any infamous crime, with a view or intent to extort or gain money, security for money, goods or chattels, wares or merchandise, from the person so threatened; or shall procure, counsel, aid, or abet the commission of the said offences, or any of them."

* But, under a special proviso (Sect. 4), that this shall not "alter or affect the remedy given by 9 Geo. I. c. 22, to the party damaged, by killing or maiming cattle, or by cutting or destroying trees, against the inhabitants of the Hundred."

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

War-office, Sept. 26. — The 93d Foot, Capt. A. F. Macintosh to be Major.—Lieut.-gen. M. Hunter to be Governor of Pendennis Castle.

Whitehall, Sept. 27.—The following gentlemen created Baronets of the United Kingdom: Charles Forbes of New and Edinglassie, co. Aberdeen, esq.—Thomas Reid of Ewell Grove, co. Surrey, and of Graystone Park, co. Dumfries, esq.—George Abercrombie Robinson of Batt's House, co. Somerset, esq.—William Baillie of Polkemmet, co. Linlithgow, esq.

Sept. 29.—Lord George Seymour, H. F. Doyle, esq. John Earl of Carhampton, Hon. A. Phipps, A. Campbell, and W. Manly, esqrs. Sir J. C. Mortlock, bart. Hon. C. R. Trefusis, R. Dawkins, J. Hewitt, W. Parish, W. Plunkett, and J. Backhouse, esqrs. to be Commissioners of the Excise for the United Kingdom; and A. Cutto, P. P. Fitzpatrick, S. Rose, and J. Cornwall, esqrs. to be Assistant Commissioners of the Excise in Ireland and Scotland.—Also, R. B. Dean, W. Boothby, G. Wilson, J. Williams, and H. Richmond, esqrs. the Hon. J. H. K. Stewart, W. T. Roe, E. Earl, A. H. Hutchinson, H. S. King, F. S. Larpent, F. B. Watson, and H. J. Bouverie, esqrs. to be Commissioners of the Customs for the United Kingdom; and the Hon. W. Le Poer Trench, J. Smyth, L. H. Ferrier, and T. Bruce, esqrs. to be Assistant Commissioners of the Customs in Ireland and Scotland.

Foreign-office, Sept. 30. — Henry Canning, esq. to be his Majesty's Agent and Consul in the Circle of Lower Saxony, and the free cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck.

War-office, Oct. 3.—6th Reg. Dragoon Guards, Major Edw. Wildman to be Lieut.-col.—Brevet Major William Ruttledge to be Major.—41st Foot, Capt. James Lewis Hill to be Major.—92d ditto, Capt. Andrew Robert Charleton to be Major.

Oct. 17.—1st Reg. Dragoons, Captain Henry Stisted to be Major.—12th Foot, Lieut.-gen. Hon. Robert Meade to be Colonel.—23d ditto, Major Rich. England to be Major.—49th ditto, Brevet Lieut.-col. J. Humphrey Edward Hill to be Major.—60th ditto, Brevet Col. John Foster Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant-col.; Brevet Major Frederick Im Thurn to be Major.—90th ditto, Major gen. Ralph Darling to be Colonel.—Unattached, Major James Maxwell Wallace to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry.—Brevet Major Robert Simpson, from Portsmouth, to be Town Major of Hull.—Lieut. Henry White, from Hull, to be Town Major of Portsmouth.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. V. Bayley (Sub-Dean of Lincoln) to be Archdeacon of Stowe.
Rev. Mr. Troughton, Huntingdon-Prebend.
Rev. Mr. Carr, Minor Canon in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
Rev. G. Beckett, Epworth R. co. Linc.
Rev. John Curwen, Harrington R. Cumb.
Rev. T. Frognall Dibdin, M. A. alternate Morning Preacher of Brompton Chapel.
Rev. H. Sanderson Fisher, Arkendale Perp. Cur. co. York.
Rev. F. Fleming, Lorton Perp. Cur. Cumb.
Rev. Peter Davy Foulkes, Abbotts Bickington Perp. Cur. Devon.
Rev. W. Godfrey, Ravenstone V. Bucks.
Rev. C. Hall, Terrington R. Yorkshire.
Rev. Mr. Lavie, Abdon R. Salop.
Rev. Robert Vanbrugh Law, Waverham V. Cheshire.
Rev. George Orgil Leman, Stoven Perp. Cur. Norfolk.
Rev. Alexander M'Leod, to the Parish and Church of Uig, in the Presbytery of Long Island.
Rev. G. Rollestone, Scampton V. co. Linc.
Rev. Mr. Sheppard, Eaton Constantine R. Salop.
Rev. Peter Steeman, Whitechurch V. Devon.
Rev. Rob. Stirling, Galston Church, in the shire of Ayr.
Rev. M. Townsend, Thornbury V. co. Glouc.
Rev. J. Vane, Worcester V. Shropshire.
Rev. Mervin West, Teffont Mevias R. Wilts.
Rev. Rich. Wood, Askrigg Perp. Cur. Yorksh.
Rev. Henry Wright, Maisemore Perp. Cur. co. Gloucester.
Rev. J. M. Wright, Tatham R. Lancast.
Rev. W. Barnes, Chaplain to Duke of York.
Rev. T. Henshaw, Chap. to D. of Cambridge.
Rev. E. Nepean, Chap. to Visc. St. Vincent.
Rev. G. Hodson, Chap. to the B. of Glouc.
Rev. W. Dewe, Chaplain to his Majesty's ship the Cambridge; the Rev. T. Quarles, to the Sybille; and the Rev. J. S. Cox, to the Spartiate.
Rev. J. Hallewell, Chaplain to Hon. E. I. Company on Madras Establishment.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. G. Turberville, M.A. Domestic Chaplain to Earl Beauchamp, to hold the R. of Whichford, co. Warwick, with Hanley Castle, both in the diocese of Worcester.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Alderman Waithman chosen Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

C. Puller, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to be Chief Justice of Calcutta.

Rt.

Rt. Hon. Wm. Geo. Hay Car, Earl of Erroll*, elected a Representative Peer for Scotland, *vice* Lord Napier, dec.

Rev. G. W. Hall, D.D. Master of Pembroke College, admitted Vice-Chancellor of Oxford for the year ensuing.

Rev. Dr. Buist elected to the Chair of Church History in St. Andrew's; and Rev. Mr. Baird to the Chair of Oriental Languages.

Rev. Hugh Totty, M.A. of Christ Church, and Rector of Etchingham, Sussex, admitted D.D. Grand Compounder.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 17. At Roehampton, Devon, the wife of Sir Robert Gifford, Attorney General, a son.—19. At Ditchly House, the Countess of Normanton, a son.—22. At Oakley House, the wife of Rev. Dr. Frith, a dau.—23. In Cumberland-street, the Baroness de Rutzen, a dau.—At the Rectory, Blackfriars, Mrs. Saunders, a dau.—24. At Guernsey, Mrs. Carey, the wife of the Deputy Commissary-General, a son.—The wife of Rev. James Hitchings, of Sunning-hill, a son.—25. In Dublin, the Countess of Longford, a son.—28. In Hertford-street, the Lady of Sir G. F. Hampson, bart. a son.—30. In Prince's-court, Westminster, the wife of A. Dickinson, esq. a son.

Oct. 1. The wife of John Commerell, esq. Baker-street, Portman-square, a son and heir.—2. At Little Berkhampstead, the wife of Thos. Daniell, a son.—4. At Drakelow Hall, Derbyshire, Lady Sophia Gresley, a dau.—5. At Elmstead Vicarage, near Colchester, the wife of Rev. Wm. Wilson, a dau.—At Southgate, of a son and heir, Mrs. Mansel, relict of the Rev. William-John Mansel, late Rector of Ellesborough and Hethe, and eldest son of Sir William Mansel, bart.—At Charlton, the wife of Major Turner, R.A. a dau.—6. At Dean House, near Edinburgh, Lady Bradford, a son.—7. The wife of Capt. T. Park, of the 71st Reg. a dau.—7. At the Vicarage, Mere, the wife of Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, a dau.—8. At Blackmore Park, the wife of Robert Berkley, jun. esq. a son and heir.—9. At Lord Bagot's, Blithfield, Staffordshire, Lady Harriet Paget, a dau.—11. At the Fort, Gravesend, the wife of Major Sir George Hoste, Royal Engineers, a dau.—At Purbrook, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Charles Heath, a dau.—In Doctors' Commons, the wife of John Haggard, LL.D. a son.—At Bourne House, Kent, the wife of Rev. Edw. Smith, twin daughters.—At Hinton Court, near Hereford, the wife of Richard Jones Powell, esq. a son.—12. At Swaffham, the wife of W. O. Locke, M.D. a dau.—The wife of Dr. Nevinson, a son.—14. At Drakelow, the wife of Sir Roger Gresley, bart. a dau.—At Marks Hall, the wife of W. P. Honywood, esq. M.P. for Kent, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 1. At Bangalore, Ambrose Harvey Colberg, esq. Capt. 3d Reg. Native Light Infantry of Madras, to Caroline, niece of Col. Colebrooke, C.B. commanding the Forces in the Province of Arcot.

March 10. Capt. Spiller, Poonah Auxiliary Horse, to Hannah-Amelia, dau. of T. Morris, esq. Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Customs.

May 22. Rev. Rich. Haygarth, Vicar of Stapleford, Notts, to Eliz. Catherine, only daughter of the late Sam. Leach, esq.—At Alton, Rev. Edward Whieldon, Rector of Burslem, to Mary, dau. of J. Bill, esq. of Farley Hall, co. Stafford.—At Lacock, Rev. R. Y. Keays, of Pewhill House, near Chippenham, to Fanny, dau. of Lieut.-col. Tufnell, of Lackham House.—23. At East Hendred, Berks, the Rev. W. J. Kerrich, Prebendary of Sarum, to Emma-Eliz. dau. of late C. W. Wapshare, esq. of Salisbury.—27. Nath. Kemp, esq. of Ovingdeane, to Augusta-Caroline, dau. of late Sir John Eamer.—31. At Quebec, Capt. Fred. Arabin, R.A. son of H. Arabin, esq. of Maglare, co. Meath, to Eliza Mountain, dau. of Bishop of Quebec.

June 26. At Dublin, Waller O'Grady, esq. Barrister-at-law, son of Lord Chief Baron, to Hon. Miss Massey, dau. of late

* The number of Scots Peers at the Union of 1707 was about 140; at present there are only 80. Of these two are disqualified, being Catholics, the Earls of Traquair and Newburgh: ten are minors, viz. Dukes of Buccleuch and Roxburghe, Marquis (Earl) of Abercorn, Earls of Rothes, Eglinton, Selkirk, and Hopetoun, Viscount Falkland, and Lords Elphinstone and Cranston; and four are Peeresses — the Countesses of Sutherland, Loudon, Dysart, and Orkney. The number of Scots Peers who are Peers of Great Britain is 28.

Lord

Lord Massey.——28. At Edengight Grange, Edw. Stock, esq. of Poplar, to Elizabeth, dau. of Sir J. Innes, bart.

July 5. Hambly, son of Thomas G. Knapp, esq. to Emma, dau. of Jeffery Wyatt, esq. architect.——8. By special licence, Robt. Price, esq. M.P. for Hereford, to Mary Anne Elizabeth, dau. of late Rev. Dr. Price, Prebendary of Durham.——12. C. Delacour, esq. of Burton-crescent, to Caroline-Cecilia, dau. of Rev. Dr. Nicholas, of Ealing.——At Bermuda, Rear-adm. Fahie, C.B. K.S.F. Commander-in-Chief on the North American station, to Mary-Esther, dau. of Hon. A. W. Harvey, M.D. a Member of the Council of that Island.——16. John Jarrett, esq. of Marelands, Hants, and Camerton-house, Somerset, to Anna-Eliza, dau. of Sir Wathen Waller, bart.——21. At Bishop's Court, Ireland, the Earl Fitzwilliam to Lady Ponsonby.——22. At St. Mary-le-bone, James-Backwell Praed, eldest son of W. Praed, esq. of Tyringham, Bucks, and Trevethow, Cornwall, to Sophia, dau. of late and sister to the present C. Chaplin, esq. M.P. for co. Lincoln.——29. By special licence, Visc. Sidmouth to the dau. of Lord Stowell, and widow of late T. Townsend, esq. of Honington Hall, co. Warwick. ——Rev. Dr. P. N. Shuttleworth, Warden of New College, to Emma-Martha, dau. of late G. Welch, esq. of High Leck, co. Lancaster.

Aug. 6. By special licence, at Cossey, T. Alex. Fraser, esq. of Lovat and Strichen, to Charlotte-Georgiana, dau. of Sir G. Jerningham, bart. of Cossey Hall.——7. At Derby, Edward Nicholas Hurt, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law, to Caroline, dau. of Joseph Strutt, esq. of Derby.——14. C. Montague, son of Wm. Williams, esq. M.P. to Anna-Maria, dau. of S. Scott, esq. M.P. of Sundridge Park, and granddaughter of Sir Claude Scott, bart. of Lyschet Minster.——28. Gilbert East Jolliffe, esq. to Margaret-Ellen, dau. of Sir E. Banks.

Sept. 8. At Mary-le-bone, Francis-Hen. Davis, esq. Remembrancer's Office, to Lucy-Clementina, only dau. of Lord Maurice Drummond.——Sir A. Lechmere, bart. of the Rydd, Worcestershire, to the eldest dau. of Mrs. Villers, wine-merchant, Gloucester.——F. W. Lemon, esq. of Brentwood, to Mary, dau. of H. Joslin, esq. of Acton Hall, Upminster.——13. G. Hildyard, esq. of Guildford-street, to Jane, dau. of R. Loxham, esq. of Hale-end, Essex.——15. At Berne, Lord Visc. Sandon, eldest son of Earl of Harrowby, and nephew to the Marquis of Stafford, the Countess of Carlisle, and Lady Anne Vernon, to Lady Frances Stuart, only daughter of the Marchioness of Bute, and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Coutts. [Upon this happy occasion, Mrs. Coutts gave the bride a present of 20,000*l.* and to Lord Sandon 1000*l.* a year.]——17. At Shugborough, the seat of Viscount Anson, the Rev. Charles Okeover, of Okeover, co. Stafford, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Gen. Sir G. Anson, M.P. K.C.B.——23. At Wanstead, George-Blair Hall, esq. only son of the late John Hall, esq. Postmaster-General of Bengal, to Laura, youngest dau. of Sir W. Plomer, dec.——At Miserden, Frederick, son of Rob. Lindsay, esq. of Loughry, co. Tyrone, to Agnes, dau. of Sir Edwin Bayntun Sandys, bart. of Miserden Park, Cheltenham, and Chadlington Hall, Oxfordshire.——At Preston-Bagot, co. Warwick, the Rev. John Fisher, M.A. eldest son of Rev. John Fisher, Rector of Higham, co. Leicester, to Eliza-Ellis, only dau. of Rev. John Cartwright, Rector of Preston-Bagot.——28. At the Grange, Humphrey St. John Mildmay, son of the late Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, to Miss Baring, eldest dau. of Alexander Baring, esq. M. P.——29. At Plympton Saint Mary, George-William Soltan, esq. of Ridgeway, to Frances-Goddard, youngest dau. and coheiress of late Rev. T. Culme, of Tothill, both co. Devon. ——30. At Wallasey, Cheshire, the Rev. Richard Anderson, M. A. of Swinithwaite, Wensleydale, to Miss Weston.

Oct. 1. At Hampstead, Charles Fallon, esq. late Captain in the 11th Light Dragoons, to Mrs. Probyn, widow of Governor Probyn, and dau. of the late Gen. Rooke, many years M.P. for Monmouthshire.——By special license, at Ripley Castle, Chas. Slingsley, esq. of Loftus, Yorkshire, son of the late Sir Thos. Slingsley, bart. of Scriven Park and Red House, in the same county, to Emma-Margaret, eldest dau. of Thos. Atkinson, esq. of Fair-hill, Lancashire.——9. At St. Pancras Church, Jas. Moyes, esq. of Doughty-street, to Hannah-Page, second dau. of B. Oakley, esq. of Tavistock-place. ——At Cann Church, Shaftesbury, Rev. John Horsley Dakins, domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Sophia-Matilda-Caroline Mansel, youngest dau. of the late Lord Bishop of Bristol, and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.——At Ditton Park, the Hon. P. F. Cust, M. P. to Lady Isabella Scott, daughter of the late Duke of Buccleuch.——13. At Reading, the Rev. Philip Filluel, Rector of St. Brelade's, and Lecturer of St. Aubin's, Jersey, to Catherine-Elizabeth-Blanch, fourth daughter; and the Rev. Peter French, of Reading, to Penelope-Arabella, youngest daughter of Dr. Valpy, of Reading.——At Scampton, near Lincoln, Thomas Waterhouse Kaye, esq. of the Middle Temple, London, barrister-at-law, to Mary-Anne, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Illingworth (see p. 279).——14. Rev. Edw. Irving, M. A. of Hatton Garden Chapel, to Isabella, eldest dau. of Rev. J. Martin, of Kirkaldy.——29. At Islington, George-Courtenay Greenway, esq. Lieut. R. N. to Martha-Elizabeth, 2d dau. of the late John Green, esq. of Highbury Park.

OBI-

OBITUARY.

GENERAL JOHN EARL OF HOPETOUN.

Aug. 27. At Paris, aged 57, the Right Hon. John Hope, 4th Earl of Hopetoun, Viscount Aithrie, Lord Hope, Baron Hopetoun of Hopetoun, and Baron Niddry, co. Linlithgow, Lord Lieutenant of Linlithgowshire, Hereditary Keeper of Lochmaben, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, G.C.B. General in the Army, and Colonel of the 42d Foot, Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland, Capt. General of the Royal Company of Archers, &c. &c.

He was the second child and only son of John, second Earl, by his second marriage with Jane, daughter of Robert Oliphant, of Rossie, co. Perth, esq.; was born at Hopetoun-house, co. Linlithgow, Aug. 17, 1765. He completed an excellent education by foreign travel, in which he was attended by Dr. Gillies, now his Majesty's Historiographer.

He joined the Army as a volunteer, in his 15th year, and entered it in 1784, as a cornet of 10th Dragoons. He served with great bravery and distinction. In 1786, he was appointed Lieut. 27th Foot; Capt. of 17th Drag. 1789; Major to the 1st or Royal reg. of Foot, 1792; Lieut.-col. 25th Foot, 1793. He was appointed Adjutant-gen. to the Forces serving under the late gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby in the Leeward Islands, in 1794; had the rank of Brigadier-general in the West Indies, where he was actively employed in the campaigns of 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1797, being particularly noticed in general orders, and in the public despatches of the Commander-in-Chief, particularly, as having "on all occasions most willingly come forward and exerted himself in times of danger, to which he was not called, from his situation of Adjutant-general."

In 1796, he was elected M.P. for the County of Linlithgow.

In 1797, he resigned his place as Adjutant-general to the Forces serving in the West Indies.

On the 7th of August, 1798, he married, at Lea Castle, co. Worcester, his cousin Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Hon. Charles-Hope Weir, of Craigie Hall and Blackwood; but by her, who died March 20, 1801, had no issue.

He accompanied the British troops into Holland in Aug. 1799, as Deputy Adjutant-general, being appointed to that station Aug. 13; but was so severely wounded at the landing at the Helder, on the 27th of that month, that he was compelled to return. On his recovery, he was appointed Adjutant-general to the Army serving under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, October 19, 1799; and the same day, the Hon. Lieut.-col. Alexander Hope, his half-brother, by his father's third marriage, was appointed to succeed him in the station of Deputy Adjutant-general.

In 1800, he accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby as Adjutant-general on the memorable expedition to Egypt; and on the 13th of May was appointed Brigadier-general, in the Mediterranean only. At the Battle of Alexandria, March 21, 1801, he was wounded in the hand, and the Army was thus for a time "deprived of the service of a most active, zealous, and judicious officer."

He proceeded with the army to Cairo, where, in June 1801, he settled with General Belliard, the French Commander, the convention for the surrender of that place, "after a negotiation of several days, which was conducted by Brigadier-general Hope, with much judgment and ability."

On the 11th of May, 1802, he was promoted from the rank of Colonel of the North Lowland Fencible Infantry to that of Major-general in the army.

On the 9th of February, 1803, at Ballindean, he married, secondly, Louisa-Dorothea, third daughter of Sir John Wedderburn, of Ballindean, co. Perth, bart. by his second wife Alicia, daughter of Col. James Dundas, of Dundas, M.P. and has left issue John, now Earl of Hopetoun, born Nov. 15, 1803, *eight other sons, and two daughters**.

June 30, 1805, he was appointed Deputy Governor of Portsmouth, an office he resigned the same year, on being nominated to a command with the troops sent to the Continent under Lord Cathcart.

Jan. 3, 1806, he was made Colonel of the 92d regiment of Foot, and a Lieut.-general, May 7, 1808. In 1808, he accompanied the British Army to Spain and Portugal, and was second in command in the expedition to the Baltic,

* New Times.—Debrett, p. 822, only mentions *nine* in the whole, the sons, but no daughters.

under

under Sir John Moore, in May, and then accompanied the British forces to Portugal, where he landed in August. On the 24th of December, he marched with his division to Majorca. On the 30th, he marched within two leagues of Astaga, where he halted.

At the battle of Corunna, January 16, 1809, in consequence of the death of Sir John Moore, and the wounds of Sir David Baird, the command devolved on his Lordship (then Lieutenant-general Hon. John Hope), "to whose abilities and exertions (said the dispatches) in the direction of the ardent zeal and unconquerable valour of his Majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy at every point of attack." His Lordship's dispatch containing the account of this battle, is inserted in vol. LXXIX. pp. 72, 73, and 74, in a letter to Sir David Baird, and who transmitted it in his dispatches to this country. Never was a sensation more powerful produced throughout the kingdom, than by this dispatch. He went, when the British army had embarked, into every public-house, street, and alley, in Corunna, to see that not a single soldier should be left to become a prisoner of the French, then close to the walls. He had no companion, but his sword, and he was the very last man who stepped on board of ship. On the 25th following, in the House of Lords the Earl of Liverpool, and in the House of Commons Lord Castlereagh, moved votes of thanks to him and the officers under his command, which was agreed to unanimously. As a reward for his services, his brother, on the 28th of January, was created a Baron of the united kingdom, by the title of Baron Hopetoun of Hopetoun, co. Linlithgow; and on the 26th of April, himself received the Order of the Bath, at the Queen's Palace, the public uniting in the sentiment that the distinction was never better merited.

His Lordship's operations in July and August, in the expedition to the Scheldt, were as follows. It was conceived, that by landing on the North side of South Beveland, the island might be possessed, and all the batteries taken in reverse, and thereby the position of the French fleet, if they ventured to remain near Flushing, would be, as it were, turned, and their retreat rendered more difficult, while the attack on them by our ships would have been much facilitated; and for this object, the division of Sir John Hope rather preceded, in sailing from the Downs, the rest of the fleet. This division was landed near Ter-Goes, from whence they swept all the batteries in the island, that could impede the progress of our ships up the West Scheldt, and possessed themselves on the 2d of August of the important post of Batz, to which it had been promised the army should at once have been brought up.—Sir John Hope remained in possession of this post, though not without being twice attacked by the enemy's flotilla, for nine days before any of the gun-boats under Sir Home Popham were moved up the Scheldt to his support. One of these attacks took place on the 5th of August, when the enemy came down with about 28 gun-vessels, and kept up a smart cannonade for some hours, but were forced to retire by the guns from the fort.

In consequence of his exertions in the victories obtained over the enemy in Spain in 1810, he was one of the officers appointed to wear the medal commanded to be worn by his Majesty, Sept. 9.

His Lordship's installation, as a Knight of the Bath, took place on the 1st of June, 1812, when twenty-two other new Knights were likewise installed.

His next appointment was that of Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, from which he was removed in 1813, to be second in command in the Peninsula. At the battle of the Nivelle in November, he headed the left wing of the army, and drove in the enemy's outposts in front of their entrenchments on the Lower Nivelle, carried the redoubt above Orogne, and established himself on the heights immediately opposite Sibour, in readiness to take advantage of any movement made by the enemy's right. On the 18th, the enemy reconnoitred Sir John Hope's advanced posts, on which occasion Brigadier-general Wilson was unfortunately wounded. On the 10th of December, in the morning, the enemy moved out of the intrenched camp with nearly their whole army, and drove in the picquets of the light division, and of Sir J. Hope's corps, and advanced upon his posts on the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean de Luz. Near the Mayor's house of Biaritz, Sir John took 500 prisoners. The Duke of Wellington, in his dispatches dated Dec. 14, says, he "cannot sufficiently applaud the ability, coolness, and judgment, of Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope, who, with the General and Staff-Officers under his command, showed the troops an example of gallantry, which must have tended to produce the favourable result of the day." In this engagement he received a severe contusion,

but

but not such as to hinder him from service. The enemy again drove in his picquets, and attacked his posts; but with the same want of success, being repulsed with great loss. The attack was re-commenced on the morning of the 12th, with the same result.

On the 23d of February, his Lordship crossed the Adour below Bayonne, and took possession of both banks of the river at its mouth. On the 25th, he invested the citadel; and on the 27th, more closely invested it, and attacked the village of St. Etienne, which he carried, having taken a gun and some prisoners from the enemy. On the 14th of April, 1814, in a sortie made by the garrison of Bayonne, he was very severely wounded, and his horse being shot dead, fell upon him, so that he could not disengage himself from under it, and was unfortunately made prisoner. He was wounded in two places (arm and thigh), which crippled him a long time.

On the 3d of May, he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Niddry of Niddry, co. Linlithgow. In June, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a grant to several of the distinguished Generals, but his Lordship declined accepting any pecuniary grant.

On the 2d of January, 1815, he was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

On the death of his half-brother James, 3d Earl, May 29, 1816, he succeeded to the family titles.—Aug. 12, 1819, he attained to the rank of General.

As a soldier, he was cool, determined, and brave, and his conduct as a Nobleman, Landlord, and Friend, was such as became his high station. To his numerous family and relatives his loss is much to be lamented; and few of his rank have died who have been more sincerely regretted by all classes of the public.

The following portrait of his Lordship was given in a funeral sermon recently delivered by the Minister of Kirkliston:

"In the halls of his palace, so lately the abode of happiness and splendid festivity, now nothing but the voice of lamentation is to be heard. He who was its joy and its pride is taken away for ever.

"Nor is mourning confined to that house alone, though there, no doubt, it is deepest. It fills every house, it is heard in every quarter, wherever the mild dignity of his gracious presence shone—wherever the soft influence of his virtue was felt. All ranks join in mourning the stroke that has laid low such virtues and such talents. The King now mourns the loss of a subject with whose worth he was well acquainted; on whom, as many of you know, for you witnessed it, his Majesty bestowed the distinguished honour of a visit. The Nobles of the land mourn the loss of one who shed a lustre over the Peerage, and who was truly, in the strict and most appropriate sense of the words, Right Honourable. The higher ranks of society mourn the loss of one whose friendship, hospitality, and kindness, delighted them while he lived, and which they now recall with fond and proud recollection."

* * * * * *

"He remembered the Sabbath Day to keep it holy; he observed, even to strictness, the rest of that sacred day; its exemption from the occupations of the other days of the week, its dedication to higher cares; and he took very great care, very unusual care, that all his household should pay it the same regard, being duly sensible of its importance to every one who lays the great concerns of salvation seriously to heart. His attendance on religious worship and religious ordinances were exemplary, and his serious and attentive manner while thus engaged shewed him to be in earnest, and truly impressed with the sublimity of religious truth. Hypocrisy is not even to be supposed to have any place in such a character. His private acts and exercises of religion are between God and his soul, and are recorded in the book of life."

* * * * *

"His liberality was regulated by discretion, his munificence by prudence, his justice by mercy, his zeal by knowledge. All were under the controul of moderation. As his condescension was without meanness, so his dignity was without pride. His virtue was without ostentation, his religion without hypocrisy. Maintaining in his domestic establishment a splendour suitable to his station, none of his expenses were suffered to run into profusion, but the exactest order reigned throughout. In the midst of affluence he himself observed the strictest temperance. Riot and intemperance were ashamed to appear in his presence."

The remains of this much-lamented Nobleman were interred in the family vault at Abercorn on the 1st of October, as privately as circumstances would permit. The company assembled at New Halls Inn at eleven o'clock, and proceeded in the following order to Port Edgar:

Six

Six attendants on horseback, in deep mourning, two and two.

Four attendants on Foot. { THE BIER, } Four attendants on Foot.

with velvet Canopy, drawn by six Black Horses.

The Family Carriage, the blinds drawn up.

Five Mourning Coaches, with Four Horses each.

The Carriage of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Alexander Hope.

Followed by the Carriages of the other Relatives.

Upon arriving at Port Edgar, the procession halted, to wait the disembarkation of the body from his Majesty's sloop *Brisk*, which was brought ashore in a barge, followed by the boats of the ship, with Capt. Stewart, the officers, seamen, and marines, of the *Brisk*, and Capt. Hope, R. N. in full uniform, with crapes and gloves. The body was then placed on the bier, the coffin bearing this inscription :

General
John Earl of Hopetoun,
Viscount Aithrey,
Baron Hopetoun,
Baron Niddry,
died at Paris, 27th August, 1823.
Aged 57.

A pall of rich silk velvet covered the coffin, and the union jack was spread over it.

The cavalcade moved on at a slow pace to Abercorn, where the body was deposited in the family vault.

Owing to Hopetoun House being in the immediate vicinity of the roadsted, where the *Brisk* was anchored, the usual ceremony of firing minute guns was dispensed with.

Among the personages present were observed—

Lord Melville, the Lord President, Baron Sir Patrick Murray, Sir David Wedderburn, bart. Sir John Hope of Craighall, Lieut.-general Sir John Hope, 92d Regiment, Mr. Dundas, of Dundas, Col. Maclean, of Ardgour, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. Hope Vere, &c.

Viscountess Mountmorres.

July 21. At Glasnevin, near Dublin, in her 48th year, Anne, Viscountess Mountmorres. She was daughter of Joseph Reade, of Castle-Hoyle, co. Kilkenny, esq.; was married to Francis-Hervey, third and present Viscount, April 24, 1794, and had issue one son and three daughters.

Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B. &c.

July 24. At the house of Lord Beresford, Wimpole-street, Major-gen. Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B. M.T. C.S. and S.W. Colonel of the 84th foot, and Lieut. Governor of Plymouth.

As soon as the melancholy intelligence reached Plymouth, the colours at the citadel, the dock-yard, Mount Wise, St. Nicholas's Island, and all the ships in the port, were lowered half-mast.

While landing at Lospard's Bay on the 6th of January, 1806, this gallant and esteemed officer, then Lieut.-colonel of the 71st reg. was wounded, but happily for himself and country, but slightly. On the 12th of August, 1806, a smart fire having commenced from the enemy's advanced posts in Spain, was soon returned with great effect from our artillery. For a short time the enemy, by his immense numbers, shewed a greater degree of firmness than on any other occasion, and pushed forward with three pieces of artillery; which Colonel Pack of the 71st soon charged, and took from him, in which engagement he was likewise wounded.

On the 22d of April, 1807, his post at Colonia, which was well defended, was attacked by the enemy 1000 strong, but were soon repelled by this gallant Officer and his post, who pursued them to the village of Real, about three miles from the town, without losing a single man. He was engaged under Major-gen. J. Leveson-Gower in 1807, in the action which took place at the junction of two roads, about 500 yards from the canal of Miserala; and in this engagement he was most probably wounded, though but slightly.

The Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, in his dispatch dated Vimiera, Aug. 21, 1808, particularly spoke of the 71st regiment commanded by Lieut.-col. Pack.

On the 14th of August, 1809, Lieut.-col. Pack most gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet one of the enemy's batteries at Flushing, which advanced upon the sea-dyke in front of Lieut.-gen. Fraser's position, notwithstanding he was opposed by great superiority of numbers; he took 40 prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy.

On the 25th of July, 1810, he was promoted from the rank of Lieut.-colonel to that of Colonel in the army, and Aide-de-camp to the King, and in the same year was further promoted to the rank of Brigadier-general, in which capacity he commanded a brigade of Portuguese infantry on September 27, at the battle of Busaco.

In May 1811, his brigade, with the Queen's regiment from the 6th division, kept the blockade of Almeida; so that the

the enemy, on the night of the 10th, under Gen. Brennier, abandoned that place, and marched with great rapidity by unfrequented paths to the bridge over the Agueda, at Barba del Puerco. By the silence and close order of their march, they eluded the vigilance of our picquets; but Brigadier-general Pack, with a few men, hung upon their march, and impeded their progress; so that Major Campbell reached Barba del Puerco in time to cause the enemy a very heavy loss in killed and wounded.

On the 19th of January, 1812, he was at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo. His brigade, forming the 5th column which attacked the place, was destined to make a false attack upon the Southern face of the fort; but, says the Duke of Wellington in his dispatch dated Gallego, Jan. 20, "Brigadier-gen. Pack even surpassed my expectations, having converted his false attack into a real one, and his advanced guard, under the command of Major Lynch, having followed the enemy's troops from the advanced works into the Fausse Braye, where they made prisoners of all opposed to them."

On the 10th of February, 1812, after a speech from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which he dwelt upon the valour and skill displayed at Ciudad Rodrigo, votes of thanks were passed to Lord Wellington, Gen. Pack, &c. and to the officers and privates of the Artillery and Engineers, &c. serving under Lord Wellington.

In July following, he made a very gallant attack upon the Arapiles, in which, however, he did not succeed, except in diverting the attention of the enemy's troops placed upon it from the troops under the command of Lieut.-gen. Cole in his advance. On the 19th of September, he, with his brigade, assisted the Hon. Major Cocks with Col. Sterling's Light Infantry battalion, to drive in the enemy's outposts.

In 1813, he received the order of the Tower and Sword from the King of Portugal, together with Sir Stapleton Cotton, Sir C. Stuart, Generals Wilson, Lord A. Somerset, Sir R. Fletcher, Sir F. Beckwith, and Colonels Arbuthnot, Hill, Williams, and Way; and was made Major-general.

At the splendid victory obtained at Vittoria, by the Allied Army, General Pack's brigade of Infantry composed part of the left wing of the army under Sir T. Graham, now Lord Lynedoch, and on the 20th of June, marched to Margina, and from thence moved forward to Vittoria, by the high road from that town to Bilboa. Gen. Pack, with his Portuguese brigade, and Col. Longa with his Spanish division, gained the heights covering the village of Gamarra Maior, Gamarra Menor, and Abechucho, thus intercepting the enemy's retreat by the high road to France. On the 23d, he assisted and flanked Colonel Halkett's light battalion to push on by the Chaussée, and this service was performed in the most gallant style by his brave troops, who drove the enemy from the village of Veasyn. The enemy having troops ready posted on the succession of strong heights on each side of the deep valley, at the bottom of which the road runs, a considerable time became necessary to turn his flanks, during which he evacuated Villa Franca, without further dispute. General Pack's Portuguese Brigades on the right and left of the valley, pushed on their advance to Yehasurido, and the troops assembled at Villa Franca. On the 25th, three companies of the 4th Caçadores belonging to General Pack's brigade, and two companies of the Grenadiers of the 1st reg. drove the enemy from the summit of an important hill lying between the Pampeluna and Vittoria roads.

At the taking of Toulouse, in April 1814, General Pack's brigade of the 6th division carried the two principal redoubts and fortified houses in the enemy's centre. The enemy made a desperate effort from the canal to regain these redoubts, but were repulsed with considerable loss; and the 6th division continuing their movements, the enemy were driven from the two redoubts and intrenchments on the left, and the whole range of heights were in the Allied Army's possession. In this engagement our meritorious and gallant General was wounded, but was enabled to remain in the field. The Duke of Wellington, in his dispatch dated Toulouse, April 12, says, he "*cannot sufficiently applaud the ability and conduct of*" Major-general Pack, &c.

In January 1815, in consequence of his gallant services in the arduous and long war which had just terminated, he was created a "Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath," with 180 more veterans of the Army and Navy. On the 15th of June, he was engaged in the attack made by Buonaparte near *Les Quatre Bras* from the commencement, and "highly distinguished" himself, as he also did when the enemy attacked our forces on the 17th at Hougoumont, and for the important service he rendered the British nation on that and the following day, in the memorable field of Waterloo, was particularly mention-

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ed for the Prince Regent's approbation by the Duke of Wellington. On this occasion he was slightly wounded. In August, the Emperor of Russia conferred on him the decoration of the Second Class of St. Wladimir; and in the following month the Emperor of Austria conferred on him the order of Maria Theresa.

On the 10th of July, 1816, this gallant officer married Elizabeth-Louisa, eighth child, and fourth daughter of Geo. de la Poer Beresford, 1st Marquis of Waterford, and sister of Henry, second and present Marquis.

On the 17th of August, 1819, he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Plymouth, and further preferred, on the 13th of Sept. 1822, to the Coloneley of the 84th Foot.

Such are the outlines of the life of a gallant General, whose name is associated with every glory of the late war, and who lived long enough to reap for himself a harvest of honour and renown. His death is as much to be lamented in a public view, as it is by his private friends and afflicted family.

General Buckley.

Sept. 14. At Cobham Lodge, Surrey, at a very advanced age *, Felix Buckley, esq. the oldest General in the Army List.

In November 1748, Mr. Buckley was made a Cornet; early in 1750, Brigadier and Lieutenant in the 2d troop of Horseguards; and in the October of the following year a Captain in the same troop of Horse. He received the brevet of Major, 6th August, 1762; was appointed Guidon and Major in his regiment, 28th September, 1764; Cornet and Major, 8th Feb. 1765; 2d Lieutenant and Lieut.-colonel, 6th March, 1771, in the room of Lieut.-col. Sloughter; 1st Lieutenant, and Lieutenant-colonel, 28th July, 1773; Colonel by brevet, 19th Feb. 1779; Major-general, 20th Nov. 1782; Lieutenant and Colonel in his regiment, 18th Nov. 1790; Lieutenant-general, 3d May, 1796; and attained, on the 1st Jan. 1801, the rank of General. He was Governor of Pendennis Castle; and had been in the army upwards of 72 years.

Sir Henry Raeburn.

July 6. At St. Bernard's Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, Sir Henry Raeburn, first Portrait Painter to the King in Scotland, which appointment he only received a few days before his death, President of the Academy in Edinburgh, and member of that in London, a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the late Imperial Academy of Florence, and the Academy of New York.

As a portrait painter, he was second only to Sir Thomas Lawrence in the peculiar chasteness, depth of his colouring, and fidelity of likeness; in the strong and marking character with which he animated his pictures he has indeed left few compeers.

His full-length pictures of the Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Frederick Campbell, Sir David Baird, Adam Rolland, esq. of Glengarry, and many more, might be mentioned as proofs that he was equally remarkable for correctness of drawing, freedom of penciling, brilliancy of colouring, and a personification of character not less vigorous than graceful. He possessed the rare faculty of producing in every instance the most striking and agreeable likeness, and of indicating intellectual expression and dignity of demeanour, wherever they appeared in the original; often approaching in his portraits to the elevation of historical painting. His modesty was equal to his merit; and in his intercourse with the young candidates for public favour, he was uniformly kind, communicative, and liberal; and on all occasions had the candour to bestow just praise on rival excellence. Sir H. Raeburn was not only an artist, but a patron of the arts, and his gallery and study were ever open to the young artist. The Royal Academy in London, in testimony of their high estimation of his talents, elected him first an Associate, and afterwards an Academician, without solicitation. And when his Majesty, on his visit to Edinburgh, conferred the honour of knighthood upon this distinguished artist, we do not recollect any occasion on which a more universal feeling of satisfaction was expressed.

We may say of Sir H. Raeburn, that his works are highly interesting as a rich legacy to posterity, and fine illustrations to the page of history—their subjects the Philosophers, Poets, Legislators, and Warriors, of his own country and age.

In society, few men were more acceptable than Sir Henry; for he possessed a cheerful disposition, much good sense, and an inexhaustible store of anecdote. In his domestic relations, no man could dispense or receive a greater degree of happiness; and those who had opportunities of seeing him in the midst of his family, will ever cherish the recollection of his amiable and endearing qualities.

* Some of the public prints says 113; but qu.?

Sir

Sir J. Fletcher-Fenton Boughey, Bart.

Lately. Sir J. Fletcher-Fenton Boughey, bart. of Betley, co. Stafford, M.P. for the County; and formerly for Newcastle-under-Line.

He was eldest son of Sir Thomas Fenton Boughey, bart. by Anne, dau. and coheiress of John Fenton, of Newcastle, esq. by Anastasia, dau. of John Cradock, of Betley, esq. He succeeded his father, July 14, 1812; and married Feb. 9, 1808, Henrietta-Dorothy, eldest dau. of Sir John Chetwode, bart. of Oakley, co. Stafford, and grand-daughter to George-Harry (late Earl of Stamford and Warrington.) He was in the 38th year of his age, and has left eleven children (the eldest of whom is only 14 years old) and an afflicted widow, whose interesting state gives additional poignancy to the heartfelt grief of the public.

Sir W. Ashburnham, Bart.

Aug. 21. At his seat, Broom-Ham Place, Guestling, Sir W. Ashburnham, bart. aged 87 years. He was eldest son of the Right Rev. Sir William Ashburnham, bart. Lord Bishop of Chichester, by Margaret, daughter of Thos. Pelham, of Lewes, co. Sussex, esq.; succeeded his father, Sept. 4, 1797; married Anne, dau. of Rev. Francis Woodgate, of Mountfield, co. Sussex, by whom he had issue four sons and one daughter.

His death will be long lamented by the poor, who, when ill, were always allowed nourishment from his house; and on Doling-day, Sir William had for several years made a practice of giving each poor family flour, in proportion to their number. So liberal was he towards his tenants, that they paid only the same amount of rent for their farms as they did to his father.

Rev. James Chartres.

Sept. 1. At Warboys in Huntingdonshire, of an apopletic fit, the Rev. James Chartres, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Godmanchester and of West Haddon. His death will be severely felt, and sincerely regretted, by his family and all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. If any eulogium on his benevolence and virtues need to be recorded, the following address, presented to him by the Governors of the Free Grammar School at Atherstone, on his resigning the situation of Head Master of that institution, will best express the high estimation in which he was held:

"The Trustees of the Free Grammar School of Atherstone, impressed with sentiments of pleasure and regret, now feel it incumbent upon them to address the Rev. James Chartres;—of pleasure, on looking upon his conduct as Head Master of that School during a period of thirty years, which was distinguished by active virtue, kindness, and benevolence, more especially towards those who under his protection have imbibed the principles of religion, literature, and classical learning, and have been stimulated to the practice and pursuit of virtue by his most honourable and amiable example;—of regret, on being deprived of the society of a man whose uniform behaviour, urbanity, and pleasing manners, both in private and social life, have rendered him most deservedly esteemed and respected. They cannot conclude, without requesting him to accept their warmest and most sincere wishes for his future health, happiness, and prosperity, and have directed this testimony of their respect to be recorded in the minute book of the Corporation, signed with their common seal, this 25th day of March, 1817."

Copies of this address were forwarded to this excellent man by the Governors with a present of plate, towards the purchase of which several inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood contributed with the Governors, as expressive of their attachment, and of their general approbation of his conduct as Master of this seminary, where, under his tuition, many men of high literary attainments have received the rudiments of their classical education. Copies were also sent to each of his diocesans, the Bishops of Lincoln and Peterborough; but such was his modesty, that he wished it not to be made more public; which, during his life-time, was reluctantly complied with.

To his afflicted widow, daughter, and other relatives, it is presumed the publication of this record of his fair fame cannot be unacceptable; whilst, at the same time, it holds out to others an example every way worthy of imitation.

James Dowland, Esq.

Aug. 5. At Cuckney, co. Nottingham, in his 72d year, James Dowland, esq. many years steward to Earl Bathurst. Mr. Dowland was an old and valuable Correspondent to this Magazine; and occasionally obliged the Editor of it with contributions to his Biographical Publications, He was a man of a strong and comprehensive mind, which he had highly cultivated by a natural and enthusiastic love for Literature and general information. His reading was extensive, and his memory being in no ordinary degree retentive, there was scarcely a sub-

a subject which befitted a man of science and a gentleman to be acquainted with, but what was familiar to him. These qualifications rendered him an agreeable and instructive companion, and it was hardly possible for any one to be but a short time in his society, and not gain information from his conversation, be exhilarated by his wit, and pleased with the general suavity of his manners. His more immediate friends (and those only can fully appreciate his worth) may and will contemplate with a melancholy pleasure the recollection of past enjoyment. In the heyday of life, in the midst of convivial pleasures, there are sensations that rarely occur even to the most considerate; it is by death alone that we form a just estimate of what we once possessed, and it is by death alone that the value and vanity of human attainments can be justly appreciated.

An excellent likeness of Mr. Dowland's good-humoured countenance was lately published in lithography.

Edward Fitzgerald, Esq.

June 3. At Sierra Leone, Edward Fitzgerald, esq. He was a victim to a malignant fever, which had for some time visited the colony. He held the offices of Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and also was Commissioner of Arbitration on the part of his Majesty, under the Treaty for the Prevention of the Slave Trade. Mr. Fitzgerald was a native of Ireland, and well known in London as the editor of The Pilot,—an evening paper which has been extinct some years. He possessed poetical talents which, if duly cultivated, would have raised his name to distinction; but the daily labours of a public print, and, afterwards, the duties attached to his appointments abroad, induced him to bid farewell to the Muses. He published "The Regent's Fête, a Poem," 4to, 1811.

David Ricardo, Esq. M. P.

Sept. 11. At his seat, Gatcomb Park, co. Gloucester, aged 51, David Ricardo, esq. M.P. for Portarlington. His death was occasioned by an abscess in the head, which, after causing as much torture as it was possible for the human frame to bear, broke, and is supposed to have produced a suffusion on the brain, followed very quickly by death.

He was a gentleman of distinguished abilities; and, as a political economist, had the faculty of discussing the intricate principles of that science with singular acuteness and perspicuity: his writings upon those subjects, indeed, constituted almost as marked an æra as the celebrated work of Adam Smith. In the House of Commons, his opinions on subjects of a commercial and financial nature, were always received with the most respectful attention, as well from the general opinion of his profound knowledge of all the mysteries of commerce, as from his amiable disposition and conciliating manners. His loss will not be more regretted as a public man than as a private character: his exemplary benevolence to the poor—the endearing qualities of an affectionate husband and parent—and the generosity of a liberal and kind friend, combine to render his death a calamity universally deplored.

To him the Country is indebted for the original plan by which the resumption of Cash Payments by the Bank of England was effected without danger.

Mr. Ricardo is supposed to have died worth 700,000*l.* He has left three sons. The eldest, Osman, has the estates of Bromeberrow, the White-leafed Oak estate, &c. To his second son, David, he has bequeathed Gatcomb Park. To the third, Mortimer, who is now at Eton School, Hadlow Place and Berrow, Kent. Five daughters have also liberal fortunes.

On the 18th, his remains were removed from Gatcomb Park, and interred in a vault in the parish church of Huish, about one mile and a half from Chippenham. The church is situated in the park of Mr. Clutterbuck, the son-in-law of Mr. Ricardo. The funeral was conducted in the most private manner, but nevertheless excited great interest in the towns of Minchinhampton, Tetbury, and Malmesbury, through which it had to pass. The attendants on the funeral were chiefly relatives—the three sons of Mr. Ricardo, Osman, David, and Mortimer, his six brothers, his three brothers-in-law, three sons-in-law, and some of his nephews. The Rev. Mr. Cockin, the Rector of Minchinhampton, and Mr. Hume, M.P. intimate friends at Gatcomb, were the only mourners not related to the deceased. The coffin was plain, with the inscription—"David Ricardo, died at Gatcomb, on Thursday, Sept. 11, aged 51."

Among his financial and commercial works are the following:—The High Price of Bullion a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes, 8vo, 1810.—A Reply to Mr. Bosanquet's Observations on the Report of the Bullion Committee, 8vo, 1810.—An Appendix to his work on the high Price of Bullion, 8vo, 1811.—Essay on the Influence of a Low Price of Corn on the Profits of Stock, 8vo, 1815.

An excellent mezzotinto portrait of Mr. Ricardo has lately been published, scraped by Hodgetts, from a painting by T. Phillips, esq. R. A.

Matthew

MATTHEW BAILLIE, M.D. F.R.S. L. & E.

Sept. 23. At his seat, Duntisbourne House, near Cirencester, Gloucestershire, in his 62d year, Matthew Baillie, M. D. F. R. S. L. & E. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh, &c.

Dr. Baillie was born Oct. 27, 1761. He was the son of the Rev. James Baillie, D.D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, a supposed descendant of the family of Baillie of Jerviswood, and of Dorothea, a daughter of Mr. John Hunter of Kilbride, co. Lanark, a descendant of the family of Hunter of Hunterstown. He had an elder brother who died very young, and two sisters who survive him, Mrs. Agnes and Mrs. Joanna Baillie, the latter well known in the literary world as the author of the series of plays on the Passions, and of the Metrical Legends. The two celebrated anatomists, Dr. William Hunter and Mr. John Hunter, were his maternal uncles. He married Sophia, a daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Denman, whom he has left, with a son and daughter, to lament their common loss, with the consolation, however, whenever they shall be able to make use of it, of having shared and added to his enjoyments.

He began in 1773 his college education at Glasgow, where he distinguished himself. In 1778 he went from that University to Baliol College, Oxford, on the same foundation on which Adam Smith and other eminent men had gone before him; and when he was of the usual standing, took his degrees in Arts and in Physick at Oxford. In 1780 he began his medical studies by attending the anatomical lectures of Dr. William Hunter, and then or soon after, the lectures of Mr. John Hunter. He had the great advantage of residing with Dr. Hunter, and, when he was sufficiently advanced in his studies, of being employed to make the necessary preparation for the lectures, to conduct the demonstrations, and to superintend the operations of the students. Previous to Dr. Hunter's death, which took place in March 1783, he had become the chief teacher of practical anatomy, and after that event became his successor in the lectures, having for an associate Mr. Cruickshank, who during Dr. Hunter's life had given a part of the lectures. He began to lecture in 1784-5, and soon acquired the highest reputation as an anatomist and a teacher of anatomy. When the increase of his practice as a Physician made it necessary for him to decline lecturing, which it did in 1799, the students showed their sense of his merit and of their obligation to him by presenting him with a very handsome and valuable piece of plate, having a Latin inscription expressive of their gratitude.

It will be generally admitted, and by those who have had the best means of judging, that he was the most eminent physician in London of his time. He owed his introduction into practice to the reputation for talent and learning he had acquired by his lectures, and to the recommendation of professional men, who must be regarded as the best judges of professional merit. Such an introduction, though it may ensure success, does not necessarily insure a rapid or brilliant one, and for a considerable time his character stood much higher with the profession than with the publick. His practice, however, increased, and from the time of his friend Dr. David Pitcairn's illness, which gave occasion to that eminent Physician's going to Lisbon in 1798, it was very extensive among persons of the first rank and fashion, and continued to increase till the state of his health made it necessary for him to contract it, which he did about 1813; from which time he did not engage himself in much business beyond consultations, in which he was very much engaged till near the time of his death.

He was appointed Physician to the late King in 1810, and was one of the Physicians who attended him during his long illness. If the income he derived from his practice, when it was at his height, was not the first, it was certainly the second in amount, and much exceeded that of any Physician in London who preceded him. But whatever was the amount of his professional income, it is apprehended there cannot be any doubt that there was no Physician of his time who enjoyed an equal reputation with his brethren for professional skill and knowledge, of which, the admitted greater extent of his consultation business may be regarded as a proof. No contemporary Physician was supposed to possess, or did possess, equal anatomical knowledge, and particularly equal knowledge of that part of anatomy which throws light upon the nature of disease. His opinion was often wished for by other Physicians for their own instruction, as well as for the satisfaction and benefit of the patient.

For a Physician in his extensive practice, he was remarkable, it is believed, for the degree in which he formed his judgment of any case before him from his own observation exclusively, and in which he guarded himself against any prepossession from the opinions suggested by others. When he visited a patient, he observed him accurately, he listened to him attentively, and put a few pointed questions, and his judgment was formed; and this less from prominent symptoms, and more from a comprehensive view of the case, than, to say the least, is common when the judgment is formed quickly. In consultation he gave his opinion concisely and with few reasons, and these rather facts than arguments, so that

that little room was left for dispute; and if any difference of opinion arose, his example pointed out the way of removing it, by an appeal to other facts, and by the neglect of speculative reasoning. He was extremely happy in the way in which he delivered his opinion to his patient. He avoided technical and learned phrases, he affected no sentimental tenderness, which is said to have been sometimes assumed by a Physician, with a view to recommend himself to his patient, but expressed what he had to say in the simplest, and plainest terms, with some pleasantry, if the occasion admitted of it, and with gravity and gentleness if they were required; and he left the patient either encouraged or calmed, persuaded that the opinion he had received was well considered and honest, whether it was favourable or not, and that his Physician merited his confidence. Few Physicians ever conciliated their patients so much with so little direct endeavour to conciliate, and it may be truely said that his patients were pleased with him only, or chiefly, because they believed him to be able, attentive, sincere, and frank.

His writings are confined to his profession, but they are numerous and important.

In the Philosophical Transactions for the years 1788 and 1789, there are two papers written by him with the following titles.—1. "An Account of a remarkable Transposition of the Viscera."—2. "An Account of a particular Change of Structure in the Human Ovesium."—Soon after these papers were read before the Royal Society, he was elected a Fellow.

In the Transactions of a society for the Improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge, there are papers written by him with the following titles.—1. "On the Want of a Pericardium in the Human Body."—2. "Of Uncommon Appearances of Disease in the Blood Vessels."—3. "Of a Remarkable Deviation from the Natural Structure of the Urinary Bladder and Organs of Generation of a Male."—4. "Case of Emphysema not proceeding from local Injury."—5. "An Account of a Case of Diabetes, with an Examination of the Appearances after Death."—6. "An Account of a singular Disease in the great Intestines."—7. "An Account of the Case of a Man who had no Evacuation from the Bowels for nearly Fifteen Weeks before his Death."—8. "On the Embalming of Dead Bodies."—9. "An Account of several Persons, in the same Family, being twice affected with Measles."—10. "Additional Instances of Measles occurring Twice in the same Person."—11. "Three Cases of Inflammation of the Inner Membrane of the Larynx and Trachea, terminating quickly in Death."

In the Medical Transactions, published by the Royal College of Physicians, there are papers written by him with the following titles:—1. "The Case of a Boy, seven years of age, who had Hydrocephalus, in whom the Bones of the Skull, once firmly united, were, in the progress of the Disease, separated to a considerable distance from each other."—2. "Of some uncommon symptoms which occurred in a Case of Hydrocephalus Internus."—3. "Upon a strong Pulsation of the Aorta in the Epigastric Region."—4. "Upon a Case of Stricture of the Rectum, produced by a Spasmodic Contraction of the Internal and External Sphincter of the Anus."—5. "Some Observations respecting Green Jaundice."—6. "Some Observations on a particular Species of Purging."—7. "Some Observations upon Paraplegia in Adults."

His two other works, "The Morbid Anatomy of some of the most important parts of the Human Body," and "The Series of Engravings to illustrate some parts of Morbid Anatomy," are those upon which perhaps his fame as an author chiefly rests, and they have not only made him known in every part of Europe and wherever medical science is cultivated, but will secure him a name in succeeding times. His Morbid Anatomy has formed an æra in the history of medicine in this country, and perhaps there is no book published of late years which has had so much influence upon the study of medicine, which has contributed so much to correct unfounded speculations upon the nature of disease, to excite a spirit of observation, and to lead the attention of the student to fact and experience.

He not only advanced the dignity and interests of the medical art by the skill and honourable manner in which he practised it, and by the light he threw upon it by his writings, but also by the encouragement he afforded to those Institutions which are calculated to improve it. He was an active member of several medical societies, and a governor of many medical charities, and, it is believed, that he did not withhold his patronage from any useful medical institution, for which it was solicited. As a striking instance of the zeal he felt for the promotion of medical knowledge may be mentioned, the present of his valuable collection of anatomical preparations to the Royal College of Physicians. If this present should have the effect, which there can be no doubt he expected, of exciting an increased attention from that learned body to anatomy, and especially to morbid anatomy, he must be regarded as a considerable benefactor to that body, and the profession and society at large will owe to him lasting obligations.

Eminent as he was as a Physician, those who knew him well will not hesitate to say, that he was not less distinguished as a man. The leading features of his character were simplicity, singleness of heart, and ingenuousness, not at variance, but in strict accordance with true wisdom. He was quick of

of apprehension, and expressed himself perspicuously, impressively, and readily, and had such a command of thought and language that he has been known, when he was a lecturer, to change the subject of his lecture at the moment of delivering it, and to give at once a lecture which he had not prepared. His judgment was remarkably correct, and his opinion and advice therefore upon all subjects were of great value. He had the power of reasoning clearly and powerfully, but on many occasions he seemed to arrive at his conclusion by a sort of tact, rather than to make his way to it by argument. His mind was more readily engaged by what was useful, than by what was merely curious and ingenious.

His society had a charm which those who have enjoyed it will not easily forget. His frankness, good humour, kindness, a warmth of manner and expression, indicating the interest he took in all around him, set every one at his ease, and called forth his best and happiest feelings. He was fitted by his general knowledge for taking a part in conversation upon any subject that presented itself, and, notwithstanding his numerous professional engagements, he found time for making himself acquainted with such new publications as excited a general interest. After his professional life became very active, it was impossible for him to have leisure for studying much out of his own profession, and his knowledge, therefore, upon subjects which did not belong to it, was probably a good deal confined to the acquisitions he had made in the course of his excellent education, to the suggestions of conversation, and to the reflections of his own acute and powerful mind.

It would be difficult to give an instance of a person equally disinterested, fair, candid, and generous, or one whose natural elevation of mind raised him more above the reach of temptation to whatever is base, sordid, or selfish. He seemed to have an innate love of goodness, a secret sympathy with the virtuous, and to rejoice in their honourable and dignified conduct, as in a thing in which he had a personal interest, and to feel that his own character was raised by it, as well as human nature ennobled. He censured warmly what he disapproved, from a strong attachment to what is right, not to display his superiority to others, or to give vent to any asperity of temper. He was indulgent to failings in which he did not share. His kindness to others led him on many occasions to overlook what was due to himself; and even in his last illness, it is known that he paid gratuitous professional visits which were above his strength, and was in danger of suddenly exhausting himself by his exertions for others. His liberal disposition is well known to all who are acquainted with public charitable subscriptions; the great extent to which it showed itself in private benefactions is known only to those who were nearly connected with him, and perhaps was fully known only to himself.

WILLIAM CADE KEY, ESQ.

Oct. 14. At Bath, in the arms of his family, aged 49, Wm. Cade Key, esq. of Hampstead, third son of the late Jonathan Key, esq. and one of the respectable firm of Messrs. Keys, eminent Wholesale Stationers in Abchurch-lane, the successors to Aldermen Wright and Gill.

Mr. Key had for some time stood foremost in the list of Gentlemen in nomination as fit and able persons to serve the office of one of the Sheriffs of London; an honour which an infirm state of health alone prevented his accepting. The same cause operated on a vacancy in the Court of Aldermen, occasioned lately in Langbourn Ward by the death of Sir John Eamer; when his nephew, John Key, esq. was elected by his neighbours to that honourable situation.

In 1809, Mr. Key married the eldest dau. of the late Richard Down, esq. banker, of Bartholomew-lane, by whom he had one son and one daughter; who have now to mourn the loss of a most affectionate husband and father. Mr. Key's uniform good temper and pleasantness of manners had secured him the esteem of a very large circle of friends, by whom his death will be deeply lamented. He was buried on the 22d, in the family vault at Hampstead.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

May 28. At Durham House Academy, aged 10, Edmund-Charles-John Parker, 2d son of the gallant Sir Peter Parker, bart. who was mortally wounded while storming the American Camp at Bellaise, near Baltimore, Aug. 3, 1814; by Marianne, 2d dau. of Sir G. Dallas, bart. and was born July 1812. His elder brother, the present Baronet, was born in 1809, and succeeded to the title in 1814.

Lately. Aged 68, Jos. Kidd, esq. of Shacklewell.

At Lower Clapton-place, aged 69, Thos. Thompson West, esq. formerly of the Inner Temple.

Sept. 8. In Burton Crescent, aged 69, John Hartnell, esq.

Sept. 9. In Park-place, St. James's, aged 32, the Rev. Robert Peel, son of T. Peel, esq. of Manchester; and on the 17th, at Willingham, co. Lincoln, at the house of her brother (the Rev. Fred. Peel), aged 27, Alicia, dau. of Lawrence Peel, esq. of Ardwick, Manchester, and relict of the above Rev. R. Peel.

Sept. 18.

Sept. 13. Aged 75, W. Warre, esq. of Albany, and of Bradford, co. Somerset.

C. Surtees, esq. of Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square.

Sept. 14. At Camberwell, aged 37, Eliz. wife of Joseph Arnould, M.D.

Sept. 16. In Euston-square, the wife of W. Luddington, esq. sister of Rev. Dr. Evans of Islington.

At Isleworth, aged 60, C. Gardiner, esq. formerly of Lockleys, near Welwyn.

Sept. 18. In Chesterfield-street, Joseph-Charles Mellish, esq. H.B.M. Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General for the Circle of Lower Saxony.

Sept. 19. At Richmond, of an apoplectic fit, Jos. Debaufre, esq.

In Portman-square, the Hon. Mary-Patience Denny, wife of Anth. Denny, esq. and daughter of late Adm. Lord Collingwood, by Patience, dau. and co-heiress of Erasmus Blackett, esq. Alderman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Sept. 20. In the prime of life, the wife of Robert Banner, esq.

Sept. 21. Aged 68, Mary, relict of Mr. Gurney, of Peele's Coffee House, Fleet-st.

Sept. 22. Aged 58, Mary, wife of J. Dowlen, esq. of Forster-st. Bishopsgate.

Sept. 23. In Cumberland-street, aged 76, Mrs. Frances Eeles.

T. Lucas, esq. of Scot's-yard.

Sept. 24. Samuel Winter, esq. of London, merchant, and son of late Benj. Winter, esq. of Leeds.

At her son's, Percy-street, in her 93d year, after an illness of 19 months, Helen, relict of J. Wade, esq. second son of Field-Marshal Wade.

Sept. 27. At Hackney, aged 84 years, Francis Kensall, esq.

In Highbury-place, aged 92, the relict of Dr. Ford.

Sept. 28. In Whitecross-street Prison, where he had been confined for debt seven years, Capt. Marcus Lowther Crofton, late of the Bourbon Regiment.

In Broadway, Blackfriars, aged 36, Mr. W. Gilbert, late of Ludgate-hill, son of late Mr. Wm. Gilbert, of Tillingham.

At Islington, Mr. David Piffard.

Sept. 29. At Hoxton, aged 44, Caleb Mortimer, esq. late of East India Company's service.

Sept. 30. At Highgate, Anne, eldest dau. of Rev. Dr. H. Owen, Vicar of Edmonton, and grand-daughter of Dr. R. Butts, Bishop of Ely.

The wife of Mr. R. W. Jearrad, Oxford-st.

Oct 1. In her 84th year, Mrs. Owen, mother of Rev. J. Owen, Secretary to the Bible Society, who died last year. See vol. XCII. ii. p. 569.

Oct. 2. In Tooley-street, Mr. H. Varnham, surveyor, aged 42.

In Weymouth-street, Elizabeth, relict of late J. G. Morgan, esq. of the Island of St. Vincent.

Oct. 3. At Kennington, aged 71, the relict of John Lambert, esq. of Cottingham, near Hull.

Aged 72, W. Farnell, sen. of Isleworth, esq.

James Holmes, of the firm of Holmes and Kay, Coachmakers' Hall.

Oct. 4. Aged 65, Mr. Alex. Buckler, of Basinghall-street.

Oct. 5. At Kensington, aged 79, Jos. Battie, esq. late of Commissariat Department of E. I. Company, Bengal.

At Kensington-gore, the widow of J. Fitzgerald, esq.

Aged 20, Margaret, dau. of late Mr. J. Allen, of Tower-street.

Oct. 6. Aged 80, Mr. Hugh Pain, of Lambeth-terrace.

Oct. 7. At Hoxton, in his 80th year, Mr. T. Fry, late of Stock Exchange.

At Somers Town, aged 74, Lieut.-col. Rob. Pratt, late of 5th reg. Foot.

Oct. 8. In Upper Cadogan-place, Diana, relict of W. White, esq. of Keswick, Cumberland.

At Hadley, of a rapid decline, aged 14, Emma, dau. of late Mr. Letterman, bookseller, Ave Maria-lane.

Oct. 9. In Air-street, John Ward, esq.

Oct. 10. Aged 87, Edw. Powell, esq. of Knightsbridge.

Oct. 11. In Newington-Butts, aged 81, Mary, relict of C. Morton, esq. of Jamaica.

In Great Prescott-street, aged 27, David, only son of Mr. Jacob Treves, of Kingston, Jamaica.

In Highbury-place, Hester, widow of E. Pryce, esq. of Merton.

Oct. 12. At Northend, Fulham, aged 75, Wm. Ludlam, esq.

At Mile-end, aged 80, Lydia, relict of Mr. Higginbotham, formerly of the Strand.

Oct. 13. At Islington, aged 34, Susanna, wife of Mr. John Cheap, jun.

Oct. 14. In Pickett-place, Strand, aged 54, Mr. Edw. Bennett.

In Bridge-street, Southwark, aged 66, Arthur Pott, esq.

Aged 33, Anna-Maria, wife of Mr. Rob. Miller, of Kennington.

Oct. 15. Sarah, wife of Peter Hofman, esq. of Kennington.

Oct. 16. In Suffolk-lane, the relict of T. Britten, esq.

Oct. 25. In his 80th year, Mr. Thomas Shallard, painter, Broadway, Blackfriars.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*Oct.* 5. At Risley, Mr. W. Garner, parish clerk. He had rung the church bell for morning service, and returned home to dress himself, when he fell, and instantly expired.

BERKSHIRE. — At Newbury, Honoria Fowle, widow of C. Fowle, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, and dau. of late Rich. Townshend, esq. of Newsbury.

Sept. 4.

Sept. 4. At Windsor, aged 94, Mrs. Anne Cowell, of Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, relict of Benj. C. esq. and mother of late Gen. C. of Coldstream Guards.

Sept. 29. At Stanlake, aged 68, Katherine, wife of Sir Nathaniel Dukingfield, bt.

Devonshire.—At Rawleigh House, Henrietta, fourth dau. of late Justinian Cosamajor, of Potterells, co. Herts. esq.

Aug. 27. The late Mr. Tolcher, whose death we announced p. 284, was one of the oldest inhabitants of Plymouth, and has left a fortune of near 300,000*l.* A superior dwelling-house in the town, belonging to him, has been closed up for years, containing all the furniture, &c. which this singular character never would occupy, nor suffer others to do so, in consequence of some disappointment in love.

Essex.—At Great Ealing, aged 49, Mrs. A. M. Stephens, widow of late Rear-Adm. G. H. Stephens.

Sept. 22. At the Rectory, North Ockenden, the widow of Rev. F. Say, upwards of 50 years Rector of East Hatley and Hatley St. George, Cambridgeshire.

Sept. 24. At Saffron Walden, aged 78, John Fiske, esq. one of the Senior Aldermen of the Corporation. He had served the office of Mayor four times.

Sept. 28. At Yeldham, at his son-in-law's, the Rev. L. Way, in his 70th year, John Leech, esq. of Bridge-street, Blackfriars. This worthy man was many years the respected proprietor of the well-known London Coffee-House on Ludgate-hill.

Gloucestershire.—*July* 13. At Clifton, Lieut. Brooke, 75th reg.

Sept. 23. At Cheltenham, aged 25, the eldest unmarried dau. of Richardson Harrison, esq. Remembrancer of the First Fruits and Tenths of the Clergy.

Oct. 9. At Cheltenham, Mrs. Hester Pares, formerly of Leicester, sister of John Pares, esq. of that place, and of Thos. Pares, esq. F.S.A. of Hopwell Hall, Derbyshire.

Hampshire.—*Oct.* 7. At Charlewood, Harriet, wife of Rev. Hanier Porten.

Hertfordshire.—*Sept.* 29. At Barham-lodge, aged 22, Louisa Stuart, youngest dau. of late Lord Primate of Ireland.

Kent.—*Oct.* 7. Aged 67, Mr. T. Edmonds, many years proprietor of the White Hart Hotel, Margate.

Lancaster.—*Lately.* At Cragg, near Ulverston, aged 20, Mr. Joseph Taylor. When laid out, the body measured 6 feet 7 inches.

Leicestershire.—*Oct.* 15. At Leicester, aged 19, Henry, second son of Rev. R. Davies, a young man of considerable literary attainments.

Northamptonshire.—*Oct.* 9. At Walton, near Peterborough, aged 25, W. King, jun. esq. M.A. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he took a distinguished degree in 1819.

Salop.—*Sept.* 20. At Lydbury, aged 91, Rich. Rickus. He possessed a strong constitution and a good memory, until within a few days of his death.

Somersetshire.—At Bath, Edw. Eyre, esq. of Lansdown-crescent.

Suffolk.—*Oct.* 2. At Bury St. Edmund's, in her 82d year, the widow of Mr. Ignatius Hand, printer, formerly of Worcester.

Surrey.—*Oct.* 11. At Sutton, in his 74th year, Laurence Brickwood, esq.

Sussex.—*Oct.* 4. At Worthing, aged 65, Catherine, widow of J. Lawrell, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street.

Warwickshire.—*Aug.* 13. Suddenly, at Leamington, Prince Kiataira, one of the New Zealand Chiefs who were exhibiting but a few days since at that place. He was son of the reigning King of Paroa, or the Bey of the Isles, and only 18 years of age. The deceased Chief was much esteemed in his own country as a warrior, having eminently distinguished himself on various occasions in the contests between Paroa and the inhabitants of the neighbouring isles. The Prince was interred in the church-yard at Leamington, according to the forms prescribed by the Established Church, having, previously to his departure from New Zealand, been converted to Christianity by one of the Missionaries who had been sent from this country.

Wiltshire.—*Sept.* 11. In the Close, Salisbury, Lieut. Wm. Benson, R.N. son of Rev. Edm. Benson.

Yorkshire.—At Gainsborough, aged 70, Anne, wife of Gervas Parnell, esq.

Sept. 13. At Ripon, in his 92d year, Thos. Kilvington, esq. formerly of Saint John's college, where he proceeded to the degree of M.B. 1758.

Sept. 20. At Scarborough, aged 62, Robert Lakeland, esq. of York.

Oct. 8. Of a dropsy, aged 34, Mrs. Butterfield, of York, after long sufferings, having undergone the operation of tapping 25 times, and lost within these three years upwards of 150 gallons of fluid.

At Hull, aged 54, the wife of Isaac Spencer, esq. of York and Poppleton.

Wales.—*Oct.* 4. At Aberystwith, Anne, wife of Frederick Jones, esq. of Brecon.

Scotland.—*Sept.* 11. At Edinburgh, aged 63, James Stodart, esq. of Russell-square.

Sept. 14. At Edinburgh, Alex. Skene, esq. Capt. of his Majesty's ship Britannia.

Sept. 17. By an accident while shooting in his own grounds, Samuel Fenton, esq. of Underbank, near Penistone. While in the act of scaling a wall, with his gun in his hand in an incautious manner, the piece discharged its contents, thereby inflicting a wound, which caused his immediate death.

At Perth, Mr. Duncan Spottiswood, many years cashier to the Perth Bank.

Sept. 20. At Meadside, Magdalene Cochrane, relict of the Rev. John Maclaren.

Sept. 28.

Sept. 28. At Ayr, Allan Dunn, esq. Surgeon, Royal Ayrshire Militia.

Oct. 2. At Edinburgh, Colonel Robert Wright, Royal Artillery.

IRELAND.—At Ballinafad, in the county Roscommon, Thomas Mahon, esq. He was for many years Barrackmaster of Roscommon.

July 17. The wife of the Rev. John Petherick, Minister of the Congregation of D'Olier-street Chapel, Dublin.

Sept. 12. In Ransford-street, Dublin, aged 75, Mrs. Mary Goff. She was born in the room she died in, was married in the same room, and had one and twenty children in the same room.

Sept. 19. At Cork Barracks, Lieut. John Alexander Maxwell, of the 26th Reg. Foot, third son of the late Major Hamilton Maxwell, of Ardwell.

ABROAD.—At Genoa, Wm. Owen, esq. M. A. Fellow of St. John's college. He proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1815, and was one of the Chancellor's Medallists of that year.

At Boulogne, Marianne-Hesse Gordon, widow of the late William-Hesse Gordon, esq. Civil Service, Madras.

At Sierra Leone, aged 29, Charles Borrett, esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

On her passage from India, Jane, eldest daughter of James Burns, esq. youngest son of the Ayrshire Poet.

At Guernsey, Lieut. William Kater, of His Majesty's 27th or Inniskilling regiment of foot.

On his passage from India, on board his Majesty's ship Madagascar, aged 33, Major Edward M'Coy, late of the 41st Regiment. son of Mr. M'Coy, Royal Artillery, Woolwich.

March 14. At Sierra Leone, of a fever, aged 18, George-Mouat Keith, esq. only son of Capt. Sir George Keith, bart. R. N.

At Malta, from a fall from his horse, James Bell, esq. merchant.

March 17. At Nice, aged 22, Cesar-Charles Parry, son of William Parry, esq. of Montague-square.

March 27. At Fredericton, New Brunswick, North America, aged 56, Major-General G. S. Smyth, Lieutenant-Governor of that Province.

March 28. In France, Mrs. King, dau. of the late Baron de Kutzleben, Hessian Minister to his Britannic Majesty.

April 5. At Paris, Madame-Clery Dupont, mother-in-law to Brissot, and mother to Mesdames Dupont and Aublay.

April 13. At Delagoa Bay, on board H. M. S. Leven, on the coast of Africa, Mr. James Favell, Admiralty Clerk, eldest son of Mrs. Favell, widow, of Cambridge, being the fourth son she has lost in the service of their country.

Sept. 29. At Montreuil-sur-Mer, Catherine-Payton Fox, dau. of the late G. Croker Fox, esq. of Grove Hill, near Falmouth.

ADDITIONS TO THE OBITUARY.

Vol. XCII. i. pp. 561, 648. The Will of the late Most Noble Francis Ingram Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford, was proved in the Prerogative Court, in Doctors' Commons, by Isabella Anne Ingram, Marchioness of Hertford, the relict, and Francis Charles Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford, the son; two of the executors, power being reserved to Lord Henry Seymour, the brother, the other executor, who has not at present assumed the trust.

The testator, in the first place, devises his freehold and copyhold estates in the county of York to the Marchioness for life, and, after her death, directs the same to be sold, and the purchase money to be subject to the general directions as to his residuary property. (They are to be offered for sale at the price his lordship gave for them, to the person who, at the time of such sale, shall be in the possession of the mansion of Temple Newsam, in that county, with 150*l.* to defray the charges of conveyance.) All other freehold estates whatsoever, either in England or Ireland, are devised to Lord Yarmouth, for life, and subsequently to his son, Lord Beauchamp, and his heirs male; the reversion is then to attend the provi- created by certain deeds made some years since concerning the Ragley estates. All household furniture, houses, carriages, carts, implements of husbandry, provisions, stock, &c. at Ragley and Sudborne, are bequeathed to Lord Yarmouth; and the leasehold estates are given to trustees in the same manner, and for the benefit of the persons entitled to the said freeholds of inheritance, excepting, however, Hertford house and grounds in Manchester-square, and all property therein, with the carriages, horses, and every thing appertaining, and also the house adjoining, which are left to the Marchioness for life; and she is invested with the power of leaving the same by will to any person she thinks proper, for the term only of any such person's life, when the said houses, &c. are to be subject to the previous trusts. This power, however, is by a codicil revoked. All monies in the funds, and in any public companies, are given absolutely to her ladyship, with an observation, that although the testator desires that she should have full benefit of the bequest if she is so desirous, yet that he feels confident of her recollecting the conversation that lately passed between them respecting it. 5000*l.* are bequeathed to Lord Henry Seymour, the Marquis's brother,

brother, who is appointed an executor; a codicil revokes the bequest. To each of his other brothers, 1000*l.* To his nephews, Captain Seymour, of the Navy, 10,000*l.*; and to Horace Seymour, and Colonel Hugh Seymour, 5000*l.* each. To the Middlesex Hospital 1000*l.* There are other considerable legacies to relatives and friends, and those to servants are numerous and large; several of them are specified for 500*l.* each, besides handsome annuities.

The residue is to be applied to the purchase of freehold estates which are to descend, in the manner before stated, to the present Marquis and his heirs. The Will is dated July 28, 1820.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Sept. 24, to Oct. 21, 1823.

Christened.			Buried.				Between		
Males	786	1535	Males	504	996		2 and 5	73	50 and 60 90
Females	749		Females	492			5 and 10	25	60 and 70 73
Whereof have died under two years old					325		10 and 20	44	70 and 80 72
							20 and 30	78	80 and 90 32
							30 and 40	87	90 and 100 4
Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1¼*d.* per pound.							40 and 50	91	106 1

QUARTERLY AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Oct 11.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
46 5	25 4	20 6	30 0	33 4	29 8

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Oct. 11, 45*s.* to 50*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Oct. 1, 31*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Oct. 20.

Kent Bags	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*	Kent Pockets	11*l.* 11*s.* to 15*l.* 15*s.*
Sussex Ditto	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*	Sussex Ditto	11*l.* 0*s.* to 13*l.* 0*s.*
Yearling	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*	Essex Ditto	11*l.* 0*s.* to 13*l.* 13*s.*

Farnham, fine, 16*l.* 0*s.* to 20*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Oct. 23.

St. James's, Hay 6*l.* 0*s.* Straw 2*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* Clover 6*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*—Whitechapel, Hay 5*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* Straw 2*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* Clover 6*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*—Smithfield, Hay 5*l.* 5*s.* Straw 2*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* Clover 6*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*	Lamb	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*
Mutton	2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market Oct. 24:	
Veal	2*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Beasts 731	Calves 220.
Pork	2*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Sheep and Lambs .. 5,780	Pigs 210.

COALS, Oct. 22: Newcastle, 38*s.* 0*d.* to 48*s.* 3*d.*—Sunderland, 37*s.* 3*d.* to 49*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 42*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 40*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 74*s.* Mottled 82*s.* Curd 86*s.*—CANDLES, 8*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 10*s.* 0*d.*

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCKS, WATER WORKS, FIRE INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT SHARES, (to the 25th of Oct. 1823), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE, (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Removed to No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 2100*l.* 2150*l.* Div. 75*l.* per annum. A Bonus of 5*l.* per Share to be paid at *Lady Day*, 1824, over and above the *Christmas* Dividend.—Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 380*l.*—Coventry Canal, 1100*l.* Div. 44*l.* per annum.—Coventry Canal, 1100*l.* Div. 44*l.* per annum.—Oxford Canal, 780*l.*—Neath, 320*l.* ex Div. 13*l.* payable Aug. and Nov.—Swansea, 190*l.* with Div. 10*l.* due 1st of Nov.—Barnsley, 212*l.*—Monmouth, 185*l.*—Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal, 100*l.* ex Div. 5*l.*—Grand Junction, 265*l.* Div. 10*l.* per annum.—Old Union Canal, 78*l.* 79*l.*—Rochdale, 92*l.*—Huddersfield, 20*l.*—Ellesmere, 65*l.* Div. 3*l.* per annum.—Regent's 39*l.*—Thames and Medway Canal, 22*l.* —Portsmouth and Arundel, 25*l.*—Severn and Wye Railway and Canal, 32*l.* the last Half-year's Div. was 16*s.*—Lancaster, 27*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 32*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 6*l.* 5*s.*—Kennet and Avon, 21*l.* Div. 17*s.* per annum.—West India Dock Stock, 205*l.* Div. 10*l.* per annum.—London Dock Stock, 118*l.* Div. 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum.—Globe Assurance, 161*l.* Div. 7*l.* per annum.—Imperial Ditto, 122*l.* Div. 5*l.* per annum.—Albion Ditto, 50*l*—Atlas Ditto, 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*—Hope Ditto, 4*l.* 7*s.*—Rock Life Assurance, 2*l.* 18*s.* ex Div.—East London Water Works, 125*l.* Div. 4*l.* per annum.—Grand Junction Water Works, 64*l.*—Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, Old Shares, 74*l.* 10*s.*—New Ditto, 5*l.* paid, 10*l.* premium.—London Institution, original Shares, 28*l.*—Russell Ditto, 9*l.* 9*s.*

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Sept. 27, to October 26, 1823, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Sept.	°	°	°			*Oct.*	°	°	°		
27	50	58	45	29, 91	fair	12	44	55	47	29, 32	fair
28	40	53	42	30, 00	fair	13	46	54	40	, 32	showery
29	40	57	49	, 05	fair	14	36	50	42	, 50	rain
30	50	50	47	29, 34	rain	15	42	54	42	, 50	fair
Oct. 1	50	48	42	28, 88	rain	16	42	53	41	, 62	fair
2	38	52	40	29, 50	fair	17	41	53	42	, 62	fair
3	40	56	49	, 91	fair	18	42	55	50	, 50	cloudy
4	50	58	60	30, 05	fair	19	52	60	55	, 70	fair
5	50	60	60	, 10	cloudy	20	55	60	55	30, 08	fair
6	58	60	58	29, 88	rain	21	51	58	50	, 25	fair
7	56	61	45	30, 04	fair	22	50	54	48	, 15	fair
8	47	60	55	, 05	fair	23	45	56	48	, 04	fair
9	50	55	45	29, 61	showery	24	47	56	45	, 04	fair
10	42	48	47	, 42	stormy	25	40	47	46	, 25	cloudy
11	46	56	46	, 10	fair	26	46	47	45	, 47	cloudy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 27, to October 27, 1823, both inclusive.

Sep. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l*.	Ex. Bills, 500*l*.
27	—	—	83⅛ ¼	—	—	102⅝	—	—	265¾	63 pm.	36 38 pm.	36 39 pm.
29	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	83⅛ ¼	—	—	102¾	—	—	—	64 pm.	36 38 pm.	36 39 pm.
1	—	—	83⅜ ¼	—	—	102⅞	—	82⅞	—	64 pm.	38 39 pm.	38 39 pm.
2	—	—	83⅛ ⅜	—	—	102⅞	—	—	—	70 pm.	39 41 pm.	39 41 pm.
3	—	—	83⅛ ⅜	—	—	103	—	82⅞	266	66 pm.	40 41 pm.	40 41 pm.
4	—	—	83¼ ½	—	—	103	—	—	—	68 pm.	40 41 pm.	40 41 pm.
6	—	—	83⅜ ½	—	—	103⅛	—	—	—	68 pm.	40 41 pm.	40 41 pm.
7	—	—	83½ ¾	—	—	103⅛	—	—	267	70 pm.	40 41 pm.	40 41 pm.
8	—	—	83⅝ ½	—	—	103¼	—	—	—	68 pm.	41 40 pm.	41 40 pm.
9	—	—	83½ ⅝	—	—	103⅜	—	—	—	68 pm.	39 40 pm.	39 40 pm.
10	—	—	83¾ ⅝	—	—	103¾	—	—	267¼	67 pm.	38 40 pm.	38 40 pm.
11	225¼	82⅞ 3	83⅝ ¾	—	100¼	104	21⅛	—	—	68 pm.	39 41 pm.	39 41 pm.
13	—	83⅛ 3	83¾ ⅝	96⅛	100½	104⅛	21	—	—	71 pm.	38 40 pm.	38 40 pm.
14	226	83⅛ 2⅞	83⅞ ⅝	96⅝	100⅛	103⅞	21⅛	83¼	—	73 pm.	41 39 pm.	41 39 pm.
15	225¼	82¾ ½	83½ ¼	96⅜	99¾	103⅜	21	82¾	—	72 pm.	39 41 pm.	39 41 pm.
16	224¾	82⅜ ⅝	83⅛ ½	96½	100	103⅞	20⅞	—	—	72 pm.	40 42 pm.	40 42 pm.
17	225½	82⅞ ¾	83½ ¾	96¾	100½	103⅞	21	—	267	74 pm.	40 41 pm.	40 41 pm.
18	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	225¼	83 2⅞	83¾ ⅝	96⅝	100⅝	103¾	21	—	—	—	41 39 pm.	41 39 pm.
21	225¼	82⅞ ¾	83½ ¾	96⅝	100⅛	103⅞	21	—	—	70 pm.	41 38 pm.	41 38 pm.
22	224½	82⅞ 3	83⅝ ¾	96½	100⅛	104	21	—	—	72 pm.	39 36 pm.	39 36 pm.
23	224¾	13 2⅞	83¾ ½	96¾	100	104	20⅞	—	264	70 pm.	38 36 pm.	38 36 pm.
24	224¼	82¾ ⅜	83½ 3	96	99¾	103⅜	20⅞	—	—	70 pm.	38 36 pm.	38 36 pm.
25	221	82⅞ ⅜	83⅛ ¼	96¼	99¾	103⅜	20⅞	—	—	71 pm.	36 34 pm.	36 34 pm.
27	—	82 1½	82⅞ ⅛	—	99	102⅞	20⅞	—	—	70 pm.	35 37 pm.	35 37 pm.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Dorchest. - Durham 2
Essex - Exeter 4



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Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk -- Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp.
Nottingham 2 - Oxf. 2
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Salisbury Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne, Stafford
Stamford 2 Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrey, Sussex
Taunton, Tyne
Wakefield Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven Winds.
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2 York 4
Man 2, Jersey 2
Guernsey 2
Scotland 31
Ireland 50

NOVEMBER, 1823.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.

Review of New Publications.

Historical Chronicle.

Embellished with Views of CHARLTON KING'S CHURCH, co. Gloucester; and WINCH BRIDGE, Durham.
Also Representations of an ANCIENT DOOR, ROMAN ALTAR, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. W. HAMPER, of Birmingham, says, "The Seal found at Redwick, p. 307, Pl. II. fig. 7, was engraved in the Supplement to vol. LXXX. Pl. II. fig. 4, p. 617, and accompanied by a letter from J. W. a reverend and learned friend, whose paper on the Deposition of Richard II. enriches the last volume of the Archæologia. The inscription is Norman-French, and may be read as follows:

IE SUY SEL
D'AMUR LEL.

That is, *I am the seal of true love.* This interpretation, with a few remarks on the subject, from your present Correspondent, may be found in vol. LXXXI. pt. i. p. 116."

The Correspondent who obliged us with information respecting Count Marchin, p. 290, since informs us, that he has had occasion to consult "Nobiliaire des Pays-Bas, et du Comté de Bourgogne," printed at Louvain in 1760, and there finds in vol. I. pp. 360, 361, and 362, an account of his being advanced to the dignity of Count of Marchin, and of the Empire, by the diploma of the Emperor Leopold in 1658, his marriage at Paris in 1651, with Maria de Balsac, daughter of Henry Marquis de Clermont d'Entragues, Count de Graville, &c. and also the time of his death, Aug. 9, 1673.—The same work contains an account of his son Ferdinand Count Marchin, &c. &c. who died without issue in 1706.—In Anselme's "Histoire Genealogique et Chronologique de la Maison Royal de France, des Pairs, Grands Officiers," &c. 1726, vol. II. p. 440, may be seen an account of the Balsac family, and of the marriage of Maria to Count Marchin, &c. &c.—"Les Memoires de Michel de Castelman," vol. II. p. 658, Paris, 1659, confirms the same account.

Our Reviewer (p. 237) thanks CLERICUS for his kind expressions; but had there been a marginal reference in his Bible under Luke xix. 40, to Habakkuk ii. 11, he would have seen that Christ borrowed the phrase from that prophet, whose idea was possibly suggested by the speaking Oracular Images of the Heathen Gods.

J. C. in answer to his observations on our Reviewer, will have the candour to observe, that political objections to Catholicks do not apply to them as men, or as citizens, but to the intolerance forming an indispensable part of their religion, which intolerance is utterly irreconcileable with the constitution of England.

S. R. M. acquaints VIATOR, p. 290, that he may probably get the information he wants, respecting the representative of Gen. Webb, from Mr. Horlocke of Box near Bath, as that gentleman still possesses the cuirass worn by General Webb in the Duke of Marlborough's campaigns.

S. R. in reply to Ap. R. Ap. H. p. 200, begs to refer him to a former communication, p. 129, respecting the intended Welch Church at Liverpool, and he will find that in *London* Messrs. Joseph Denison and Co. are authorised to receive subscriptions; as well as Messrs. Williams, Hughes, and Co. Chester, and Carnarvon; Messrs. R. and C. Sankey, Holywell and Denbigh; and any of the Bankers in Liverpool. The Committee have just received a donation of 50*l.* from Lord Newborough, and earnestly solicit the contributions, however small, of the natives of Cambria, resident in the Metropolis.

S. G. observes, "some of your pages (36, 207) having of late been dedicated to accounts of a Mourning-ring of King Charles I. I send you an extract from Horace Walpole's Description of Strawberry Hill, having the particulars of a corresponding Ring in his collection, and I have no doubt that the information given in the paragraph is correct. 'One of *the only seven* mourning rings given at the burial of Charles I. It has the King's head in miniature, behind a Death's head between the letters C. R. The motto 'Prepared be to follow me.' A present to Mr. Walpole from Lady Murray Elliot."

Mr. J. WICKINS remarks, "your Correspondent, in his Compendium of the History of Staffordshire, p. 107, has enumerated many of the very eminent men born, educated, or resident at Lichfield; but there are many others upon that respectable register whom he has lost sight of, and whom I may perhaps at a future period add to his list, with some further particulars respecting the interesting city of Lichfield. Dr. Johnson ever held this place in devout veneration, and was wont even in his latter days to explore with rapture his juvenile haunts, essaying with Herculean strength to practise his pristine gambols. Elias Ashmole was born in the house in which I formerly resided. It was purchased from one of his descendants of the name of Ashmole."

H. J. would be obliged by an account of Sigismond Trafford, Esq. of Dunton Hall, Lincolnshire, who died in 1723; he lies buried in Walthamstow Church.

Mr. J. Twemlow solicits N. Y. W. G. to send a view of Breakspears, described by him in p. 209.

T. T. W. requests information as to the origin of some ancient and highly-ornamented Crosses which are to be met with in the Western Isles of Scotland.

The proffered communication of original letters by T. F. will be very acceptable.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

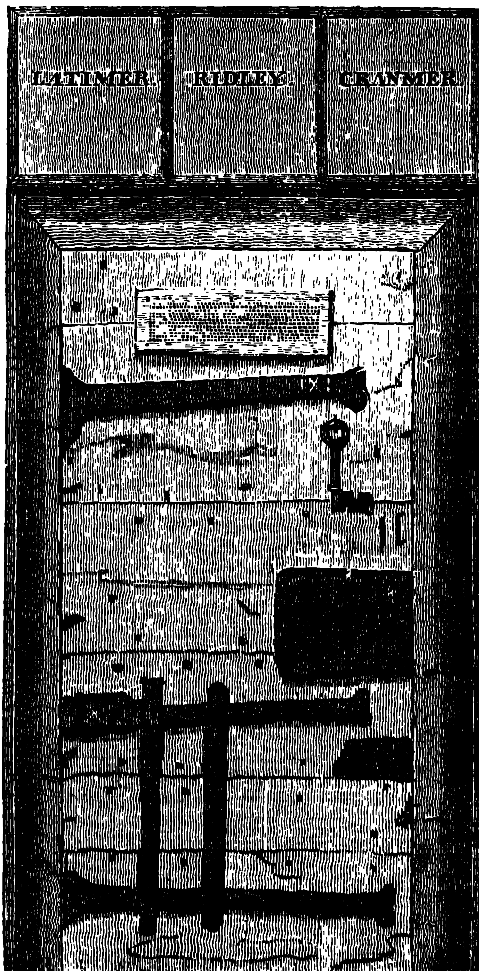
NOVEMBER, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CURIOUS DOOR FORMERLY IN THE BOCARDO, OXFORD.

Mr. URBAN, *Myddelton House, Nov.* 1.

I SEND you a correct representation of an antient door, rendered interesting to Protestants, as connected with those celebrated Martyrs to our holy faith, Bishops Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer. It is thus spoken of in a recent work the University of Oxford:



"The City Bridewell, a strong and judiciously planned edifice, is situated in Gloucester Green. Till within a few years of the time of its completion, anno 1789, offenders within the jurisdiction of the Mayor of Oxford were confined in the upper part of the North gate, or, as it was commonly termed, *Bocardo*. In the Bocardo were immured for a length of time the venerable and illustrious Archbishop Cranmer, and his dignified fellow-sufferers in the cause of true religion, the Bishops Ridley and Latimer, who quitted their dreary prison only to proceed to the stake. In 1771, when the North gate, having been sold to the Commissioners under the Paving Act, was pulled down, a door of appalling strength, said to have belonged to a cell in which the prelates were confined, was procured by Alderman Fletcher; and is preserved in the lodge or entrance to this new city prison, or Bridewell. [See the annexed representation.] It bears the following appropriate inscription. *This door was at the entrance of a cell in the Old City Goal Bocardo, called the Bishop's Room, wherein the Bishops Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were confined, and from whence they were taken to suffer martyrdom in the town ditch, behind the houses opposite Baliol College, in the reign of Queen Mary* *.

* See Gent. Mag. xc. pt. ii. p. 386.

Por-

Portraits of the Martyrs, burnt in wood, by an ingenious young man of the city, are placed over the door *."

Yours, &c. H. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Chester, Nov.* 2.

THE Roman Altar, of which I subjoin a sketch, was found in March 1821, in a garden or field called *the Daniels*, in Great Boughton, Chester, near the junction of the ancient Roman roads to Mancunium and Mediolanum. It was discovered in a bed of marl, intermixed with sand, in a reclining posture, detached from the pedestal, which was a square stone six inches thick. The whole was covered with a mass of stones and rubbish, probably the remains of a building in which the altar was at one period deposited.



The field is on all sides surrounded by abundant springs of fine water, and the "Fountains," to which it was dedicated, probably burst forth their pellucid treasures in the immediate vicinity in which it was dug up. The height of the altar is 4 feet; the middle part of the column is 2 feet; the base and capital two feet three inches; the *thuribulum* is about an inch in depth, circular, and nearly 8 inches diameter. The inscription is

NYMPHIS
ET
FONTIBUS,
LEG. XX.
V. V.

Which may be rendered, *The twentieth Legion—the Mighty—the Victorious, to the Nymphs and Fountains.*

If this altar was erected by the Legion, when they first established a colony in Chester, it is 1778 years since; if on the eve of their quitting Britain, 1491 years;—taking a medium, this relic of Roman piety and gratitude, may have been formed about 1670 years ago.

Several Roman altars have been found in Chester. In 1653, an altar, dedicated to *Jupiter the Thunderer*, by the 20th Legion, was discovered in Forgate-street, and is now amongst the Arundelian Marbles at Oxford; in 1693, one erected by *Flavius Longinus*, of the 20th Legion, in Eastgate-street, in the possession of the Rev. C. Prescot, of Stockport, and in 1779, one dedicated to *Esculapius*, now the property of Sir John Grey Egerton, of Oulton Park, Bart.

The 20th Legion, of which, for so long a period Chester was the principal station, was not composed of mercenary troops, but of Citizens of Rome.

The altar I am now particularly describing to you, was purchased by our noble and magnificent neighbour the Earl Grosvenor. It is deposited in a beautiful octagonal Gothic temple, erected purposely for its reception, on the South side of the sheet of water facing the East front of Eaton House, the splendid seat of the noble Earl. The house is about three miles South of this city, approached by a most romantic line of road skirting the mazy wanderings of the Dee—"the holy river" as it was emphatically designated by our British ancestors. Immense additions are making to the house under the superintendance of Mr. Gummow, the able architect and builder; and in a few years the pleasure grounds will equal any in the Empire, Mr. Forest having already made a paradise of a situation naturally low nd marshy. I may probably furnish you with some particulars of the stile and works at Eaton House, the new wings to which are expected to be completed in the autumn of 1824.

Yours, &c. J. H. HANSHALL.

Mr. URBAN, *Close of Sarum, Nov.* 4.

YOU have in some of your former publications treated your readers with Memoirs, Anecdotes, and Observations upon the Poets, the Philosophers, and other distinguished characters

* Wade's Walks in Oxfordshire, p. 316.

ters among the ancients; and it must be confessed that the actions, the sentiments, and the wise sayings of great and eminent men of every age and nation are peculiarly interesting.

As such, I presume that some characteristic traits of your early Correspondent, Doctor Johnson, may be gratifying to you, and somewhat entertaining to such of your readers who have heard of him, and more especially to those who personally knew him, and who can enter into a delineation of character, and appreciate the merit of that wonderful man—that profound moral Philosopher, whom they will see could moralize upon every, the most trivial circumstance.

Walking one day with him in my garden at Lichfield, we entered a small meandering shrubbery, whose "Vista not lengthened to the sight," gave promise of a larger extent. I observed that he might perhaps conceive that he was entering an extensive labyrinth, but that it would prove a deception, though I hoped not an unpardonable one.—"Sir, says he, "don't tell me of deception, a lie, Sir, is a lie, whether it be a lie to the eye or a lie to the ear."

Passing on we came to an urn which I had erected to the memory of a deceased friend. I asked him how he liked that urn, it was of the true Tuscan order—"Sir," says he, "I hate them, they *are* nothing, they *mean* nothing, convey no ideas but ideas of horror—would they were beaten to pieces to pave our streets!"

We then came to a cold bath. I expatiated upon its salubrity. "Sir," says he, "how do you do?" "Very well, I thank you, Doctor." "Then, Sir, let well enough alone, and be content—I hate immersion?"—Truly, as Falstaff says, the Doctor "would have a sort of alacrity at sinking."

Upon the margin stood the Venus De Medicis.

"So stands the statue that enchants the world."

"Throw her," says he, "into the pond to hide her nakedness, and to cool her lasciviousness." He then, with some difficulty, squeezed himself into a root-house, when his eye caught the following lines from Parnell:

"Go search among your idle dreams,
Your busy, or your vain extremes,
And find a life of equal bliss,
Or own the next began in this."

The Doctor, however, not possessing any *Silvan* ideas, seemed not to admit that Heaven could be an Arcadia. I then observed him with Herculean strength tugging at a nail which he was endeavouring to extract from the bark of a plum tree, and having accomplished it, he exclaimed, "There, Sir, I have done *some* good to day, the tree might have festered. I make a rule, Sir, to do some good every day of my life."

Returning through the house, he stepped into a small study or book-room. The first book he laid his hands upon was Harwood's "Liberal Translation of the New Testament." The passage which first caught his eye was from that sublime apostrophe in St. John upon the raising of Lazarus, "Jesus wept," which Harwood had conceitedly rendered, "and Jesus, the Saviour of the World, burst into a flood of tears." He contemptuously threw the book aside, exclaiming—"Puppy!" I then shewed him Sterne's Sermons. "Sir," says he, "do you ever read any others?" "Yes," Doctor, "I read Sherlock, Tillotson, Beveridge, and others?" "Aye," Sir, "*there* you drink the cup of Salvation to the bottom: here you have merely the froth from the surface."

Within this room stood the Shaksperean Mulberry vase, a pedestal given by me to Mr. Garrick, and which was recently sold with Mr. Garrick's gems at Mrs. Garrick's sale at Hampton. The Doctor read the inscription:

"Sacred to Shakspeare, and in honor of David Garrick, Esq. the Ornament—the Reformer of the British Stage."

"Aye, Sir, Davy, Davy loves flattery, but here indeed you have flattered him as he deserves, paying a just tribute to his merit."

Yours, &c. J. WICKINS.

Mr. URBAN, *Killington, Nov. 5.*

TO rescue, from what the Author of this considers as unmerited oblivion, the early productions of men who, in future life have arisen to eminence in the paths of literature or science, seems to be a task incumbent upon all. With this view I have, in some preceding Numbers of your valuable Publication, ventured to lay before your readers some juvenile effusions of *Mr. C. Smart*, and the immortal Author of the Elegy in the Country

Country Church-yard. The subjoined Copy of Verses is from the pen of the late *Mr. Whitehead,* who succeeded to the *laurel* upon the decease of Mr. Cibber, and the refusal of his friend Mr. Gray.—They were written when he was very young: an undergraduate at Clare-hall, in the University of Cambridge. It may also be remarked, that they appeared in the same year with a similar Copy of Verses by his last named celebrated friend.—To add any Memoir of Mr. *Whitehead* would be quite unnecessary, as the amiableness of his life, and his poetic excellence, are so well displayed by *Mr. Mason,* the common friend of him, and Mr. Gray, and certainly, "without the neutrality of a stranger, or the coldness of a critic."

Yours, &c. OMICRON.

Rectè statuit Halleius de Campana Urinatoria.

Quâ datur arte viris, referam, penetrare liquentes
Oceani latebras siccoque attingere gressu
Nereidumque domos, et aquosa cubilia: mersis
Institor hinc opibus ponit suspiria, gaudet
Hinc phaleris Britanna Nurus, spoliisque marinis
Colla nitent, bacciseque tremunt pendentibus aures.
Eja age, fervet opus, sectoque e robore cernes
Vas compactum ingens, validi in curvamina ventris
More tumet Campanæ, aut quo celebrabimus istud
Nomine, non ullo Veterum memorabile versu,
Quod zonæ a medio talos gyratur ad imos,
Phylli, tui, cete cui pascunt frigora Zemblæ?
Continuo accrescunt penitus, sese ultimus orbis
Latius evolvit, vastoque patescit hiatu.
Jamque superficiem certo librata tenore
Machina verrit aquæ, sensimque immergitur, aer.
Respuit occlusus primò retinacula, tentans
Omnia; mox resilit, subterque agitantibus undis
Cogitur in sese, miratus vincla vigori
Luctanti imposita, et contractum carceris antrum.
Hanc penitus regionem adeunt, summâque cavernæ
Arce sedent, quiescuntque, freti sint viscera curæ
Intima scrutari, raptasque revellere merces.
Tutiùs haud Græci ligneo latuere recessu,
Trojæ infesta nimis, lucique oritura prepago.
Tutior haud subiit muscosa sedilia matris
Pastor Aristæus, dum pendulus undique fluctu
Hæsit avus, murisque nepotem ambivit aquosis.
Nec minus inclusi Nautæ sua sidera noscunt,
Artificemque diem, dum summo a vertice fulget
Vitrea Lens; tremulo fluitantes æquore motu
Colligit hæc radios, Lunamque imitata remittit
Furtivos ignes, et non sua lumina Vasi
Hæcque etiam haud raro similes sortita labores
Eclipsin patitur, dum cærula fortior aura
Exagitat, flatuque refringit tela diei.
Ne tamen exiguæ lucis tam dira cupido
Urgeat insanum lucernæ admittere Lenti
Fatale auxilium, proprio quæ consulet ævo,
Atque alimenta sibi tenuatus imbibit auras.
Dum licet, O caveas, vacuos cum flamma fatetur
Haustus, inque facem pendet tremefacta, recutis
Introitum fluctus nisu prohibebis inani,
Et, nunquam, ah! nunquam redituræ, rotaberis imo
Vos quoque, vos Juvenes, nostrum gens æmula, cordi
Queis pelagi tentare aditus munimine cinctis
Armorum, flexoque tubi sinuamine flatus
Ducere vitales, procul, O procul ite, minutos
Qua pandit Liliputa lacus, et Tenuius æquor
Flaventi e gremio propriorem ostendit arenam.
Nam nihil arma valent qua plurima prægravat unda
Tractos ægro artus nisu, nec pondus iniquum
Incassum eluctans internus sustinet aer.
Quà data porta ruens oculisque et naribus æstu
It cruor, astringunt graviora ligamina nervos,
Ossaque compressis collidunt ossibus; immò
Tam prope mors urget, quod vix (mirabile dictu!)
Guttula vix *Wardi*, vix plastica dextera *Meppæ*
Restituent hominem; tibi nec, *Taylore*, potestas
Instaurare oculos extremâ luce natantes.
Non timor hinc nostris, dum pectora crassior aura
Confirmat, quales Zephyros Bœotia sentit
Æternùm, quernique teguntur robore Cœli.
Vanus at iste labor solum vitare ruinas
Qui docet undarum liquidas, propiora veneni
Spicula si patimur, siccumque sub æquore lethum;
Primitias etenim pestis, mortemque futuram
Spiritus assiduo exhalat, spatiisque negatis
Qua sese effundat, majora in vulnera rumpit.
Hinc subitum funus, medicâ ni caverat arte
Hallicus, memor ille utris quo gessit *Ulysses*
Flamina grata minus, dedit ire, redire per undas.
Vascula fœta auris, vitamque afflavit anhelis
Campanæ interea summum ad laqueare foramen
Panditur, en subito se volvens gurgite rimam
Exquirit, nactumque ruit (novus incola regna
Dum deserta tenet melior) spirabile virus
Tum sursùm levitate sua contendere, spumas
Spargere ubique leves, superaque resolvier æthrâ.
Hactenus instructos reserare impervia quondam
Æquora, quid mirum si proxima cerneret ætas
Aera tranantes, frustraque prioribus artes
Susceptas revocari iterum melioribus annis?
O quantæ ingenii vires! mox Anglia, spretis
Terrarum imperiis, alios sibi vindicet orbes,
Omniaque audaci cedent elementa Britanno.

In Comitiis Prioribus, Feb. 21, 1736-7.

Amongst all the different species of composition, whether in prose or verse, that of the Epitaph is, perhaps, the most difficult. It is, generally speaking, either the effusions of parental fondness, or partial friendship, and is but too apt, in each case, to degenerate into unmerited praise, or fulsome panegyric. Our great National Poet, *Pope,* it has been observed, for the most part, wrote in the same measure; and to which may, perhaps, in a great degree, be attributed his unrivaled excellence. When he deviated from it, he has generally been found to be less successful. Though his favourite measure is, undoubtedly, best suited to Elegiac Composition, yet, even the specimens which *he* has left us, of this kind of writing, are, by no means, exempted from just censure. The subjoined inscription is to be found upon an elegant mural marble slab on the Southern side of Birkin Church, near Ferrybridge. It was written by Mr. Wright, the late worthy Rector of that Parish, to commemorate the loss of a beloved wife. It is certainly written with true feeling, and is presumed to be free from most of the defects with which sepulchral inscriptions are but too

too often jointly chargeable. Mr. *W.* was the intimate friend, and frequent associate of Mr. Whitehead (mentioned above), as well as of his biographer and that of Mr. Gray, Mr. Mason. He was also Author of a few papers in a periodical publication called the *World.*

"Elizabeth Wright, daughter of Thomas Hill, esq. of Chipping Wycombe, Bucks, wife of Thomas Wright, Rector of Birkin, was born April 27th, 1711: died Feb. 23d, 1783.

"These were the limits of a life of innocence; invariably conducted by good sense and virtue; humanity extended through every part of it, and charity was bounded only by ability.

A wife, the tenderest, truest friend, lies here,
Long known, long lov'd, and still, though lifeless, dear;
Who, to each serious virtue's solid pow'r,
Gain'd the sweet talents for the social hour,
Quick-judging sense, with candour for its guide,
And easy mirth, that knew not to deride.
This poor return, a heart-struck husband pays,
For all earth's comforts, and for length of days;
Oft did her anxious cares, alas! how vain!
Preserve that being, he now drags with pain;
Ev'n to the last, his sinking frame to save
She strove; and sunk before him to the grave.
He feels his loss, his doom on earth foresees,
Yet dares not murmur at his God's decrees;
But joyless, helpless, hopeless, lingers on,
And cries with trembling awe, 'thy will be done'."

Mr. Urban, *Bath, Nov. 8.*

MR. TOVEY, in noticing my essay on the Figure of the Earth, assumes as a principle that the power of gravity decreases as the square of the distance increases, whereas the fact has never been proved, and, in my own opinion, has no existence in nature.

In reply to Mr. Tovey's endeavour to fix the zenith, in my figure, at K instead of Z, I shall briefly observe, that at M there is as much matter on one side as there is on the other. One of these portions is *equally* near, and therefore, by itself, would be sufficient to make a body at M gravitate in the direction M n, which is perpendicular to its surface, while the power of attraction on the other, superadded to this, would, in all probability, cause it to gravitate in the line M C N, and consequently place the zenith where I stated, at Z.

Mr. Tovey further observes, that "on the principles of hydrostatics, the direction of the plumb-line on the ocean, is everywhere perpendicular to its surface, otherwise the water could not rest;" and I am quite ready to grant, that whenever the plumb-line is not perpendicular to its surface, the water cannot be at rest; but what does this prove against my theory? Supposing the earth to be wholly fluid and at rest, upon the principle that all its parts mutually attracted each other, it would necessarily form itself into a perfect sphere; but, supposing it to revolve upon its axis, as its centrifugal force would diminish the gravity of the equatorial parts, those parts about the poles would naturally sink down and *press* the equatorial parts outwards, until the weight of the diminished quantity of heavier particles was just balanced by the weight of the increased quantity of lighter particles. Here Mr. Tovey will be pleased to observe, that "on the principles of hydrostatics," the waters on the surface would not be lifted up by the centrifugal force, but *pushed* upwards by the pressure of the heavier particles at the poles, and, consequently, when raised above their level, would as naturally flow towards the poles, as the sides, when lifted above their level, flow towards those parts where there has been no such rise.

It was the opinion of Sir Isaac Newton, that the earth must necessarily have been formed in the figure he has assigned to it, in order to prevent the waters of the ocean, which, as fluids, are still subjects to the laws of hydrostatics, from overflowing all the equatorial parts of the earth; but unfortunately, in consequence of overlooking *one* of the laws of hydrostatics, he has tumbled into the very dilemma he took so much pains to avoid. If we suppose two upright tubes, connected by a syphon, each containing twelve inches depth of water, and then that the water in tube A, from some cause or other, has twice the gravity of the water in tube B; it follows, by the laws of hydrostatics, that there would be a fall of four inches in tube A, and a rise of four inches in tube B, because eight inches, with twice the gravity, would just balance sixteen inches with half the gravity. Again, if these tubes, instead of twelve inches, had contained twelve miles depth of water, then would have been a fall of four miles in

one of the tubes and a rise of four miles in the other; and consequently it is evident, by the above law, that the power of the pressure must be in proportion to the depth of the water. Supposing the average depth of ocean to be twenty miles (and that is more, I believe, than any one will contend for), the rise of the waters at the equator, and their fall at the poles, can only be equal to the two hundredth parts of what they would be if the earth was wholly fluid; and consequently, if, as the Newtonian philosophers suppose, there had been a rise of ten or twelve miles in the equatorial parts of the earth, and a fall of ten or twelve miles in its polar parts, while, upon principles which no one can dispute, it is evident that the rise and fall of the waters could not exceed a hundred fathoms, the whole of the frigid and great part of the temperate zones would have been covered by the ocean, while no part of it could have reached so far as the torrid zone.

I have now only to add, that I am obliged to Mr. Tovey for the notice he has taken of my Essay, and still more, because he has *fairly* encountered me with arguments, and not, like the rest of my opponents, endeavoured to put me down by the mere force of authority.

Yours, &c. WALTER FORMAN.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 12.

YOUR Magazine has been the medium of communicating so many useful hints to artists and antiquaries that, I presume, you will allow me to notice an instance of destruction about to take place almost immediately. I mean that fine building, once accounted one of the most elegant monuments to past liberality—the spacious hospital at Hoxton, founded by Robert Aske, esq. and opened in 1695, for the maintenance of twenty poor freemen of the Haberdashers' Company, and the education of twenty boys, sons of the freemen of the company, is now about to be pulled down, and some kind of modern edifice erected in its room upon a smaller scale. Perhaps some of your readers may wish to take a sketch of the old building before it disappears, and, I am sorry to add, they have no time to lose.

For many, many years, wherever and whenever the conversation has turned on the charitable edifices belonging to the Worshipful Companies of London, ASKE'S HOSPITAL has been always mentioned as among the most distinguished; and as an honour to the Company. Why it should now be devoted to destruction, instead of receiving a substantial repair, of which it is so capable from compactness and solidity of materials, I know not, and am afraid to ask. All I *know* is, that for the last twenty years, or more, it has been allowed to present those decaying and dirty appearances which all buildings present that are not subjected to periodical repairs, and that without any effort to keep up the appearance which many of us can yet remember. And all I shall at present *remark* is, that such neglect may well damp the spirit of future benefactors and founders. AN ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, Nov.* 14.

AMONG the MSS. in the Library of Gonvile and Caius College, Cambridge (No. 123), are two short articles, which would form proper Illustrations of the "Progresses of King James;" and I have no doubt by the permission of Dr. Davy, the present very learned and worthy Master of that College, some one of your many friends in that University will have the kindness to supply you with a transcript:

1. A list of the King's Progress into Scotland, and Return, 1616 (fol. 176).

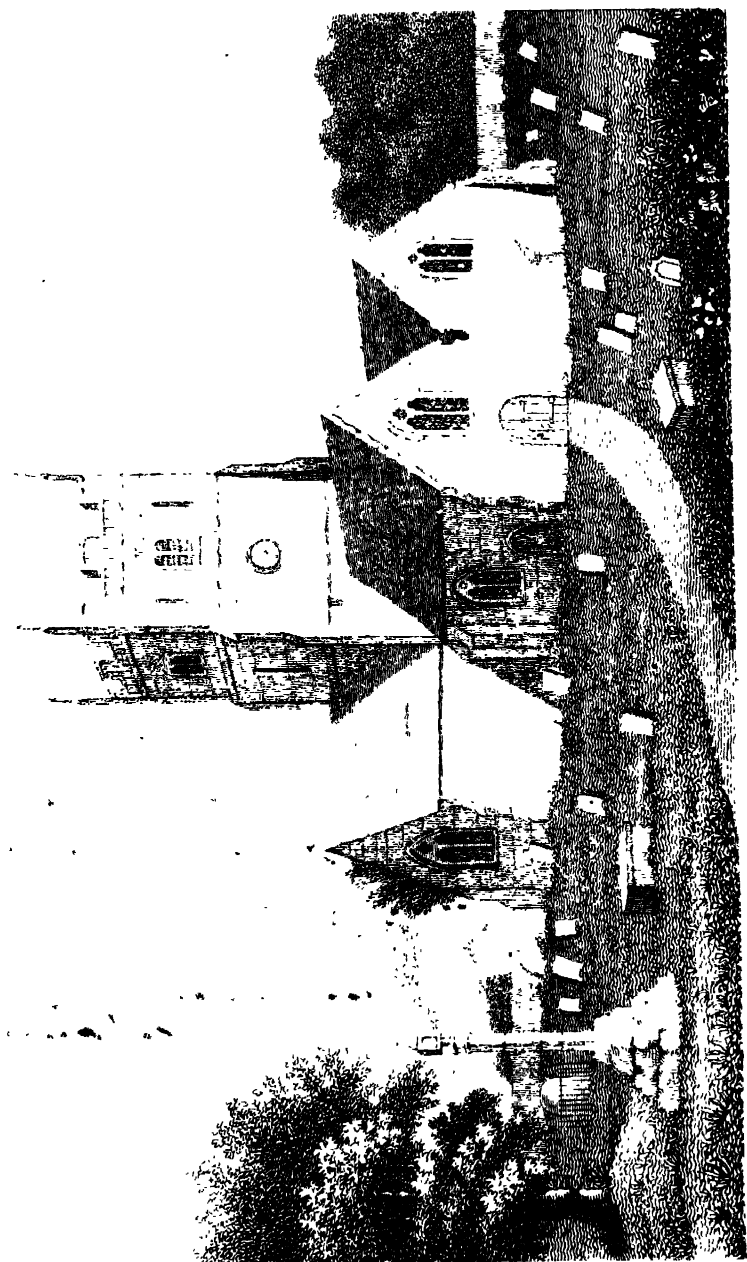
2. The Entertainmeet of Prince Charles and the Prince Elector Palatine of the Rhine, at Cambridge, 1612 (fol. 232). CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 12.

YOUR Corespondent ROWLEY, p. 290, asks for information respecting the Poynings fam'ly, observing that a family bearing the same name and arms as Edward Lord Poynings flourished in the 17th century, whom he believes claimed the said Edward Lord Poynings for their ancestor.—As this noble Baron left no legitimate issue, what honour there may be in deriving a descent from a great man through a bastard line, I will not take upon myself to decide; but I think, provided ROWLEY is anxious for information, he would do well to look into Banks' Extinct Peerage, or rather apply to the Herald's College.

Yours, &c. AN OLD READER.

Mr.



Mr. Urban, Oct. 30.

THE parish of Charlton King's, or Ashley, co. Gloucester, is situate one mile East of Cheltenham (in which Hundred it is contained), and 11 from Gloucester. It consists of 3000 acres, in pasture and tillage. The soil is both clay and sand, and singularly fertile.

The manor of Ashley is not mentioned in Domesday, but it occurs in records little posterior to the Conquest. Wm. de Esheley lived in 1246. The families of Cokesey and Greville possessed the manor before the 16th century. In 1697 it was purchased by the Prynne family; from whom it descended to Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of W. Prynne, esq. who married Dodington Hunt, esq. and their only son, Wm. Hunt Prinn, esq. is the present possessor.

"Some years since, the Manor House was rebuilt in a modern and commodious style*; but the park and pleasure grounds being naturally low, did not admit of much picturesque beauty. However, the [father of the] present possessor evinced the superior excellence of the improved art of gardening, when applied with sound judgment and real taste, in relieving the flatness of some parts by objects with which the distances are pleasingly broken, and giving the rivulet a delightful effect by widening and enlarging it. A circuit of about two miles is enclosed within the park-pale; and we may truly observe, that it wears a face of scenery new and beautiful, and such as its former appearance could not have promised†."

The Church *(see Plate I.)* is a plain spacious building, with a transept, and an embattled tower in the centre. The Abbey of Cirencester contributed probably to its erection; as it appears from their Register, "that the Chapel of Charlton King's was dedicated and made subject to the mother Church of Cheltenham, by W. Bp. of Hereford in 1190, by an indulgence of Pope Innocent III. and then given to the Abbey of Cirencester, at which time it gained parochial rights."

The inscriptions in the church and church-yard are accurately given in Bigland's History.

The benefice is an endowed curacy, with an annual stipend of 40*l.* charged on the Impropriator. The present Curate is the Rev. Robert Williams, instituted in 1815. According to the last census, the population in 1821 was 743 males, and 864 females, total 1,607; and the number of houses 299.

Yours, &c. N. R. S.

Mr. Urban, Oct. 23.

I AM an Antiquary who delight, *inter alia*, in the investigation of Old Houses, whether in the occupation of their proprietors, or, as is now chiefly the case, of farming tenants. Circumstances have recently occurred, which have enabled me to survey minutely two curiosities of the kind alluded to, viz. *Rock's Place*, and *Yatton Court*, both in the parish of Marcle, Herefordshire. Some account of these visits I beg to lay before you.

Rock's Place.—This is occupied by the proprietor, Mr. Rob. Woodward, the representative of a very antient family long seated here, which family made great sacrifices in the service of Charles I. The house stands on the side of the turnpike road from Ross to Ledbury. A lane diverges from it to the side of a barn, which is perforated like the gateway of an inn, in the centre. Through this entrance you pass into a small fold or farm-yard. Directly opposite is the house, a framework building with large casement windows. It is seated upon an earthen platform, with a walled outside, and paved and paled. In front is an old porch, which contains a kind of closet above it, open to the air on two sides, roofed with a pentice, and entered from the house by a small door. A gentleman with me observed, that Mr. Woodward's ancestors having been officers of the trained bands, the lady of the family used to survey the soldiers from this balcony, and the children from the terrace, while the men stood in the fold below. The account of the proprietor was, that it was used for smoking. Be this as it may, it is far from a common appendage to old porches, in its peculiar character of being open to the air, and ballustraded like the landing-place of a stair-case. Upon being ushered into an old oaken parlour, I found the following rarities: two very light and elegant cross bows, inlaid with mother

* A very neat view of Mr. Hunt [Prinn]'s seat embellishes Bigland's "Hist. of Gloucestershire."

† Mr. Dallaway, in Bigland's Gloucester, vol. I. p. 300.

of pearl, and terminating in an ivory button. They appear to have been of the smaller kind, which Grose says (Milit. Antiq. II. 288) "were bent with the hand by the means of a small steel lever, called the *goat's foot*, from its being forked on the side, that rested on the cross bow and the cord." Ladies used to shoot deer with them; and as these appear too light for military service, they were probably used on such occasions. Over the fire-place are two escutcheons of the Royal arms, said to have been presents of Charles II. to the family. Another singularity remains to be noticed. At one corner of the parlour, a staircase without a door ascended to a room above; and on the other side of the same angle was the entrance door. To conceal these, a wainscot frame projects into the room, like the entrance of a coffee-house, so that access was afforded to the staircase without entering the room; but the frame did not reach to the ceiling, so that the person ascending could be recognized from within. This was unquestionably intentional. It is a known plan in building farm-houses, that windows should look into the yard or fold; and it is also known, that in antient halls, there were interior windows, and sometimes balconies, by which the lords or masters could overlook the household at pleasure. Another singular circumstance was attached to this door. The father or grandfather of the present proprietor (I forget which) had strings fastened behind this door, on the room side, in the manner of a harp; and a gentleman in company informed me, that he remembers, when a boy, upon high days and holidays, old Mr. W. playing upon it, while one of his younger sons officiated in the kitchen, as house steward and cook-superintendant of the concomitant feast. This confirms what Mr. Douce says, that younger brothers were even servants of the eldest. (See his disquisition on Blue-coats, Illustrat. of Shaksp. 334.)—From the parlour we went to the kitchen. Here before the fire I had the pleasure of seeing two large steel-dogs, now rusty, headed with figures. They were in fashion and elegance very similar to those engraved by Mr. Gough (Sepulchr. Monum. Introd. vol. II. pl. xxviii. p. cclv). On one side of the large fire-place was a small cupboard, about twelve inches high and four broad. This was said to be the place where, for the sake of dryness, the powder and shot were kept. Possibly, however, it was originally intended for spoons and family plate in daily use. Upon the mantle-piece was a curious pair of old brass snuffers, with the box part of an oblong square, without a spike. They had of course no spring. Along the walls were some old muskets, the butts of the old cricket-bat fashion, and very heavy; but they were not of the oldest make of such fire-arms.—From the kitchen we went to an old bed-chamber. It contained the remnants of hangings of coarse canvas, stained blue with a lighter tint in a flower pattern, thus showing that paper originated in imitation. Below a kind of surbase, was a tissue of reeds or rushes. In this room was the wooden part perfect of a marine trumpet, a singular instrument, described by Hawkins, as a kind of very long triangle or pyramid, with a crooked neck at the end. The most remarkable thing was a little stud of ivory or bone, or other matter, which was fastened into the left foot of the bridge, under which a little square piece of glass was placed and fastened to the belly; so that when it was agitated by the different sounds of the stud, it commenced a tremor to the sounds of the chord, and by this means imitated the military trumpet. (Mus. IV. 121.)

Yatton Court. This is now an opulent farmer's residence. The object of curiosity is the parlour. It contains a large chimney-piece of carved oak. The pattern is formed of round arches and whimsical pillars in the Anglo-Italian style. There are figures of birds pecking up berries and worms, and also of females ruffed, boddiced, and the hair combed up over an artificial pad, so as to resemble the horned head-dress of the fifteenth century (See Strutt's Dresses, pl. cxix.); to which period these figures certainly do not appertain. The striking circumstance in them is, that they all hold one hand over the wrist of the other, a fashion in which women used to sit only a few years ago. The jambs consist of male figures, in coronets of crosses patée and fleurs de lis, finished below fancifully. But to me the unusual thing is, benches around the room; of which the only explanation I can give is, that the steward of the manor held his

court

court here, and that the seats were for the accommodation of the tenants.

Yours, F.A.S.

Mr. URBAN, Summerland-place, Exeter, Oct. 15.

BEING lately in a library where they were arranging your standard Magazine, now approaching its centenary of years, my constant estimation of its utility and value was, if possible, strengthened, by running over the numbers, and observing the multiplicity of useful and scientific records comprehended in so serviceable a work. Here philosophical and reflecting characters send down to posterity, reasoned facts, and rational hypothesis, forming, probably, a ground-work on which future theories may, in some measure, rest; or which may excite the studious and intelligent to turn their thoughts to highly interesting subjects, thus prepared for farther consideration.

The science of Magnetism, so intimately connected with the prosperity of a great commercial people, is now justly attracting general attention; and facts and experiments are accumulating fast, and promise, ere long, a certain, instead of a conjectural theory, or *rationale* of by much the most wonderful of all the sciences. During the years 1794, 1795, and 1796, I carried on, at Bencoolen or Sumatra, and at St. Helena, a continued series of observations of the *diurnal magnetic variation*, taken on a *laid off meridian*; and found the action of the needle so much disturbed by the thunder so prevalent at the former, that in papers in the Philosophical Transactions on the subject of these magnetic observations, I expressed my conviction of the *close affinity* between electricity and magnetism, a leading fact recently confirmed experimentally beyond any doubt. Galvanism, differing only in means of production, may be reckoned very nearly identified with electricity; but by what rules or laws, this subtile and generally-pervading magnetic fluid operates so variously and differently, in distant situations in both hemispheres, remains involved in the uncertainty of mere probability. In late French Scientific Transactions, plausible and ingenious theories of magnetic currents running from East to West, are applied to visible magnetic effects: but, there is at least as much reason to suppose that these currents act perpendicularly between the earth and atmosphere, because all iron railings, all masses of iron, and the iron tyres or rims of wheels, as stated in some of your former numbers, have invariably a North pole at the point resting on, or nearest to the earth, and a South pole above; such polarity changing instantly, on inverting them, excepting that some little time may be required for the change of polarity, where these objects have remained *long* in a perpendicular, or inclined attitude. Again, the French theory of magnetic currents from East to West, states their intensity to be greatest at or near the magnetic equator. Were this the case, effects would be adequate. Now, as the phenomenon of the *vibrating diurnal variation* must arise from magnetic currents combined with solar heat, it ought to be greater at Bencoolen and St. Helena, than in Britain, according to the French hypothesis; but such is by no means the fact; for I make the mean diurnal variation at St. Helena, to be only 3′ 55″; whereas in London the medium is about ten minutes. I suppose solar heat concerned, because there is a difference of near a third part between the diurnal variations of summer and winter. I state this case briefly to shew, that the doctrine, force, and direction of existing magnetic currents are not sufficiently established to afford, as yet, unexceptionable conclusions.

I communicated to the President of the Royal Society, 30th September, 1798, the result of a series of observations of the diurnal variation, taken at St. Helena during the preceding year; and from having, both at Bencoolen and St. Helena, remarked an increase and decrease in a *vertical movement of the needle*, I stated that there must be a *diurnal increase* and *decrease* in the *dip* of the needle, as well as in the horizontal movement. This was a new circumstance, proving that magnetic currents operate also perpendicularly or in lines, proceeding *in all directions* from a *cause*, or *moving power* in the *interior* of the earth.

I have, before me, Arago's account of the voyage of the Uranie and Physicienne French corvettes of discovery, where the present subject is adverted to as follows:

"Mr. John Macdonald published some years since, in the Philosophical Transactions, two series of observations on the daily variations of the magnetic needle, which

were

were made in 1794, 1795, and 1796, at Fort Marlborough in Sumatra, and at St. Helena. It does not appear, since that time, any of the navigators who have visited the equinoctical countries have paid any attention to this singular phenomenon. The observations of this kind, brought us by Captain Freycinet, will therefore be a valuable acquisition to science. Mr. Macdonald's labours led to two important results; the first (and which every Philosopher appears to have adopted) is, that the daily variations between the Tropics have a considerably less extent than in Europe; the second (to which less attention has been paid) is, that at the same hours at which, in our climate, the northern extremity of the needle moves towards the West, at Fort Marlborough and St. Helena, which are situated to the South of the equator, the movement is directly opposite, namely, to the East."

"At the Marianne and Sandwich Islands, situate in the northern hemisphere, the North point of the needle moves towards the West, the same as in Europe, from eight o'clock in the morning till one in the afternoon, although the absolute declination of the compass is there eastern. At the station of Timor, Rawack, and Port Jackson, situated to the South of the equator, the North point of the needle moved every morning in an opposite direction, or to the East; and we should remark, that at Timor, the needle declines towards the West, while at Rawick and Port Jackson, on the contrary, its deviation relatively to the meridian is East.* It is evident, therefore, that the observations made North of the line, agree with those of Europe; and that those of the southern hemisphere present, like those of Mr. Macdonald, a diametrically opposite movement."

"One fact which Captain Freycinet's voyage has put beyond all doubt, is, the small extent of diurnal variations between the Tropics. This might already be deduced from the observations of Mr. Macdonald: but as the needle which that gentleman made use of, was supported by a point, it might be matter of doubt whether a want of mobility was not partly the cause of the smallness of the results; to which we should add, that the magnetic power is sometimes distributed along the whole length of a steel needle, so as to render it almost insensible to daily variations."

The needle I made use of, was sent out for the express purpose to which I applied it, and as not less than 396 observations were taken at Bencoolen, the medium cannot but be sufficiently accurate in confirming the Report made to the French Academy. The observations made by Captain Freycinet, near the line, appear in many instances still less in quantum of diurnal variation, than I have recorded. If a magnetic needle be broken into parts, each will have a North and South pole; but while it remains whole, the relative polarity lies at the extremities, as experiment readily evinces; and therefore, the remark made on the *sensitive* needle I used, is in a great measure gratuitous.

In former papers sent to you, Mr. Urban, I supposed with the world in general, that the North and South poles of the earth, particularly in the attraction of North and South extremities of the magnetic needle, with the North-west and South-east magnetic poles: but from finding that the best ascertained variations made out by observations in the northern hemisphere, point *directly* to the North-west magnetic pole, it is evident that the North pole of the earth has no attraction or magnetic influence whatever, but must necessarily be considered as a mere point of astronomical and nautical reference.

The direct pointing of the needle to the North-west magnetic pole, during Captain Parry's enterprising voyage of discovery, furnishes a sufficient proof of this leading and very important fact. The discovery of this pole shows what *vast benefits* science and navigation may yet derive from this wonderful and brilliant addition to human knowledge; but it will remain comparatively useless, till it shall be ascertained whether it is *moveable* under a parallel of latitude, circularly or elliptically round the North pole, far within the earth, as the *increasing dip* up to the *nearest point* of its approximation, sufficiently indicates.

The obvious mode of effecting what alone can render a fine discovery of use and value to society, is equally simple, practicable, and devoid of danger; the site of this pole being safely come-at-able through the clear open sea of Lancaster's Sound, I have laid down as a theory of variation, that in the northern hemisphere, the *line of no variation* will be always found under a meridian *passing through the North-west pole.* This meridian in the East Indies passes a little to the West of Ceylon, where there is *no variation*, and this confirms the theory, as all places under this meridian will have no variation of the compass, the needle pointing *directly* to the North-west pole, which is *constantly moving eastward.*

ward. To apply this to London, the pole is slowly coming towards its meridian, occasioning a constant decreasing West variation. When the moving pole is between London and the North pole of the earth, the *line of no variation* will be under the meridian of London, where an East variation will commence, and continue till the moving pole has passed under 180 degrees; it being evident that a quadrant, or 90 of these degrees, will have an *increasing* East, and the other 90° a *decreasing* East variation. It is equally obvious, that while the pole moves under the third quadrant, there will be an *increasing* West variation, and a *decreasing* West, *as at present*, while the pole is moving under the fourth quadrant, towards the meridian of London. This *rationale* is applicable to every place in the northern hemisphere, in similar reference to its position relative to the *moving magnetic pole*, and the North pole of the earth.

No accurate calculation of a *period of revolution* can be made, till the exact time of passing under 180 deg. shall have been ascertained. The following may be an approximation to such time. The line of no variation passed over London in 1657, when an increasing West variation commenced. A decreasing West variation began in 1818. This gives a period of 161 years to a quadrant, and consequently, 644 years for a revolution of the pole*. Having premised this, I will briefly state the process for finding, *in time*, whether the pole actually moves, and under what description of orbit. The precise site of the pole can be found only on the ice, at its position, where the *line of no variation* there, must be *gradually* moved on, till the dipping-needle is found to stand *perpendicular*, or at 90 deg. The *exact* latitude and longitude of this point must be obtained. It is manifest, that if, after a few years, the needle will not stand perpendicular on this ascertained spot, the pole must have moved eastward to another line of no variation, on which it will be similarly found. Thus, this fine problem will be solved; and lead to scientific results of incalculable national value.

I am aware, that it will be objected here, that the solidity of the globe will at once destroy the supposition of a moving magnetic pole. In addition to former imperfect attempts to solve this difficulty, let me throw Philosophy to one side, and call in the assistance of what is better—Holy Writ. *Moses* represents the earth to have been a *fluid*; and said, God *moved on the face of the waters*. We find the expressions of *the earth standing out of the water*, or, *consisting of water*, *δι' ὑδατος συνεστωσα*; and, *in the midst of the water*. We are told that Jehovah *hath founded the earth upon the seas; and established it on the floods*. We have it, that *the earth was stretched out above the waters;* and *that the fountains of the deep were opened*†. We cannot dig to any depth, without *meeting with water*. The figure of an oblate spheroid given to the earth by its rotatory and orbicular motions, has arisen from its plastic nature, maugre the calculations of mean density.

It is not irrational to conclude, that the interior of the globe is occupied by water, or gas, through which moving magnetic powers may permeate; occasioning all the magnetic phenomena we observe, by means of a fluid proceeding in every direction from them, and so subtle and penetrating, as readily to pervade the external shell of the earth. The dip and action of the needle are a sufficient proof of the existence and operation of a fluid which seems to extend through all space.

Eminent Philosophers on the continent have lately asserted, that all solid bodies, and many of the metals, alkalies, and acids, are magnetic; and the power which communicates such properties lies deep within the earth, whose shell contains (as frequently met with) vast masses of a magnetic nature. The action of these on a needle may often disturb and distract the *direct power* of the moving case in the earth pointed to by the *dip;* and this may, in a great measure, account for the inequalities and irregularity observable in the increase and decrease of the variation.

It is on *terra firma* only, that we can depend on having accurate observations. I would earnestly recommend to some zealous person, to lay off a true meridian on the *line of no variation*

* Mr. Churchman supposed the North Magnetic Pole to revolve in 1096 years; and the South, in 2289 years.

† See St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, 4th chap. 9th verse.

tion in the Peninsula of India, noting carefully, three times a day, the diurnal variation. On such line, he will find commencing West variation.

Supposing the North-west pole to be under the meridian of 100 deg. West longitude, according to my theory the *line of no variation* in India will be under the meridian of 80 deg. East longitude. A meridian is laid off in the course of a day. If West variation is found on it, the observer must move East, always trying till he discovers the line of no variation. If he has East variation, he must move West to find this line. In the North-west Company's possessions, the line of no variation should be found by moving East or West, according to that situation. The continued observations taken on these lines, *several times a day*, (noting the degree of the thermometer and weather,) will prove of much ultimate benefit to one at least of the most important of the sciences, still in its infancy; and will shew at a distant future period, the time of a demi-revolution of the magnetic moving power. The taking of such essential observations ought, indeed, to be an act of ordered public duty.

John Macdonald.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Alcester, July 23.*

SUCH is the sensibility of some of our countrymen, and their habitual attachment to established customs, that it may be lamented, many characters, invested with liberal accomplishments, unalloyed with visionary theory, are not unfrequently deterred from associating themselves with sentiments and opinions which the benefits of experience have proved supportable, and affording their assistance in removing obstructions and abuses, through the hazard of being considered subservient to the influence of *Reform.* On the other hand, speculations of a contingent improvement, too many are disposed ardently to patronize; and when men, from theory, become addicted to opinions favourable to such intellectual views, the conduct of their adversaries seldom tends to moderate, generally to strengthen them.

So awakened as many of our Nobility and Representatives are, and frequent their displays of talent, in attempting to benefit the Constitution, meliorate systems, and to protect the Religion of the country, that, in proportion to the consideration given to the operation of many of our municipal and statute laws, is our regret encreased, that the use of the decisive influence, possessed by our expert legislators, is so much disregarded, in repealing or amending such of our penal statutes as experience, in the common direction of affairs, has proved inexpedient and ineffectual. "*A penal Law, not ordinarily put into execution,*" remarked a late distinguished statesman, "*seems to me to be a very absurd, and a very dangerous thing:*" and with no greater force can this observation be applicable, than to the Act 19th Geo. II. cap. 22, commonly denominated, *the Act to prevent profane swearing.*

Imagine not, Mr. Urban, for a single instant, that I am favourable to enterprizes of innovation, or about to recommend the free exercise of the sponge, to delete from our Statute-book the above-mentioned judicial resolution. No man more reveres its authority, is more alive to the beneficial example of its spirit, or laments more the frequent failure of its operation, than the present claimant of your attention. Nevertheless, his respect is not undivided. The Civil Law has not been negligent in her endeavour to check the progress of sinfulness in the instance alluded to, or rather to promote reformation in offenders; for as the former measure was intended as a defence of religion and morality, in a *public* point of view, so the 109th canon of the Church was designed to effect *private* amendment.

By the Act in question, Incumbents of parishes, or their representatives, and the Minister of any Chapel, are severally liable to a penalty of 5*l.* for every neglect in reading the before mentioned Act, upon the particular days in the year appointed. It is to this vexatious clause in the Statute, my few cursory remarks will be confined.

We had last year abundant evidence in the instance of the late Marriage Act, of the dissatisfaction and disgust manifested by religious assemblies, in occupying their time and attention, in reading a secular prescript, although of a spiritual nature. With equal aversion is the similar promulgation of the statute against profane swearing received; the congregation considering, that the sacred edifice is exclusively consecrated to give effect to the ordinances

nances of their Divine Master, and not jointly with those which the wisdom of man may have suggested, and which, even when most perfect, are of ambiguous and hazardous excellence. The improvement in Literature, in sanctioning such a practice, has been in some degree disregarded, and application had to a custom which has more immediate reference to particular periods in our history, when Englishmen regarded their Ecclesiastical governors as expounders of the institutes, when benefit of clergy was more frequently tolerated, and when our lay-ancestry were almost absolute strangers to parliamentary proceedings.

It may, in opposition to these objections, be urged, that informations against Ministers of the Gospel, for declining compliance with the direction in the Statute, are now seldom or never preferred; and, in fact, that the clause has for many years past been regarded as a dead letter. *Virtually*, I am aware that the clause may claim the appellation—not so *ostensibly*, as the accounts of convictions from time to time related in the newspapers sufficiently illustrate. As a measure inefficacious in checking the success of the vice, and supporting the sacred precepts of the awful Author of our existence, I regard it as vexatious, and in the highest degree oppressive to the minister, who may inoffensively, at the instance of an unworthy member of his flock, be subjected to the payment of a penalty, only through omitting to comply with a legal ceremony, "more honoured in the breach than in the observance."

In other points of view the clause may be considered as at variance with policy; but the limits usually assigned to your Correspondents' communications remind me of the impropriety of entering into them. S.

On Metropolitan Courts of Requests.—No. I.

THE general utility of Courts of Requests is so indisputable, that it would be a mere waste of time to assign any reasons in vindication of their establishment. The sums recoverable in these Courts are small, and therefore any considerable delay would occasion great injustice, as persons who might have debts of small amount due to them, would be induced to sacrifice their just claims rather than encounter a tedious method of recovering their demands; of course, too, the expence of proceedings ought not to be disproportionate to the debt sought to be recovered. Courts of Requests ought, therefore, to proceed with as much expedition as is consistent with justice, and with as little expense as will remunerate the officers employed.

But if it can be shewn that the Courts of Requests in the Metropolis at least either do not proceed with all commendable expedition, or hurry their proceedings in a manner inconsistent with justice, or that the fees taken by them are more than a sufficient remuneration to the clerks, bailiffs, &c. which they employ; that the districts assigned to some of these Courts are so extensive as to put it beyond the power of the Court to form a deliberate judgment upon each case submitted to their decision; that the persons who aid as Judges in some Courts of Requests, are, from the very constitution of such tribunal, liable to yield to their passions, prejudices, and interests: in fact that their previous habits of life and train of thought are such as to disqualify them, as impartial Judges,—that the means taken to enforce the payment of debts declared by these Courts to be just, are generally unsuccessful, and frequently operate as an encouragement to fraud; and if, too, it can be made manifest that Courts of Requests might be rendered more impartial, their proceedings more summary, their decisions more just, and their decrees more respected, without laying any additional burthen upon the public, while the fees might be diminished,—surely no one who lays claim to the title of a friend of justice will oppose the reform (not the sweeping destruction which the demagogues of the present day dignify with that title, in the same manner as they term licentiousness liberty, but a calm, just, and equitable reform) of these Courts.

No person who has fully considered the influence of these Courts upon the lower classes of the community, who has witnessed the distress, and heard the complaints occasioned by the delays and unnecessary expenses of Courts of Requests, will refuse his aid in obtaining an alteration of the present mode of recovering small debts, and thus preventing the attachment of the lower classes to the institutions

tutions

tutions of their country from being entirely destroyed, or at the least most grievously weakened."

In the succeeding letters upon this subject, it is the writer's intention to point out some of the most serious and prominent evils attending the constitution of the present Courts of Requests, and to suggest a remedy for those evils, by the establishing of Courts differently formed, and proceeding in a more direct and less expensive manner, composed of members not very liable to be influenced by partiality or prejudice; and it is his hope that those readers of the Gentleman's Magazine who have bestowed any consideration upon the subject, or who may possess any information relative to the Metropolitan Courts of Requests, will communicate their reflections or their information to Mr. Urban, whose known liberality leaves no room to doubt but that he will give their communications publicity, if they appear to him worthy of general notice. It being the practice of Courts of Requests to exclude from their sittings persons not interested in any of the proceedings, it is of course rather difficult to procure instances of partiality, prejudice, or want of due and cautious discrimination;—those persons, therefore, who will forward such instances, will thereby render some service to the cause of rational improvement, and render nugatory the efforts of the Courts of Requests to shield their proceedings from publicity and animadversion.

The various Courts of Requests in different parts of the kingdom being established by as many different Acts of Parliament, it would be a most tedious and unprofitable task to wade through the whole mass of legislation upon the subject. It cannot be expected that these Courts should entirely agree in their constitution, form of proceeding, amount of expence, or extent of powers and jurisdiction; but they all are in unison in the very ground-work of such Courts, the recurring to the principles of equity and natural law, to the neglect of the statute law; they are in fact not Courts of law, but of equity; and though in the Hundred of Ossulston, in the county of Middlesex, what is termed the County Court is in every essential requisite a mere Court of Requests, there can be nothing scarcely more dissimilar in their powers and practice, than a County Court and a Court of Requests—the one is an institution known and recognised by our ancestors, proceeding in the old constitutional method by a jury; the other is, comparatively speaking, of recent date, proceeding in almost every instance without a jury, deciding by the will of two or three persons, and, what is extremely important, deciding without appeal. If their judgment be founded in error, if they were deceived, nay, if it were obtained by fraud, in defiance of the best established principles of justice, the universally acknowledged dictates of equity, the injured party has no tribunal to which he may direct his appeal; he must comply with the decrees of a Court of Requests, even if he sustain the most palpable injustice; to that tribunal's dread decree he must bow, although he would be allowed an appeal from the highest Court of Equity in the kingdom. He may appeal from the judgment of a Chancellor gifted with every various power of mind, and every acquirement which qualify "man between his fellow men to arbitrate," of unimpeachable integrity, and of unquestioned ability; but he may not appeal from the judgment of a few common tradesmen, not selected for their ability or their integrity, of very little parts or discrimination, and whose previous habits have not prepared them to "exercise a Judge's holy power."

The Courts of Requests which exercise jurisdiction over the Metropolis and its immediate vicinity, are, 1st. the City Court, which takes cognizance of all debts under five pounds, due from persons vending or obtaining a livelihood either in the City or its liberties. 2d. The County Court for the Hundred of Ossulston, which decides upon debts not exceeding forty shillings, and whose powers extend to the Finsbury, Holborn, and Kensington divisions of the populous Hundred of Ossulston. 3d. The Tower Hamlets' Court, held by Commissioners, whose powers extend over the whole of that thickly peopled part of the Metropolis. 4th and 5th. Two Courts for the city and liberties of Westminster. 6th. The Borough Court, held for the town and borough of Southwark, and the Eastern half of the Hundred of Brixton, and which decides claims to the amount of five pounds. This Court, like

like all the former (with the exception of the Ossulston Court, where the County Clerk presides), is held by Commissioners. All these various Courts are too much occupied with business to be able, even if they were willing, to devote a sufficient portion of their time to the consideration of the cases brought before them for decision; and in some of them the fees charged are most exorbitant, frequently exceeding the debt in amount, and thereby deterring many persons from having recourse to their assistance in recovering their demands, because, if the debtor, as it often happens, chooses rather to enjoy a few days idleness in a gaol, than pay the debt which he justly owes, the costs fall upon the plaintiff, who thus has the mortification of not only losing his debt, but of losing even a larger sum expended in costs; neither does it unfrequently occur, that a person pays an unjust demand rather than contest the matter, with the chance of having to defray such enormous costs—costs which sometimes amount to double, nay, treble the amount of the debt itself.

A Barrister.

On Bridges of Suspension*.

THE art of building Bridges, or at least of forming some equivalent for a Bridge, must have been coeval with the earliest stages of civilization. At this day, the common mode of crossing rivers and ravines in the wilds of America, and the inland territory of Hindostan, is by means of ropes of various kinds, stretched from side to side, on which a roadway is generally formed for the traveller and his equipage.

During the late war, when the prices of timber and iron, of foreign production, had become extravagantly high, every means was resorted to for the introduction of iron of British manufacture into works of almost every description. Among these, its application to Bridges of cast-iron soon became conspicuous. The first bridge of this metal appears to have been erected in the year 1779, over the Severn, near the iron works of Colebrook Dale in Shropshire. It consisted of one massive arch of 100 feet Soon after this bold attempt, a number of cast-iron Bridges were erected in various parts of the United Kingdom; the most considerable of which, was that upon the river Weir at Sunderland, which measures 236 feet in the span; and more lately, we have the Bridge of Southwark over the Thames, the design of Mr. Rennie, the middle arch of which is no less than 240 feet in the span.

The earliest *Bridges of Suspension* of which we have an account, are those of China, said to be of great extent; Major Rennell also describes a Bridge of this kind over the Sampoo in Hindostan, of about 600 feet in length. But the first Chain-bridge in our own country, is believed to have been that of *Winch Bridge*, over the river Tees, forming a communication between the counties of Durham and York. (*See Plate II.*) This Bridge is noticed, and an elevation of it given in the *third* volume of Hutchinson's "Antiquities of Durham," printed at Carlisle in 1794. The following account is given by him at p. 279.

"The environs of the river (Tees) abound with the most picturesque and romantic scenes; beautiful falls of water; rocks and grotesque caverns. About two miles above Middleton, where the river falls in repeated cascades, a Bridge, suspended on iron-chains, is stretched from rock to rock, over a chasm near 60 feet deep, for the passage of travellers, but particularly of miners; the Bridge is 70 feet in length, and little more than two feet broad, with a hand-rail on one side, and planked in such a manner, that the traveller experiences all the tremulous motion of the chain, and sees himself suspended over a roaring gulph, on an agitated and restless gangway, to which few strangers dare trust themselves."

We regret that we have not been able to learn the precise date of the erection of this Bridge, but, from good authority, we have ascertained that it was erected about the year 1741.

It appears from a treatise on Bridges by Mr. Thomas Pope, architect, of New York, published in that city in the year 1811, that eight chain Bridges have been erected upon the catenarian principle, in different parts of *America*. It here deserves our particular notice, however, in any claim for priority of invention, with our transatlantic friends, that the Chain-bridge over the Tees was known in America, as Pope quotes Hutchinson's vol. III. and gives a description of Winch Bridge. It further appears from this work, that a patent was granted

* Abridged from a Description of Bridges of Suspension. By Robert Stevenson, Esq. F.R.S.E. Civil Engineer. Printed in the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal."

granted by the American government, for the erection of Bridges of Suspension, in the year 1808. Our American author also describes a Bridge of this construction, which seems to have been erected about the year 1809, over the river Merrimack, in the State of Massachusets, consisting of a catenarian arch of 244 feet span. The road-way of this Bridge is suspended between two abutments or towers of masonry, 37 feet in height, on which piers of carpentry are erected, which are 35 feet in height. Over these ten chains are suspended, each measuring 516 feet in length, their ends being sunk into deep pits on both sides of the river, where they are secured by large stones. The Bridge over the Merrimack has two carriage-ways, each of fifteen feet in breadth. It is also described as having three chains, which range along the sides, and four in the middle, or between the two road-ways. The whole expense of this American work is estimated to have been 20,000 dollars, and the bridge calculated to support or carry about 500 tons.

The *Straits of Menai*, which separate the island of Anglesea from Caernarvonshire, have long formed a troublesome obstruction upon the great road from London to Dublin by Holyhead, by which the troublesome ferry of Bangor might be avoided. Many plans for the execution of this undertaking have also been agitated, chiefly in cast-iron, including a range of estimate from about 128,000*l.* to 268,000*l.*; but that which is now acted upon, is a Bridge of Suspension upon the catenarian principle, the extent of which, between the piers or points of suspension, is to be 560 feet, the estimate for which is only about 70,000*l.* This, by many, has been considered a work of great uncertainty; but the Union-bridge, on this plan, has already been executed on the Tweed, to the extent of 361 feet, as will be shortly noticed.

Mr. Richard Lees, an extensive woollen-cloth manufacturer at *Galashiels*, in Scotland, whose works are situate on both sides of Gala-water, conceived the idea of forming a foot-bridge, of slender iron-wires, for the conveniency of communicating readily with the different parts of his works. This gangway, or bridge, was erected in the month of November 1816; its extent is 111 feet, and it cost about 40*l.* Though only of a very temporary, and even imperfect construction, yet being the first wire-bridge erected in Great Britain, it deserves our particular notice, as affording a useful practical example of the tenacity of iron so applied, and of its utility in many situations, and particularly in an inland country such as the vale of the Tweed, where the carriage of bulky materials, of every description, is extremely expensive.

In the first erected Bridge at *Dryburgh Abbey*, the suspending rods were made to radiate from their points of suspension on either side, towards the centre of the road-way, for as yet the catenarian principle had not been introduced upon the Tweed. The Bridge at Dryburgh is 260 feet in extent between the points of suspension, and is four feet in breadth. It was executed by Messrs. John and William Smith, builders and architects near Melrose, at the expense of the Earl of Buchan, as proprietor of the ferry, and has altogether cost his Lordship about 720*l.* This Bridge is constructed for foot passengers and *led horses*. It was originally begun on the 13th of April 1817, and was opened to the public on the 1st day of August following, having required little more than four months for its erection.

An occurrence took place, during the erection of Dryburgh Bridge, which deserves to be particularly noticed. It was observed, that the catenarian curve was not the same when the main-chains were simply suspended with their own weight, as when they came to be loaded with the road-way. At the extremity of the chains on each side, and in the centre of the bridge, the points of attachment remained stationary after the catenarian chains were loaded, but between the centre and either abutment, the road-way made two distinct curves, the versed side of which measured about seven inches. This defect was easily rectified, by shortening the suspending chains; but it serves to shew the liability of the catenarian curve to alter, when loaded in the direction of the horizontal plane of the connecting road-way. For the erection of a Bridge at Dryburgh, on a ferry of comparatively small importance, the public are under no small obligations to the Earl of Buchan; and the enterprise which marks the design and execution of it confers honour on the architects.

King's Meadows Wire-bridge, on the

the estate of Sir John Hay, Bart. is thrown across the Tweed, a little below Peebles. It is 110 feet in length, and four feet in breadth. This work was contracted for and executed by Messrs. Redpath and Brown of Edinburgh, in the summer of 1817, and cost about 160*l*. It may be described as consisting of two hollow tubes of cast-iron, which are erected on the opposite sides of the river, set four feet apart, into each of which a corresponding bar of malleable iron is fitted, and to these the suspending wires and bolts are respectively attached by screw bolts. The lower ends of the hollow tubes forming the piers are secured by a brander or grating of timber, laid under ground. The malleable iron bars, which are inserted into these hollow tubes, form the points of suspension, measure ten feet in height, and are two and a half inches square. The road-way is formed with frames of malleable iron, to which deal boards, measuring six inches in breadth, and one and a half inch in thickness, are fixed with screw-bolts. As a proof of the strength of this Bridge, when newly finished it was completely crowded with people, without sustaining any injury.

Thirlstane Wire-bridge was erected by the Hon. Captain Napier, over the Etterick, at Thirlstane-castle. A foot-bridge of rope-work had originally been thrown across here; but a Wire-bridge is now erected, and measures about 125 feet span.

The *Union Chain-bridge* runs across the river Tweed at Norham-ford, about five miles from Berwick. The work here was begun in the month of August 1819, and the Bridge was opened on the 26th July 1820, having required only a period of about twelve months for its erection; while a Stone-bridge must have been the work of about three years. This work was designed and executed by Captain Samuel Brown, of the Royal Navy, who has so successfully introduced the use of the chain-cable into the navy and mercantile marine. The road-way of this bold design is made of timber, on which iron cart-tracks are laid for the carriage-wheels. It is 18 feet in width, and is no less than 361 feet in length. The main beams or joisting measures 15 inches in depth, and 7 inches in thickness. The timber cleading or planks are 12 inches in breadth, and three inches in thickness. This great platform is suspended at the height of 27 feet above the surface of the summer water of the river. It is also made to rise about two feet in the centre, and is finished on each side with a cornice of 15 inches in depth, which adds to its ornament, and gives it an additional appearance of strength. The road-way is suspended from the catenarian or main-chains by circular rods of iron, which measure one inch in diameter.

It is not a little curious and interesting to trace the discovery and progress of improvements in the several departments of the arts and sciences, nor will it be considered foreign to our purpose, if we notice an instance or two of this kind. In the case of impelling boats by steam, for example, we know that this was first suggested and pointed out by Jonathan Hulls of England, about the year 1735, and was applied to practical and extensive use many years afterwards, in the United States of America. It has long been known, that Chain-bridges of great extent have been erected in the Chinese Empire; and we have seen, that, about the year 1741, a Bridge of this kind was constructed over the Tees, and has now formed a communication between the shires of Durham and York, for about 80 years. Here we have perhaps, again, been taught the more extensive application of this speedy and convenient method of crossing ravines and rivers, by the practice of our friends across the Atlantic.

To what extent this mode of Bridge building may be carried is very uncertain, and he who has the temerity to advance sceptical or circumscribed views on this subject, would do well to reflect upon the history of the Steam-engine. When the Marquis of Worcester first proposed, by the boiling of water, to produce an effective force, no one could have conceived the incalculable advantages which have since followed its improvement, by our illustrious countryman, the late James Watt. Every one must also see the effect progressively produced on the public opinion by the several propositions brought forward, and the Bridges already executed upon the catenarian principle. When, for example, we pass from the slender Wire-bridges on the Gala, the Etterick, and the

the Tweed, and consider the advancement of Chain-bridges from the Tees in 1741, to the Tweed in 1820, we look with confident expectation to the execution of the Bridge over the Menai Strait, both from the well-founded deductions of theory and practice.

The theorems on this subject, from the pen of Mr. Davies Gilbert (published in the London Quarterly Journal of Science, vol. X. p. 230), are equally satisfactory as they are elegant and simple; and although we may not be prepared, in practice, to go the lengths which theory would lead us, yet we have no hesitation in stating it as our opinion, that the practical extent to which Bridges of suspension may be carried on the catenarian principle, is by no means exhausted.

Yours, &c. ROBERT STEVENSON.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SUFFOLK.

(*Continued from p. 322.*)

"One day as I was sitting still
Upon the side of Dunwich hill,
And looking on the Ocean,
By chance I saw De Ruyter's fleet
With royal James's squadron meet;
In sooth it was a noble treat
To see that brave commotion.

"I cannot stay to name the names
Of all the ships that fought with James,
Their number or their tonnage,
But this I say, the noble host
Right gallantly did take his post,
And cover'd all the hollow coast
From Walderswyck to Dunwich."

"The Suffolk Garland."

HISTORY.

495. Cerdick, a warlike Saxon, landed at a place in Lothingland, afterwards called Cerdick Sand, and after routing the opposing Britons, and greatly harassing the Iceni with a very grievous war, sailed to the Western parts of Britain and founded the kingdom of Wessex.

654. Anna, King of East Anglia, and nephew of King Redwald, a prince distinguished for wisdom and valour, together with his son Firminus, were killed in a battle at Bullcamp, near Dunwich, while fighting against Penda, King of Mercia.

870. The Danes, under Inguar, marched to Thetford; after a great battle, the victory remaining undecided, Edmund, King of East Anglia, fled to Framlingham, and afterwards being affected at the sight of so many martyrs to Christianity, retired to Hoxne, where he yielded himself to Inguar's superior force, and was there martyred, because he would not renounce his faith in Christ, by the Danes binding him to a tree, and shooting him to death with arrows.

871. A great battle fought at Barnham between Edmund and the Danes.

991. The Danes pillaged the town of Ipswich, and broke down the ramparts.

993. Anlaf, the Danish King, again laid waste Ipswich.

1000. The Danes once more pillaged the town of Ipswich.

1010. Sweyn, King of Denmark, plundered and burnt Bury.—At Rushmere* Earl Ulfketel is said to have withstood the Danes, but sustained a signal defeat.

1016. The Danes sailed up the port of Orwell, when they had a design upon the kingdom of Mercia.

1132. Henry I. returning to England after his interview at Chartres with Pope Innocent III. was overtaken by a violent tempest. Considering it as a judgment of Providence for his sins, he, in the hour of danger, made a solemn vow to amend his life, in pursuance of which, as soon as he landed, he repaired to Bury to perform his devotions at the shrine of St. Edmund.

1153. Stephen besieged and took Ipswich.—Prince Eustace came to Bury, and demanded of the Abbot and Convent supplies of money and provisions to assist him in supporting his claims to the Throne. This request being refused, he plundered the granaries, burnt many farms and granges belonging

* Some suppose this battle to have occurred at a place called "Seven Hills," in the parish of Nacton.

Mo-

to the Monastery, and ordered military execution upon the country round Bury. The same year, on St. Laurence's day, he died at Bury.

1165. A great earthquake happened all over this county, and at Ely and Norfolk.

1173. The Earl of Leicester landed at Wadgate Haven, in Walton, with his Flemings, and was received by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, then Lord of the Manor and Castle of Walton.—Haughley Castle destroyed by him and his Flemings.—At Fornham St. Genevieve, Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of England, and Humphrey de Bohun, the King's Constable, beat the Earl of Leicester in a pitched battle, and killed 10,000 Flemings, whom he had brought over to his assistance, and took him, and his Countess prisoners.

1176. Henry II. caused all such castles as had been kept against him during the time of the above rebellion to be overthrown, among which were Walton and Ipswich.

1179. The Jews, it is said, murdered a boy of Bury, named Robert, in derision of Christ's crucifixion; for this offence, which they also committed in other parts of the kingdom, they were banished the realm.

1203. King John visited Bury.

1205. The Earls and Barons held an assembly at Bury in opposition to John.

1214. John, on his return from Poitou, met his Barons at Bury, and with the utmost solemnity confirmed the celebrated *Magna Charta*. The same year the whole town of Bury was destroyed by fire.

1215. Saher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, withdrew from the siege of Colchester, and retired with his army of foreigners to Bury.

1216. Lewis, son of Phillip II. of France, who was invited over by the rebellious Barons against Henry III. plundered Bury, and carried away with him into France the body of the Royal Saint and Martyr.

1217. Orford Castle yielded to the Barons and Lewis.

1267. Henry III. held a general assembly of his friends and supporters, properly equipped with horses and arms at Bury; and Octobonus, the legate, excommunicated the Insurgents, who had strongly posted themselves in the Isle of Ely, if they did not return to their allegiance.

1272. Henry III. held a Parliament at Bury, and here he was seized with the fatal disorder that shortly after terminated his life.

1289. Edward I. and his Queen Eleanor, visited Bury in the month of August.

1296. Edward I. held a Parliament at Bury for the purpose of demanding aid of the people and clergy.

1297. Edward I. kept his Christmas at Ipswich.

1326. Edw. II. celebrated his Christmas in Bury Abbey. His Queen Isabella being dissatisfied with the conduct of the King's favourites, obtained the assistance of the Prince Hainault, and landed with an armed force on the coast of Suffolk. She marched to Bury, and there continued some time refreshing her army, and collecting adherents.

1338. At a magnificent building called Old Hall, in Felixstow, Edw. III. slept, some time before he went on his enterprise into France.

1350. The King kept his Whitsuntide at Ipswich.

1359. The town of Orford sent 3 ships and 62 men to the siege of Calais.—Dunwich sent 6 ships and 100 men.—Ipswich sent 12 ships and 239 men.

1381. Soon after the insurrection of Wat Tyler, the Suffolk and Norfolk men, under the conduct of Jack Straw, committed excessive devastations. They proceeded in a body of about 50,000 to Cavendish, and plundered and burnt the house of Sir John Cavendish, the father of the person who dispatched Wat Tyler. They seized him and carried him to Bury, where his head was cut off, and placed on a pillory. They then plundered the Abbey, and carried off the jewels, &c.; but were, however, soon after defeated by Spencer, the martial Bp. of Norwich, at Barton Mills.

1383. Richard II. and his Queen visited Bury, and were entertained by the Abbey for 10 days, at the expence of 800 marcs.

1443. Henry VI. then only 12, visited Bury, and resided there a long time. The Corporation and the Abbot, &c. met him on Newmarket Heath; the cavalcade joined with his retinue extended a mile.

1446. Henry held a Parliament in St. Saviour's Hospital, Bury, and fortified the town

town against the Duke of Gloucester; but the good Duke Humphrey visiting it privately was arrested and imprisoned. According to Pitts, p. 638, this Mæcenas of his age was in 1447 smothered with bolsters.

1448. Another Parliament held at Bury.

1486. Hen. VII. made a progress through this County, and was entertained at Bury.

1526. The Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk met at Bury, and by their wisdom and moderation quelled an alarming insurrection that had arisen at Lavenham, Hadleigh, Sudbury, and places adjacent. Many of the insurgents were brought to Bury; where they appeared before these noblemen in their shirts, and halters round their necks, and received the Royal pardon.

1549. As soon as the reports of Ketts having formed a camp on Mousehold Heath near Norwich, was received in Suffolk, the common people having assembled in great numbers, made themselves masters of Lothingland, seized six pieces of cannon at Lowestoft, and brought them to an inclosure at the North end of Gorleston, intending to batter from thence the town of Yarmouth; but being frustrated by the inhabitants, a great many were taken prisoners.

1561. Elizabeth made a progress into Suffolk, and visited Ipswich, Helmingham, and Small Bridge, in Bures.

1578. Queen Elizabeth magnificently entertained in Suffolk; on her entering the County, she was received by 200 young gentlemen clad in white velvet; 300 in black; and 1500 attendants on horseback, under the High Sheriff. In her progress she visited Lawshall, Hawsted, Bury, Barrow, Euston, and Hengrave; and, in August of the following year, Ipswich.

1648. Ufford Church much destroyed and defaced, by order of the Parliamentarians.

1665. June 3, a naval engagement occurred off Lowestoft, between the English and Dutch, in which, after great loss, the English gained the victory. This was the severest blow the Dutchmen ever felt at sea; they had 18 ships taken and 14 sunk in the action, besides others blown or burnt up, and lost at least 6000 men, including 2300 taken prisoners. On the side of the English were killed and lost the Earls of Portland and Marlborough, Vice-Admiral Sampson, and Sir John Lawson, one ship of 46 guns, with most of her men killed, and 340 wounded.

1667. The Dutch landed 3000 men at the foot of Felixstow cliff, and marching to the fort after an hour's incessant fire with their small arms, they were put to flight by the discharge of two or three small guns in a little galliot among the shingles.

1672. Another engagement took place in Southwold Bay, between the combined fleets of France and England against the Dutch; but the French, instead of assisting, kept out of danger, and left the English to sustain the whole face of the enemy, which they did with great bravery. The Dutch were defeated, with the loss of three ships, one sunk, another burnt, a third taken, and a fourth entirely ruined. The loss on both sides pretty equal.

1782. Lowestoft and various parts of Suffolk were well fortified, on account of a threatened foreign invasion.

1784. John Adams, esq. the first Ambassador from America to England, landed at Lowestoft, Aug. 6. S. T.

(To be continued.)

OWEN'S ACCOUNT OF WALES IN 1602.

RADNORSHIRE.

Hundreds, 6.—*Castles*, 4.—*Parish Churches*, 52.—*Fairs in the year*, 12.
Chief Lordships, 4.—1, Melenith; 2, 3, both Elvels; 4 Stanage.
Market Towns, 3.—Preastane, Radnor, Knighton.
Forest and Great Woods, 3.—Knockles, Radnor, Bletvaugh.
Park, 1.—Stanage.
Chief Mountains, 2.—Wymple, Stymple.

Chief Rivers, 14.—Teme, Lugg, Somergill, Wye, Elaw, Edwy, Arro, Gwythill, Ithon, Dulais, Clowcdock, Kymaviow, Claerdy, Claerwen.
Monasteries, 2.—Manachdy, Cwmhir.
Priories—Frieries—Nunneries—None.

Generosi.	*Mansiones.*	*Uxores.*
Roger Vaughan.	Clirow.	Filia Monington de Sarnsell.
James Price.	Manachty.	Fil. Edward Crofts.
John Bradshaw.	Prestaene.	Fil. Wigmore de Lugton.
Thomas Lewis.	Harpton.	Fil. Price Meredith de Lambister.
Francis Cornwall.	Hanage.	Fil. John Bradshaw.
Clement Price.	Coed-wgan.	Fil. Morgan Powell Coch.
John Price.	Piliffi.	Soror R. Vaughan de Clirow.
Thomas Vychan.	Llowes.	Cibilla fil. H. Thomas ap Howell.
Bryan Crowther.	Knighton.	
Dad. Lloyd Meredith.	Garthfagi.	Eleanora, fil. Evan Lewis.

PATRIA.—*Soil.* Shire little, little good ground.—*People.* For the generality poor, tall, and personable; unruly, spotted with oppression. Idle life, and excess in gaming. Government and good order neglected. Much theft and little thrift.
Towns.—Prestane, a good town for the quality. The rest of the towns poor and decayed.
Radnorshire, long from Lambadarn Wineth to Glasbury, 21 miles. Broad, from Old Radnor to Rheidr Gwy, 15 miles.
Cormot Dougthwr; long, 8 miles. Broad, 4 miles.
Containeth square miles, 320.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Hundreds, 7.—*Castles*, 19.—*Parish Churches*, 144.—*Fairs in the Year*, 17.
Chief Lordships, 13.—Comit, Pembroke, Haverford-West, Kemes, Dungleddy, Narbeth, Coedtraeth, Castle-Martin, Wallwins Castle, Roch, Stackpole, Kilgarran, Llanfey.
Market Towns, 3.—Pembroke, Haverford-West, Tenby.
Forests and Great Woods, 6.—Narberth al's Arbeth, Coedtraeth al's Coedyr half, Killgarran, Kibihyth, Penkelly, Mynewer.
Woods answerable to the rest.—Piction Woods, Pentree Ivan Woods.
Parks, 2.—Llanffey, Williamston.
Ports and Havens, 5.—Tenby, Milford, Fishguard, Newport, Porthclevis.
Chief Mountains, 3.—Parceley, Preunivaur, Carneugby.
Chief Rivers, 8.—Cleddywen, Cleddyddy, Nevarn, Tâf, Teivy, Dyad, Syvynvey, Rich.
Bishops See, St. David's.—*Monastery*, St. Dogmil's.—*Priories*, Haverford West, Prill, Caldey, Muncton.—*Friery*, Haverford West.—*Cell of St. John's*, Sleabeck.—*College*, St. David's.—*Maudlens for Poor*, Pembroke, Haverford-West, Tenby.—Bridges, 94.

Generosi.	*Mansiones.*	*Uxores.*
Arthur Chichester, Miles Hiberniæ Præses.	St. Brides.	Letitia fil. Jac. Perrot, Miles.
John Phillips.	Picton.	Anna fil. John Perrot, Miles.
Jacobus Perrot, Miles.	Haroldstone.	Maria Ashfielde.
John Wogan, Miles.	Boulston.	Francisca Pollard.
Wm. Wogan, Miles.	Wiston.	Sibilla filia Hugonis Owen.
Fras. Meirick, Miles.	Muncton.	Ann Laugharn.
Geo. Barlow.	Slebeth.	Jana Philips Vernon.
Geo. Owen.	Henllyffs.	Elizabeth Philips.
Thomas Smith, Miles.		
Albanus Stephneth.	Prendergrast.	Maria Philips.
Owen Elliott.	Narberth.	Margaretta Phillips.
John Owen.	Orielton.	Dorothea Laugharn.
John Laugharn.	St. Brides.	Jenet fil. Hug. Owen.
Hugo Butler.	Johnstone.	Elizabeth Perrot.
Henry White.	Henllan.	Jane Fletcher.

The

Generosi.	*Mansiones.*	*Uxores.*
Thos. Lloyd.	Kylykeithed.	Margaret Adams.
Henry Adams.	Palderchwich.	Anne Wogan.
Thos. Price.	Richardstone.	Margaret Mercer.
William Warren.	Trewen.	Jane Bowen.
Ludovicus Ph'es.	Pentre Ivan.	Elizabeth Bowen.
Devereux Barreld.	Tenby.	
John Scourefielde.	Newmote.	Katherine Bowen.
Thomas Borven.	Trelloyn.	——— Croft. ——— Havard.
William Bradshaw.	St. Dogmels.	Elizabeth Totyll.
Nicholas Adams.	Pembroke.	Fil. Moregan Powell.
Thomas Jones.	Harmeston.	—— Wogan. Anna Wolcott.
Thos. Canon.	Haverford West.	
Morgan Voyle.	Haverford West.	Elizabeth Logham.
John Owen Ph'es.	Blaentocf.	Agneta Bowen.
William Walter.	Roch.	Jane Laugharn.
Owen Philips.	Moleston.	Priscilla Chester.
Alban Phillips.	Nash.	Janetta Nash.
Thomas Ph'es.	Martyltwy.	Gwen Huett.
Wm. Walter.	Haverford West.	Alicia Barrett. Alicia Middleton.
Richard Batman.	Ditto.	Anna Walter.
Johan Kynner.	Ditto.	Eliz. Walter.
John Lochor.	Tenby.	
Lewis Powell.	Pembroke.	Maria Price.
Steph. Barlo.	Arnoldshill.	Margaret Kettle.
Will. Barlow.	Creswell.	Eliz. Price.
Owen Johnes.	Treckoone.	Katherine Owen.
David Hugh.	Kylygelanen.	—— Wogan.
Jacobus Bowen.	Kyngwan.	f. Griff. Kickley.
Thomas Revell.	Forresta Killgan.	
Wm. Vaughan.	Killegeran.	Jane fil. Humph. Hughes.
Wm. Davids.	Haverford West.	Eliz. fil. Geo. Owen.

PATRIA.—*Soil.* The shire little good land, meanly inhabited. Champion, and not enclosed.—*People.* For manners, the worst in Wales, most of them seamen and mariners; quiet for government; little theft or other oppressions.

Towns.—Pembroke, very ruinous, and much decayed, yet good for such houses as are standing. Haverford West, a little town lying by the sea; good for the quantity. Civil and well governed. The rest of the towns poor and decayed.

Pembrokeshire, long from Penkerness Clethe, near to St. Govins Point, $26\frac{4}{5}$ miles. Broad, from Egremont to St. David's being a sharp angle, $17\frac{1}{3}$ miles. Containeth square miles, 331.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Hundreds, 6.—*Castles,* 9.—*Parish Churches,* 88.—*Fairs in the year,* 39.

Chief Lordships, 6.—Kidwelly, Llanstephan, Talacharne, Llanymddyffri, Emlyn and Llandyverour.

Market Towns, 7.—Carmarthen, Llanymddyffri, Llandiliovaur, Llangadock, Llanelli, Kidwelli, Tallacharn.

Forests, Chases, and great Woods, 2.—Carddyth, Parkryn.

Parks, 3.—Laugharn, Albemarles, Glanbran.

Ports and Havens, 3.—Carmarthen, Kidwelly, Laugharn.

Chief Mountains and Hills, 1.—Mynidddddy.

Chief Rivers, Towcy, Teivy, Cowrth, Gwendrachth, Gwily, Conyn, Carthkeni, Bran, 2 Sawthy, Marles, Rich, Llydey.

Monasteries, 2.—*Priory,* Caermarthen.—*Priory,* Carmarthen.—*Nunneries,* 0.

Generosi.	*Mansiones.*	*Uxores.*
Thomas Jones, Miles.	Albemarles. Newcastle.	Fil. et hær. Roland Preston.
John Vaughan, Miles.	Golden Grove.	Fil. Gelly Meirick, Militis.
Walterus Rees, Miles.	Newton.	Fil. Edwd. Mansell, Militis.

Thoma.

Generosi.	*Mansiones.*	*Uxores.*
Thomas Williams.	Ystradfyn.	Fil. Jo. Price, Militis.*
Francis Mansell.	Muddlescome.	F. et Hæres Henry Moregan. Dorothea fil. Albani Stepneth.
Roland Gwinn.	Llanbran.	F. Hoeli Jo. ap Howell.
James Rhydderck.	Nanterhybog.	F. Thomas John Phillips. Bridget Birtte.
Willm. Gwinn.	Kinghordy.	Fil. Johannis Stedman.
David Lloyd, ap Griffith.	Llanllawthog.	Fil. Christ. Turbill.
Willm. Williams.	Tallycrwth.	Fil. Griff. White.
John Moregan Wolfe.	Whiteland.	Susan Vaughan.
Henry Moregan.	Llandillo.	
Henry Drull.	Aberkyfor.	
Fras. Lloyd.	Glynn.	Fil. —— Garland.
William David.	Bettws.	
Thomas Powell.	Llansawell.	
William Powell.	Trymsaran.	
David Lloyd.	Forest Glyncothy.	J[illegible] fil. Hug. Owen, Milit.
Walter Vaughan, Miles.	Pentre.	
Carolus Vaughan.	Cwmgwilli.	Fil. et Hær. Rich. Jones.
David Lloyd John.		
Fras. Jones.	Llanbyther.	Fil. Rice Lloyd.
Geo. Herbert.	Castle Bigin.	Fil. et cohæres Thos. Gaelum.
Merick ab Owen.	Llechdynni.	Fil. Jo. Wogan.
Philip Bowen.	Brynnygroes.	fil. Dav. Lloyd ap Robert.
Riscusap Rhydderck.	Tallacharn.	Dorothea Laugharn.
Richard Ph'es.	Lanvehangel. Abergowen.	f. —— Adams.
Wm. Moregan.	Greencastle.	Maud f. et Hær —— Reede.
Thomas Phillips.	Langymaur.	Katherine Laugharn.
Thomas Phillips.	Killsaint.	
Thomas ap Eynon.	Llangunin.	Fil. Moregan Phillips.

Soil, a great shire; much good land.—*People*, tall and personable; many recusants lately sprung up. Theft much nourished; often brawls and other disorders.

Towns.—Carmarthen, largest town in Wales; fair and good in state, yet many unruly and quarrelous people there; the rest of the towns poor.

Carmarthenshirè, long from Trawsnant to Marras, 34½ miles. Broad, from Llanelly to Llanllony, 21 miles.

Containeth square miles, 704.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 3.

IT affords great satisfaction to all those who love the peace of the Church, to meet with instances in which Tithes and Easter Offerings are commuted at an amount equally satisfactory to the Vicar as to his Flock;—but while these arrangements are considered by the *present* incumbent and his parishioners, the plan may probably proceed from year to year without interruption, though it cannot be binding permanently, as being not within the legal institutions of the kingdom, and may therefore be disturbed by the disagreement of any new comer to the parish, or new incumbent. It is not without some question, whether even the power of Parliament can bind posterity to an amount which, from the very fluctuating nature of all property and of cultivation, in no less degree than all other species of property, may become very inconsistent either way, and therefore difficult to be levied.—In the case of St. Andrew, Holborn, an Act of this nature has been happily obtained, which put to silence the discordance of a great part of that extensive parish, and time will yet show the wisdom of that measure obtained *è consensu*. The small sum which in antient times was deemed sufficient for an Easter Offering, has become at this period not only too trifling, but too disgraceful to be offered, and rather hostile than friendly to the Church, as well as to the incumbent; and sometimes the collection of it, which has in some instances been personally made, has

has subjected the Ministers to low insult. In all these views, a commutation meeting nearly the amount, more or less, of the usual collection, seems to be very desirable, if it can be effected by such a power as shall render it binding and conclusive between both parties.

Mr. Fountain Wilson's offer of half the amount of the commutation in the parish of Leeds, was munificent, but it remains to be explicitly understood how far this is meant to operate for succeeding years; because, in general the injury would be great on both sides, unless a satisfactory amount could be permanently fixed;—for a Clergyman's income depends upon the fruits of his cure, and as he has in many cases no other means for subsistence, he might suffer with his family many hardships, if a future year should fall far below the present in the amount of these returns. There is not a subject of more delicacy than the just criterion of remunerating the Clergy for their spiritual care; it is expected that their whole lives should be devoted daily to this general object, and therefore the utmost which their people can amass for their subsistence and comfort, seems to be but as a filial return to their parental exertions;—in some instances, these interchanges of duty may be neglected or misconstrued, but in general they are founded upon wisdom and foresight.

The difference of a series of ages, which have elapsed since their establishment, affords grounds for a patient and liberal consideration of any diversion from the ancient rule; and at no time in our ecclesiastical history has a period so proper as the present been offered for the careful examination of this important subject; for it is found almost invariably that Tithes either in kind or even by modus, is the most proper method of remunerating the Pastors of the people; indeed the latter method has many advantages over the former, as more easily arranged, without the dangers of parochial dissention, and unfruitful litigation.

I cannot conclude these remarks without suggesting, through this useful Journal, to the public in general, that it would be rendering a most acceptable public service, if the conductors of all similar plans for the abolition of Tithes, and converting them into pecuniary commutations, and indemnifying the Parson against any future methods of rendering lands tithe-free, without first agreeing with him upon a commutation, were made public; which would be the means of circulating the various measures adopted in different parishes, and so rendering it more easy to follow the example; and the statement of any peculiar claim may be of great service in calculating by analogy in all cases of some similarity. It does not appear to me necessary to take into this arrangement any commutation to lay impropriators, because the legal enforcements of their rights is a matter which is in no degree connected with that delicacy which belongs to the Clergy, whose claims should always be protected until they are guilty of any infraction of their mutual obligation to their flock.

Indeed this subject appears to me of so much importance to the nation in general, that it would be of great advantage if the Crown would issue a Commission of Inquiry into the amount of Tithes of every parish, and the means by which a Commutation, certain in its annual amount, could be secured for the Minister; and that in the returns it should be stated what, if any, were the difficulties, by claims on estates or otherwise, that could constitute objections to a general law for such an alteration.—Having regard at the same time to the fluctuations in the quantity or profits of all the titheable articles, the changes of seasons, &c. During the interval of such an enquiry, if it were referred to competent men, and they might be allowed from three to five years to make their returns, the plans now proposed of voluntary Commutations might be tried; and there can be little doubt that they would afford to Parliament very important evidence of what such districts could by consent effect; and although many of the Clergy may prefer sending their Tithe in kind to market themselves, yet when the trouble and expence, and agitation, of taking it from the field, stacking it, and taking the result of the carriage duty and sale, are all ascertained, the net produce will probably not yield so much as a fair Commutation from the farmers and landowners, who would pay something more for not being subject to setting out, and adjistments and disputes.

But after all, incumbents will no doubt

doubt be legally advised, amongst other points, on that very important head, of relinquishing their present landed or *real security*, as it is called by lawyers, for another that will be *personal*. Lands will always be productive of some crop,—even waste lands contribute to the growth of titheable articles of the farm; but when this solid security is relinquished, and the lands for ever discharged therefrom, the incumbent must look only to the parishioner in person;—and against those ill-disposed to pay, and others unable to pay, he may find it necessary to institute legal remedies, to incur costs, to secure witnesses, and in some instances close his proceedings by an invidious detention of his neighbour's person in prison, until discharged under an Act of Insolvency, paying a dividend of sixpence or less in the pound.

However speculative or remote this result may be in an opulent parish, yet it is not so unlikely as never to occur, or never to be anticipated and guarded against; and probably if the measure suggested should ever be brought into Parliament, the wisdom of the Legislature will no doubt suggest a better security, as an equivalent for enfranchising the land from Tithe.

By the Statutes of 1 and 13 Eliz. it is (says Gibson, 675, 6) agreed on all hands, that no real compositions, any more than alienations, can be made; since all grants are thereby expressly restrained, and made void, which are not according to the tenor of those Statutes. The lands must be discharged in consideration of the modus or composition, and this debars the Vicar from his *real* remedy. The power of the Parson to discharge the lands by deed, seems to have been recognised in the case of loss of the instrument, where it was heretofore adjudged favourably to the Church, that this being a privilege in *non decimando*, it would be lost by the loss of the deed (2 P. Wil. 573). The difficulties which have since occurred in the multiplied cases of Tithes, have brought forth a decision, and that wisely, that no modus can be established at this day, *but by statute*: even a decree can only bind the parties concerned, because no man's property can be affected but by the law of the land; and the composition must be certain; otherwise it is void. Thus a prescription to pay a penny for every acre of arable land is void, for its uncertainty. (2 P. Wil. 572. Ibid. 462.—Salk. 657.)

I have stated these references, in order to lead to an application of them to the principle of action now proposed, and to see how far it will not affect the established law and custom of the country; and to propose the due consideration to the power of an Act of Parliament in every case to conclude all parties, all disabilities of coverture, dower, infancy, corporate rights, and lay impropriations. A.H.

Mr. Urban, *Norwich, Nov.* 6.

YOUR Correspondent J. A. (p. 39) has been most unfortunately misinformed upon the subject of County Court practice.

It is not the fact in the Norfolk, and I believe every other County Court, that a man may be sued for a hundred pounds in sums of forty shillings; but on the contrary, it is illegal to reduce a debt below its actual amount, for the purpose of bringing it within the jurisdiction of such a Court.

It is equally untrue that the plaintiff can recover a debt by swearing it to be due to him from the defendant, both plaintiff and defendant being in point of fact placed in precisely the same situation in the County as in all other Courts of Law; and therefore both, under any and every circumstance, are incapable of giving evidence at all.

Too many abuses most unquestionably exist in the practice of County Courts, to render it necessary to adduce charges not founded in fact, to shew that it is altogether a wart on the fair face of our Jurisprudence, and one which requires the application (by a delicate and judicious hand) of the eradicating caustic. I do not mean by the last expression to hazard an opinion, that there ought to be no inferior Courts for the recovery of small debts; I think the reverse; but would not the evils attending the present mode of conducting them be in a great measure obviated, by increasing the amount capable of being recovered there? and by permitting attachments or executions to issue from them for debt as well as costs, instead of the present system, which permits the defendant to be attached for costs only, which he may be every month, and which he is sometimes sufficiently obstinate

stinate to permit, rather than pay the debt: the former would induce respectable men to practise in them, and the latter would give the creditor just hopes of recovering his debts, because his debtor knowing there were no means of evading an execution, would feel more inclined to come to terms, and that too perhaps in an early stage of the proceedings. G. T.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 7.

Upon turning over the leaves of your last two volumes this morning, a few observations occurred to me, which I subjoin for insertion.

The Druid in London.

Vol. xcii. Part ii.

P. 482. The custom of nailing horseshoes on the masts of ships, lintels or thresholds of doors, &c. is very antient, and originated in a superstitious belief that no witch can injure the inmates of a house or vessel so protected. Aubrey, in his Miscellanies, says, "It is a thing very common to nail horseshoes on the thresholds of doors, which is to hinder the power of witches that enter into the house. Most houses of the West end of London have the horse-shoe on the threshold. *It should be a horse-shoe that one finds.*" Again, in Gay's fable of the "Old Woman and her Cats," the supposed witch says:

"Straws laid across my pace retard;
The horse-shoes nail'd each threshold guard."

Country wenches, when they experience any peculiar difficulty in making butter, will sometimes drop into the churn a horse-shoe heated, believing the cream to be spell-bound, and that this operation will destroy the charm. I have read in Glanville, or some such work, of this experiment being once tried by a weary churner, when immediately an old hag, a reputed witch, who lived close by, shrieked violently, and exclaimed that she was scorched. Upon examining her body, the mark of a horse-shoe was found distinctly branded on her flesh!!! Passing under the arcade of the Royal Exchange a day or two since, I observed a horse-shoe nailed to one of the benches belonging to the ticket-porters, so that the superstition it seems is not yet extinct even in London.

P. 506. R. C. enquires, "Have we the adjective Willy? and if we have, what does it mean?" The following passage from Chaucer's "Complaint of the Blacke Knight" will show that we *have* such a word, though I never met with it elsewhere. It occurs in the invocation to Venus:

"Ah! fairest lady, *willy fonde at al,*
Comfort to careful Goddis immortal,
Be helping now, and do thy diligence."

In the Glossary affixed to Urry's Chaucer, *willy* is said to mean, "willing;" and *willy fonde at al,* "favourable on all occasions."

P. 513. The rhapsody on Byron's poems in the "New Monthly," richly merits the chastisement here inflicted on it. Your Correspondent, however, has overlooked one flagrant instance of absurdity. The raving writer, amongst the passages which he says he "almost shudders to trace," includes a very innocent one in Harold's Song to Donna Inez, viz.

"It is that settled, ceaseless gloom,
The *fabled* Hebrew wanderer bore."

Every man but him whose faculties are clouded by prejudice, or "bemus'd by beer," must perceive that this is simply an allusion to the *Wandering Jew;* but the "New Monthly" Critic evidently imagines, that by the "fabled Hebrew," our Saviour is intended!!! Lord Byron's offences against good taste and morality are sufficiently numerous without thus swelling the list by imaginary blasphemies.

P. 524. An objection is urged against laying the emphasis on the first syllable of *record,* but it has been practised by some of our best writers. Take an instance:

"Many a crime deem'd innocent on earth,
Is register'd in Heav'n, and there, no doubt,
Have each their *record,* with a curse annex'd."—*Cowper's Task.*

I would distinguish the noun from the verb, by accentuating the former on the first syllable, and the latter on the last; and the same with *perfume, object, exile, confine, &c.*

Vol. xciii. Part i.

P. 29. D. says, a note in Bell's Shakspeare asserts, that the use of oaths and indecencies on the Stage is legally justifiable. He must, I suspect, have strangely misconceived the sense of the passage; but the idea, at all events, is most erroneous, as the following quotation from an unrepealed Act

Act of the 3d James I. cap. 21, will suffice to show:

"It is enacted, that if, at any time or times, any person or persons, do or shall, in any Stage-Play, Interlude, Shew, May-Game, or Pageant, jestingly or prophanely, speak or use the holy name of God, or of Jesus Christ, or of the Holy Ghost, or of the Trinity, which are not to be spoken but with fear and reverence, *he or they shall forfeit for every such offence Ten Pounds.* One moiety thereof to go to the King's Majesty, and the other half to him that shall sue for the same."

About the year 1701, when Jeremy Collier's book had drawn people's attention to the abuses of the Stage, several performers being indicted under this act, Betterton, and the fascinating Bracegirdle, were fined. The Plays in which the offensive passages occurred, (as I gather from "A Representation of the Immorality and Impiety of the English Stage," 3d edit. 1704) were Vanbrugh's "Provoked Wife," Crowne's "Sir Courtly Nice," and Browne's "Humour of the Age."

P. 424. O. says, "When the *two* Emperors and the King of Prussia visited Oxford," &c. As 'tis certain that posterity will constantly refer to the "Gent's. Mag." for information upon the events of *this* century, as *we* now do respecting those of the *last*, it may be as well to remark that *one* Emperor only visited England in 1814, the period alluded to, viz. the Emperor of Russia.

P. 482. I refer "R. C. H." who seeks for aid in translating Saxon, to the Rev. J. Ingram's edition of the "Saxon Chronicle," lately published, in which he will find a brief grammar of that language, and also a notification that there is in the press a more comprehensive work on the subject, by the Rev. J. Bosworth, of Little Horwood, Bucks. (*Vide Preface*, p. xxxii.)

P. 488. I fear the writer who inquires for some farther particulars of Old Downes, the Prompter, is not likely to have his wishes gratified very satisfactorily. Nothing is known of Downes, beyond what can be gathered from his own book, and that information is very scanty. He was Book-keeper and Prompter to the Duke's Company, from 1662 till Oct. 1706. Book-keeper, in the old sense of the word, means, not one who keeps accounts, but he who has the care of the MS. pieces, and the writing out the different parts for the performers. Thus in the "Spanish Tragedy," by "sporting Kyd," when a play is to be introduced, (as in "Hamlet,") one of the characters says to another,

"Here, brother, you shall be the *book-keeper:*
This is the argument of that they shew."

Downes says of himself, "He writing out all the parts in each play, and attending every morning at the Actors' rehearsals, and their performances in *afternoons*, emboldens him to affirm that he is not very erroneous in his relation." His connection with the Theatre for nearly half a century, of course made him intimately acquainted with its affairs; and though his book is written in the vilest style imaginable, it contains a fund of information upon dramatic affairs, which can no where else be met with, particularly some interesting notices of Lee and Otway. Downes himself, it appears, once made an essay as an actor. After mentioning the unfortunate histrionic attempts of the writers just noticed, he says, "I must not forget myself being listed for an actor in Sir W. Davenant's Company, in Lincoln's-inn-Fields. The very first day of opening the house there, with the 'Siege of Rhodes,' being to act *Haly*, the King, the Duke of York, and all the Nobility being in the house, and this the first time the King was in a private Theatre, the sight of that august presence spoiled me for an actor too. But, being in the company of two such eminent Poets, as they proved afterwards, made my disgrace so much the less."

Poor Downes's want of nerve must have been truly lamentable, for in the first part of the Play, with which the House opened, *Haly* has but this magnificent couplet to deliver,

"Our foes appear! th' assault will straight begin!
They sally out, where we must enter in!"

I recollect meeting with a letter from Downes in one of Steele's periodical works, the "Tatler," I think. His book, forty years ago, had become so scarce, that a copy, at the sale of Henderson's library, produced 25*s*. It was reprinted, in 1789, by Waldron, the prompter, with notes by Davies, and some additional matter of his own, of little value, and not very "germain

to

to the matter." Amongst the things which one would little expect to meet with in such a situation, are two poems "On His Majesty's Happy Recovery!"

Mr. Urban, *Wolverhampton, Nov. 1.*

AT a sale of antiquated and decayed furniture, in May, 1822, at the Old Mansion House, Moseley, the ancient seat of the Whitgreaves (celebrated in history for the concealment of Charles the Second after the battle of Worcester), was an old picture, size of the canvas 6 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 7 in. which being freed from the dust of ages, is found to be a fine portrait of a Lady, apparently from twenty to twenty-five years of age, tall and handsome, her auburn hair is twined from the face on each side, and from the forehead over a cushion on the head, which is ornamented with wreaths of pearls, feathers, &c. a ruff round the neck of deep rich point lace, a small gold seal suspended as a locket by silk cord, and hung round the neck.

The robe is of black velvet, with white diagonal stripes, embroidered in front and round the bottom. A green scarf round the left arm, richly embroidered, ruff of point lace at the wrists, and bracelets with five rows of pearls and emeralds. The waist long and taper, and a broad stomacher covered with profusion of pearls and emeralds continued round the bosom to the shoulders, ending with large rosettes of pearls.

The petticoat of white satin, beautifully embroidered, representing the Tower of London, and three great rivers of England, illuminated with rays of golden light. Dolphins are sporting in various directions in the water, the bottom trimmed with a deep gold fringe. The shoes a fan colour, almost covered with gold spangled net work.

This beautiful and interesting figure has her right hand on a book, which rests on a high chair covered with scarlet leather, and fringed with gold. The cover of the book is turned back to shew the title-page, of which the Painter appears to have made a *fac simile*. The Book is a translation of Cæsar's Commentaries, by Clement Edmundes, the fingers cover the greater part of the letters at the top of the title-page, which are consequently omitted. S.

The fingers of the left hand rest lightly on the hoop; on the fourth finger is an ornamental ring *below the joint*, held on by silk cord, tied round the wrist; on the little finger of the right hand is another ring fastened in the same manner. The back ground ornamented with crimson drapery, edged with gold.

This curious Picture was purchased by Mr. John Lewis, Wolverhampton, for a few shillings only, and has since been sold for more than forty pounds.

The late Thos. H. F. Whitgreave, esq. who died January 1816, was a gentleman of the true Old School, and lived in his old mansion at Moseley, as his father and fore-fathers had done before him. But the house is now occupied by two servants only; a reputable Roman Catholic Priest occasionally officiating in the Chapel within it. There is a good Engraving of this Old House in Stebbing Shaw's "History of Staffordshire." During the time of the late Mr. W. in the dining parlour, were many family portraits, and also one of King Charles II. who was concealed here, by his, Mr. W.'s great grandfather, after the fatal battle of Worcester, September 1651, and whose "secret place," in the closet of a lodging room, a part of the floor of which takes up, I have been in. The King must have been, from his stature, much cramped in it, "but they durst not, (says the Old Pamphlet of Boscobel) "adventure to put him into any bed, in an open chamber." The picture above described was in a black frame, and usually hung *behind a bed* in one of the lodging rooms.

On an old press which stood in one of the lodging rooms, is carved the date 1575, and on the top of it these words: "*Slepe not without repentance.*"

Mr. Urban, *Salisbury, Nov. 10.*

A SPLENDID specimen of monumental art, executed by the inimitable Chantrey, has been lately erected in this Cathedral, to the memory of that eminent and estimable Nobleman, the late Earl of Malmesbury. To the Honourable Miss Robinson, the affectionate sister of the departed, is the honour due of having raised this memento of integrity, this "labour of love," and to her ought the "City's eye" to be directed in gratitude for this simple and exquisite addition to its former glories.

There

There is, however, one "blot" to the otherwise "fair" appearance of the ornament, which as it is of easy remedy, or removal, I take the liberty through the general medium of your pages to mention, in the earnest hope that it may attract the attention of those most interested in its perfection, and convince them of its propriety. The monument is formed not of a group, but of a single whole-length, reclining figure of the deceased nobleman, and the only "appliances" are his peer's cap, a scroll, and a book—I conclude the sacred volume, which he appears with an air of resignation and holy and firm hope to be studying. The figure comes out boldly and impressively, if I may so term it, from the plain unornamented back ground, and from its very simplicity creates an awe and reverence which more complicated monumental specimens fail to induce. What I, however, complain of is, that the monument is placed in a framework of carved wood, cut in a pretty ornamented style enough, but entirely unbecoming the style and grandeur it incloses. For a finish, or frame to a picture, it might be well enough, but to a memorial of departed greatness, of the character I am describing, it is any thing but consistent, and distracts rather than rivets attention. A plain boundary or rib of slab is all, as I conceive, requisite to part the monument from the wall against which it rests. At all events I am far from being singular in thinking that fretwork of carpentry or moulding is exceedingly inappropriate. I inclose you the inscription, which is "concise and elegant." Yours, &c. EVAN.

"Sacred to the Memory of James, first Earl of Malmesbury, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Southampton, born April 9th, O.S. 1746, died November 21st, 1820, aged 74 years. Educated under the care and guidance of a father eminently qualified to instruct by precept, and stimulate by example, he devoted himself at an early period of his life to the service of his country. In the year 1768 he was employed as Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Madrid, and at the very commencement of his career displayed, in an important and delicate negociation respecting the Falkland Islands, those characteristic talents, by which he has been so eminently distinguished. He was afterwards successively appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburgh, and having been nominated to the same situation in Holland, he contributed in 1786, by the firmness and energy of his conduct, to preserve the established Government under the Stadtholder, from the overthrow with which it was threatened by a revolutionary faction. In 1787 he was accredited Ambassador to the Hague; and in September following he was created Baron of Malmesbury, of Malmesbury in Wiltshire. He was selected in 1796, and 1797, to conduct two separate and arduous negociations with the Government of France for the restoration of Peace. In 1800 he was raised to the dignity of an Earl. The acts of his public life were marked by penetration, judgment, temper, and decision; and the honours which he hi transmitted to his posterity are the gratifying records of his Sovereign's approbation. His many private virtues will long live in the recollection of his family and friends; and in the testimony of the regard and veneration with which his memory is cherished, this Monument is erected in his native city by his most affectionate Sister, the Honourable Katharine Gertrude Robinson."

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

IN vol. XCII. ii. p. 232, a Correspondent mentioned Queen Elizabeth's Injunction in Ecclesiastical affairs as being little known. I send you a copy of a letter which relates to them, as perhaps not many persons know what a poor Clergyman had to do who was desirous to take a wife.

"After my very herty commendac'ons, the berer herof, beyng the minister of the p'ish where I dwell, beyng in wante of a wife, is very desyrous to marry a mayd dwelling wthin the same p'ish, and for as much as by her Maties Injuncions a minister cannot marry but by the examinac'ons and allowance of the Bishopp of the Dioces and two Justices of the Peace nere unto the place where the sd minister and woman do dwell, I am for hym to desyre yor assent therunto. The man is of honest and good conv'sac'on, and the woman ys of good yeres, towards xxx. and a very sober mayd and honest, and so rep'rted of by the substantiallest men of this p'ish, where she hath dwelled almost seven yeres. He hath the good will of the mother, the father beyng dede, and of the master wh she last dwelled, and of her frends, and of the p'ish wherein he serveth. I sent for dyv's of them to know their opinions of the matter before I would wryte. I besech you signify your assent to my Lord Bishopp unto whom I have also wrytten, by a word or two from you. I ame sory that I cannot come by you as I go to London. I must ride into Buckinghamshere on Monday

day or Tuesday next, and from thence to London, where I hope we shall mete.—18 Oct."—(There is no year mentioned.)

Yours, &c. B.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 12.

ON perusing your entertaining Magazine for June last, I found in Mr. E. Duke's instructive and amusing "observations on Stonehenge," the following sentence, "The ancient authors certainly represent the Druids as resorting to woods and groves; and I must confess, I know not how to reconcile such representation with the fact, that the structures of stone, usually denominated Druidical temples, are ever found in the most open and campaign countries."

Now, Mr. Urban, might I presume to offer an opinion, I should think that the Romans are the cause of the scarcity of wood in the immediate neighbourhood of Stonehenge, Abury, &c. though, as I have never seen those places, it is merely conjecture. For why should not the Romans, with the unparalleled perseverance which has rendered them so famous, have destroyed even the vestiges of those groves, which once in sacred majesty veiled the holy altars from the eyes of the "profanum vulgus." It was (as is usually the case with Conquerors) their chief care to uproot the religion of the vanquished Britons; for while the Druids retained their influence, what was to be expected but continual revolts, from a people who, besides their natural love of liberty, and hatred of oppression, were incited to defend the faith of their forefathers by those who knew that on the continuance alone of that faith depended their very means of subsistence.

Tacitus, in his Annals, XIV. 30, describing the conquest of Anglesey, by Paulinus Suetonius, says, "The island fell, and a garrison was established to retain it in subjection. The religious groves, dedicated to superstition and barbarous rites, were levelled to the ground. In those recesses the natives imbrued their altars with the blood of their prisoners."

I have visited Brimham Rocks (according to Mr. Hargrove the Historian of Knaresborough, the derivation of the word is Brim-bein, i. e. High-wood) which lie on the right of the road leading from Harrogate to Pately Bridge, and about nine miles from the former place; where there are evidently many Druidical remains, as circles and tumuli, and in particular, a rock-idol forty-six feet in circumference, which rests on a pedestal of only one foot by two feet seven inches; and although I do not remember seeing any trees within half a mile of the place, yet on digging among these rocks, roots and trunks of oaks, and other trees, have been found; but whether these are the remains of Druidical groves, or of those immense forests which are so frequently discovered beneath the mosses of Lincolnshire, and other counties, I do not pretend to determine. D. N. H.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 13.

IT has sometimes been matter of surprise to me, that among the subjects which have exercised the curiosity of Antiquaries, the origin in this country of carrying Ensigns of authority and dignity before persons of superior consequence, has not been investigated. I allude, more particularly, to the Maces, with which, on all public occasions, the Mayors and other chief Officers of Corporations, and to the silver Rods or Verges with which Deans and Prebendaries in Cathedral Churches, are preceded. Every one has remarked the solemn pomp used on these occasions. The Mayor has sometimes no less than four persons going before him carrying each a silver Staff, but when they are so numerous, the Staff is generally of diminutive size, and more like a truncheon. Where the Corporation can boast a Mace of size and value, it is seldom degraded by being associated with a more ignoble companion of less imposing appearance. Those who have seen the corporate processions of the Mayors of London and Oxford, cannot but have been struck with the grandeur of the magnificent single Mace borne before those municipal Officers. The latter Corporation has the honour of possessing one of solid silver, gilt, presented to it after the Restoration by Charles II. in token of its unshaken loyalty to his unhappy Father during the Civil Wars. It is a fellow to that carried before the Speaker of the House of Commons. Sometimes, in addition to the Mace, the Mayor has also a Sword of state holden

holden up before him, as in the Cities of London and Worcester.

It is a singular circumstance, that the Judges of Westminster Hall have lost this mark of distinction. The Lord Chancellor retains his ponderous Mace, but the same one serves him as Keeper of the Great Seal, and Speaker of the House of Lords, and lies equally on the Tables of that august Assembly and of the Court of Chancery. That the Judges of the King's Courts at Westminster, in former times, were verged to and from the Bench, is clear from the Statute 13 of Edward I. c. 44, which enacts that "De custodibus hostiorum in Itinere, *et virgam portantibus coram Justitiariis de Banco*, ordinatum est, quod de qualibet assisa jurata quam custodiunt, capiant quatuor denarios tantum." At the present day, the Judges walk in and out of the Courts at Westminster preceded neither by Mace nor Verge. The three Chiefs have, indeed, their Trainbearers, but a Puisne Judge is followed only by an Usher of the Court carrying his Bag.

The Church has much better kept up its exterior symbols of dignity. In every Cathedral the Dean has his own proper verge, and the Canons or Prebendaries have theirs. On entering or going out, the two Vergers precede the Dean, carrying the Verge in an inclined position at an angle of 23 degrees, or thereabouts; but a Prebendary has never more than the honour of one Verge, upheld before him. This badge of distinction is confined to the Dignitaries of the Church, the minor or petty Canons entering and going out at the side door of the choir, neither preceded nor followed by any attendant, but often being under the necessity of pushing their way, not very decorously, through the crowd as well as they can. When indeed a Minor Cannon represents a Prebendary, either in going up to the altar, or in preaching, the same ceremony of the verge is bestowed on him as on the Prebendary. The Bishop has his Crozier borne by his own officer; but as he is altogether distinct from the Dean and Chapter, the Vergers take no notice of him.

These are small matters, and in the judgment of many persons, perhaps rather frivolous. But I am one of those who consider the appendages of rank and eminence as not altogether indifferent, and who think that if the present age paid as much respect to them as our forefathers did, the world would not go on worse. With respect to the origin of these ceremonies, if not a thing of mighty consequence, it at least may innocently excite speculation, or employ research. I by no means think that the Mace and the Verge have one common history, or had the same beginning. The Mace, I apprehend, is a remnant of Anglo-Saxon distinction, and the word itself is adopted from the Saxon language. Corporations, such as they are at present, it is true, are of much later date than the Saxon times. They owe their existence to Charters granted by the Kings of England since the Conquest. But the Saxons had their civil rank and subordinations, their municipal authorities, their Aldermen and Sheriffs. And the probability is, that the Mace borne before the modern Mayor, is the same ensign of authority which announced, during the Heptarchy, the approach and procession of the Saxon Magistrate. The nature of the office is indeed changed, but the pomp and exterior show remain. The Verge, however, formed no part of the Saxon parade. It is clearly of Roman origin, and is derived from the fasces or bundles of rods, which in the times of the Republic of Rome, the Lictor brandished before the Consul, an emblem at once of the severity and speediness of Justice. From hence it was adopted by the Papal Church, not in its simple and republican form of a handful of twigs, but constructed of a precious metal, and embellished by art; and in time the use of it spread through the Provinces, as far as the limits of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction extended. This is proved by its general use in Cathedral Churches throughout Europe at the present day. I cannot answer for all, but I believe that in most of the Ecclesiastical Foundations belonging to the secular Clergy, the same external appearance of pomp accompany the Dignitaries as in ours. INDAGATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Nov. 6.*

I MUST beg your assistance to resist the progress of an error (as I think it) which threatens to become established in our English Literature. It

It relates to John Chalkhill, author of the poem of "Thealma and Clearchus," and of two Songs preserved in Walton's "Complete Angler." An attempt is now made to annihilate the said John, and to transfer the whole merit of his poetry, to one who needs no addition to his fair fame, even his friend and editor, Izaak Walton.

Mr. S. W. Singer, who published a very neat reprint of "Thealma," (1820) at the Chiswick-press, said very modestly, in a short advertisement, "I have sometimes been inclined to doubt whether "Thealma and Clearchus" might not be a youthful production of his [Walton's] own. This is merely a conjecture, but the pastoral feeling which pervades the poem may give it some colour; and I do think that he had quite enough of the Poet's imagination to have produced it."

Upon this, an unnamed writer in the "Retrospective Review," [vol. IV. p. 231,] has founded the following bold assertion. "Mr. Singer was the first to question the authenticity of Walton's statement [concerning the author of the Poem], and his researches *satisfied him* that Chalkhill was altogether a fictitious personage." Unless this statement was drawn from a subsequent declaration of Mr. Singer, the result of further enquiry, it is contradicted by himself in the very advertisemement already quoted. For he there says, of the same poem, "it is said to bear marks of being only an unrevised fragment, and this is the only circumstance, if true, that would militate against the supposition of its having been written by Walton."

Now this circumstance does very strongly militate against it, for that it is a fragment, and not completely revised by its author, is evident; and Walton, who published it in the last year of his long life, would hardly have left it in that state, used as he was to the exercise of his pen, had it been a juvenile production of his own. Mr. Singer, therefore, does not seem, when he wrote his preface, to have been *satisfied* by his reseaiches that Walton was the author. But the gentleman who conceived him to be so produces other arguments of his own. —"It is not easy to conceive, that a gentleman of his [Chalkwell's] taste and talents, who enjoyed the friendship of Spenser [as Walton asserted], should wholly escape the panegyrics or censures of his contemporaries, and the industrious researches of poetical biographers."—Observe here, that the industry of such biographers never existed till the Eighteenth Century. He proceeds, "Had he been more than a fictitious personage, honest Izaak would hardly have dismissed him with such a brief and unsatisfactory notice: the *narrative old man* would have treated us with some of the delightful garrulous details, in which he commemorated so many of his literary friends. The author of "Thealma," the friend of Spenser, and a brother angler, certainly deserved, and would have received, a much more ample allowance of biographical gossip. The conclusion appears to us inevitable, that Chalkhill was merely a *nomme de guerre*, like Peter Pindar or Barry Cornwall."

The writer then admits some possibility of doubt whether Walton might be the author, but strongly expresses his own conviction that he was: a conclusion which he attempts to establish by arguments.

The arguments, however, are specious, and have consequently convinced the Editor of a very recent and elegant edition of the "*Complete Angler;*" whether Mr. Major, the publisher, or some friend for him. [p. xlix.] Thus the opinion gains fresh force. Yet it is, probably, quite false. The honest, guileless Izaak, was little likely to publish his own verses under a false name; which he did thirty years before he sent out "Thealma," if John Chalkhill meant himself; for the "Complete Angler," where Chalkhill's two songs are given, was first published in 1655. As unlikely was he to crown such a fiction by a fictitious character of the supposed author, and to assert it for truth. "I have also this *truth to say of the author*, that he was in his time a man generally known and as well beloved; for he was humble and obliging in his behaviour, a *gentleman*, a *scholar*, very innocent and prudent; and indeed his whole life was useful, quiet, and virtuous. God send the story may meet with, or make all his Readers like him." Could this be Walton writing of a non-entity, or of himself?

Still more improbable is it, (if more can be) that he should so bepraise the poem, if his own; saying that, in it the reader "will find many hopes and fears

fears *finely painted*, and *feelingly expressed*:" and that it "will leave in him more sympathizing and virtuous impressions than ten times so much time spent in impertinent, critical, and needless disputes about Religion." This from the truly modest and humble Walton, who seemed not to know, or not to think of asserting, his own most undoubted merits! Impossible!

But, to quit conjectures, what if the real John Chalkhill may yet be traced, as I think he may.

In the South Cloister of Winchester Cathedral is, or was very lately, a monument to a *John Chalkhill*, of that very period; a fellow of Winchester College, whose character, as given in the inscription, singularly accords with part of that given by Walton.

H. S. E.

Joan. Chalkhill, A. M. hujus Coll'ii Annos 46 Socius, vir quoad vixit, Solitudine et Silentio, Temperantia et Castitate, Orationibus et Eleemosynis, Contemplatione et Sanctimonia, Ascetis vel primitivis par: qui cum à parvulo in regnum Cœlorum viam fecit, Octogenarius rapuit, 20 die Maij, 1679*.

Now as Walton died at Winchester, in the prebendal house of his son-in-law, Dr. Hawkins, which probably he had always been accustomed to visit, so attached was he to his daughter and her husband, he doubtless personally knew and much esteemed this Mr. Chalkhill; and knew of him all that he has expressed in his eulogy. Nor is it improbable that, in the records of the College at Winchester, more particulars of him may yet be discovered; which, if Dr. Nott would kindly examine, he would confer an additional favour upon the friends of English Literature.

The only objection that I perceive arises from the date [1678,] subjoined to Walton's preface; that being the year previous to the death of Chalkhill, according to the monument. The probability is, that this date has no reference to the preface, which was most likely to be written near the time of the publication, in 1683. It might, therefore, only mark the time when the poem was put into Walton's hands by its author; being exactly a year before his death. Be this as it may, I think we have here a memorial of the real John Chalkhill.

I have no wish to deny the poetical powers of Izaak Walton: his Verses on the death of Dr. Donne, prove not only that he had them, but that he was not afraid to exhibit them with his name. He wrote also, and published, verses addressed to several poets; to G. Herbert, Alex. Brome, Shirley, Cartwright, and a few lines to be subjoined to the portrait of Donne. I think it also most probable that he wrote some of the anonymous songs in his Angler. But let him not be made answerable for a poem which he did not write; and for artifices of fiction, which he would surely have considered as nothing less than dishonest. Nor let a real man be annihilated, of whom more, perhaps, may yet be discovered. N.

* On the authority of a History of Winchester Cathedral, 2 vols. 12mo, published in 1773, and often, though erroneously, attributed to Thos. Warton, who published only a single small volume on that subject.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 15.

YOUR pleasing Miscellany may justly claim the meed of durability and instruction, by persevering in a plan intellectual, ingenuous, and amusing; one which offers, constantly, topics of Philosophy, Ethics, History, and Antiquities, upon which the most refined mind may advantageously exercise their powers of ratiocination; while your pages argue upon moral good and evil, the fitness and unfitness of things, they are best illustrated by those strange anomalies of life and conduct which the mutations of the world are daily supplying. In history, and especially in those memorials of our race, the biographical sketches of living characters, and the calm analysis of the terminating goal of life in the monthly obituary, the useful record speaks lessons beyond the deepest tones of the moralist; because they have the signature of Nature, and use a tongue recognized by every feeling heart. At present, it is your Antiquarian branch I mean to have a good-natured peck at, in analyzing your extract from the Classical Journal, on "Embalming among the Egyptians" (p. 33); indeed, I hope to satisfy you, and also your readers, that there are very many errors in its assertions.

Your quotation sets out with a most sweeping clause, that to "this ingenious people who made such advances in arts and sciences, in *commerce* and legislation, succeeding nations have been indebted for *whatever institutions* civilize

lize mankind, and embellish human life." How can this be supported by the writer? Enumerate with the most unsparing hand every art known among the Egyptians, and it appears a decided fact, that *not one attainment* was known to or flourished among them, but what found its ground-work in the peculiar religion and sacred customs of Egypt, and in its being entirely an agricultural land; and in not adhering to, or properly entering on those points, he leaves the reader in the dark. Commerce ancient Egypt never knew, any more than the Chinese, whom in numerous essentials the Mizraim strongly resembled, in spite of the sceptical snares of De Pauw: suffice it, that in the very point of commerce, they, as the Chinese, restricted all importations of merchandise into one mouth of the Nile only, and even into one city—Naucratis by name; in this instance exactly affording a parallel to the custom of China, in making Canton the depôt for European commerce at this day; and so decidedly was this a fixed rule of the state, that if any vessels were driven by stress of weather into the other branches of the Nile, or even wrecked, the goods, if preserved, were required to be re-embarked on native vessels, and conveyed up the Canopic branch to Naucratis. Instead of cultivating commerce, they viewed the sea through the medium of their mythological imagery with positive abhorrence; they deemed it a type of Typhon, evincing an aversion to its mariners, and (if ancient writers may be trusted), even sacrificing those who escaped shipwreck to their gods. After the Greeks were introduced into the country by Psammeticus, the sovereigns of Egypt innovated on many old habits, and Pharoah Necho most eminently distinguished the grasp of his mind by having Africa circumnavigated; herein however we have another proof of the deficiency of Egypt, for he employed Phenician mariners.

Next follows a most extraordinary sentence, that the priesthood of this *very religious* people, to whom knowledge was exclusively confined, &c. devoted themselves to the service of the community, giving up their time to their sacred duties and improvement of their mind. Study their business, the *good* of the people their object; and pursuing what contributed to the political and *moral* welfare of Egypt with a zeal worthy of imitation *in Christian societies:* the arts then referred to, are Physic, Husbandry, Astronomy, Magic, and other occult sciences:—a most lame list, as their medical practice is greatly questioned; husbandry was the pursuit of all primæval nations, only Egypt was singularly distinguished then, as now, by the constant fertilizing Nile; their astronomy they partook with the land of Skiner; and the remaining arts, magic, &c. would only bewilder and blind a people. As to the success of the priests in their labours, in the *religious* knowledge they taught the Egyptians, and the *morals* they infixed, so worthy of our Christian practice, the best and most conclusive reply is contained in the eulogist's own words, as they conclude your extract:

"What raillery have this *superstitious* people been exposed to from their *sottish* veneration for irrational creatures! Herodotus, Diodorus, and Ælian are consentient in their ridicule of this *stupid* idolatry. Mothers accounted it (oh horror!) a blessing for their children to be devoured by the ravenous Crocodile; and the people in extremities of famine would rather eat one another, than lay violent hands on these *disgusting* objects of *worship.*"

Then follows Juvenal's ready and ten thousandth times quoted satire.

Now the manifest incongruity of application which these adverse propositions to the same class demonstrates, I conceive arises from an entirely erroneous conception of the subject altogether. Herodotus and Diodorus are most valuable guides while they are examined for the detail of all they saw, but in whatever they gained by report, and their own reasonings upon information, they will generally lead astray. The Priesthood in Egypt was the *head class;* the King must be one of their number, he was sometimes chosen from them, and when a warrior only, he passed an initiation, and was enrolled among the priesthood immediately after he began his reign. The Priests certainly had ample labours to perform in watching the royal regulations of his domestic life, and in their own lustral observances and ceremonies; they formed also a great and distinguished part of his court and of the state. Egypt clearly and manifestly was politically established upon the *great primary feature* of Castes; its society divided altogether and immutably

tably into its various orders of cultivators of the soil, mechanics, tradesmen, soldiers, and priests; a system whose advantages and disadvantages would admit of much weight of argugument, and spin out into a tough discussion, pro and con, however unpalatable such provisions would be to the Liberals of the present day. But this grand feature of Egyptian Society once understood, it is clear that the Savans and Priests of Egypt would labour only in their own vocation, to be priests to the end of time, and to transmit their respective arts and practices to their descendants; their labours for the community would not be any cultivation of mind to enlarge the sphere of thought, or to clear the visual mental ray; but to preserve entire the fabric of rites and mysteries, king and priest as they found them: and the real study they pursued, with an ardour and intensity little dwelt upon, or *brought forward*, in the writer's expressions, was an attention to nature in all its branches, the sun, moon, and stars, wind, rain, or thunder, in short all that passed before the senses, and which might lead to rules of prescience for futurity: their memorials of nature were most extraordinarily minute, and the perpetual review of them gave the Priests of Egypt an appearance of knowledge almost divine. The real feature of wisdom possessed by Egypt grew out of *her infatuation*, as the writer in the Classical Journal designates their religious observances; for it is a great error of estimation to weigh the acts and deeds of Idolaters, by the rules and standard of the human feelings. The wonder only is how nations and individuals lapsed into these practices: but in fact, if we once suppose a state or kingdom infected with a tone of devoted idolatry, to attempt an argument then upon *the sacrifices* or *horrors it demands*, as offences or outrages, *à priori* in reference to our unprejudiced feelings as humane creatures of reason, is vague, inconclusive, and useless. The voice of truth has said (Jer. ii. v. 10) upon this very point, and of these practices of animal worship, as firmly rooted in the land of Egypt,—"send unto Kedar, and consider diligently, and see if there be any such thing. Hath a *nation changed their gods*, which are yet no gods? . . . And now, what hast thou to do in the way of Egypt, to drink the waters of Sihor?" Here is Egypt, quoted by name, as persevering in these ways of idolatry; and the practice of the Misraim, is not singular, in this view of the subject, for preserving a cat in preference to his family. The animal not only typified his sacred goddess, but in the multiplied mystics of the *priest's wisdom*, was the divinity; the child was devoured by a crocodile! true, but the mother saw in it a glorious dedication of her offspring to Typhon; and however unnatural it is, the act is paralleled now constantly in the East, in our own dominions, in the sacrifices to Ireva and Cali. Only let the writer peruse the following:

"In November last, at Ooncar Mendatta, on the river Nerbudda, a young man about 20, sacrificed himself at the shrine of Bhyroo, and another victim buried himself alive at Bhyroo Ghur near Oustin."

We need not then labour to cite Herodotus, Diodorus, Ælian, or Juvenal; the Asiatic Journal will establish equal acts of folly and infatuation, in a land even now clinging to the Castes, and holding as sacred Vedas and doctrinal traditions, coeval with Egypt's famed kingdoms; so that man, when become an idolater, in the 1800th year of the world, or the 19th century of the Christian era, is the very same character!

What, then, was not Egypt wise, great, and a benefactress of the world? Few are more impressed with that conviction, than the writer, or has more sought to attain the right medium of appreciating the merits and standard of this extraordinary land. The entire devotion of Egypt to idolatry, and that complex branch of it, animal worship and infinite symbolizations, *was the wonder of antiquity—it must also be ours;* it was their infatuation, as Diodorus and Juvenal justly say, but it was nevertheless the *source of their wisdom*, and the true key to their characteristics, which neither the Greek or Roman writers justly appreciate, although yoked to an idolatry equally senseless, but somewhat more refined. But in respect to Egypt, the intent study of nature which for ages it gave rise to, the incessant investigation of the animal world, and its great laboratory of plants, seeds, and natural phenomena, opened a sphere of appearances to the priesthood, surprising enough to lead the wondering mind to adore the agent, in their total blind-

ness of the one God, the first great cause. And although their mental understanding thus stumbled at the threshold, the precious store of facts they collected from the earliest era of the world, and which they continued illustrating and adding to, until the Persian invasion, furnished them with practical science enough to surprize and distance all the nations of antiquity. This is a branch of wisdom lamentably neglected, although recommended by Lord Bacon and many deep thinkers; and it may deserve remark, that the only knowledge and science ever indicated in the Scriptures *as such*, is an insight into nature.

Of Solomon, when his heart was enlarged, it is said, that he knew all nature, even from the hyssop to the cedar. The book of Job, while it supplies the finest passages of sublimity, shews the Deity as challenging man upon this very attribute of divinity: and this most fruitful branch of knowledge pursued by the Egyptian priesthood with a zeal and an ardour unequalled, because it was directed to explain and draw forth their worship of symbolic animals, insects, and plants, by a developement of their hidden properties and extraordinary qualities: and this is the point of their attainments and labours requiring our investigation. This is a subject of infinite interest and advantage; its features require a firm and discriminating hand: the writer by no means arrogates to himself these qualities: but if the question appears worthy a further discussion, and the data herein recited have any weight, in default of an abler pen he may endeavour, in a future paper, to detail the application of these points to their embalming, which is a most astonishing triumph of physics over the primary law of decomposition, and the almost marvellous operation of the stroke of death on the human frame. On this subject it is aknowledged that the Greek writers are very meagre and imperfect. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Woodstock, Oct.* 14.

AN occasional reader of your very valuable work, as often as the avocations of classical pursuits will admit, it was not without a strong feeling of regret that I read in your Magazine of August, a paragraph to which the signature of "Quiz" is attached, and which appeared to me highly illiberal and unjust. I trust the celebrated writer whose conduct is thus tacitly censured, or some other hand worthier than mine, will anticipate this feeble pen: but should not this be the case, I rely on your impartiality for the insertion of what I am able to offer in reply.

First then, with regard to the actual charge of cruelty which your correspondent brings against the Greeks of the present day, in their late commenced warfare with their oppressors, I would intreat him to make some discrimination between a power of immense dominion, endeavouring to reclaim to allegiance one of the many provinces which it has ever held by the most ferocious system of military despotism, and a people goaded on to rebellion itself by the savage rapacity of its rulers; and if, granting his assertion, we do find "there is not a pin to choose between them," as to conduct, he will at least admit this difference of circumstances, which may operate as some extenuation for acts of violence from the latter party.

From the confusion and misrepresentations which must ever arise in war through statements dictated, or at least exaggerated from the feelings of contending parties, it is not easy to determine whether the charges of cruelty most belong to Greek or Turk, even if the accounts balance. Be it however remembered that most of our intelligence hitherto has been received through an Austrian medium, the intentions of whose government are manifestly hostile to the Greek cause.

But with regard to your Correspondent's alleged contrast in the dispositions of ancient and modern Greece, he has erred widely in laying down humanity as the criterion of his assertions. With regard to the more domestic character of this race of hero it would indeed have been better to have drawn the veil over many events, in consideration of those splendid atchievements which have engraven their names on the tablet of history: but as this very absorption of all Greek story in the page of Marathon and Thermopylæ has become so prejudicial to their descendants, it is the duty of every one competent to remove the illusion, whatever be the sacrifice. Little indeed did the gallant Worthies, who, fighting for their native rights, breathed

ed their last on the solitary crag, or stained the ocean with the blood of their invader—little did these imagine a day would come, when those very deeds they were exhibiting would be found more pernicious to their descendants than the myriads they were striving to repel!

In contradiction then to the assertions of "Quiz," I shall bring forward a few instances from Thucydides, a writer whom I have been lately perusing, and who, by the testimony of all ages, bears the character of unblemished fidelity, and the most exact information in the affairs of which he treats. The subject of his history is a civil war, which has been generally found the most sanguinary of contests; and here, though in an age which gave to the world a Socrates to teach morality, a Pericles to rule the multitude by soul-subduing eloquence, and a Sophocles to ravish with poetic strains, did the Greeks prove themselves by no means strangers to the excesses of the most savage warfare. Many who had banded side by side against the Persians, were now marshalled in opposing ranks, and now sought each other's blood with far greater avidity than any thing they had ever evinced against the enemies of their country. Of this the gallant citizens of Platææ are a melancholy instance, who, though almost the only state of Bœotia that bore arms against the invader, notwithstanding their affecting representations of this event, were inhumanly butchered by their former confederates, to gratify the envy of their Theban neighbours. Who can read without a shudder the transactions of the Corcyrean sedition, and the ferocious vengeance exercised by that populace on their faithless aristocracy, in which to so horrid a pitch of barbarity did the perpetrators proceed, that, to use the historian's own words, "Whatever followed, as if stimulated by the rumour of former atrocities, laboured to surpass them, both in the circumspection of their attacks, and the enormity of their vengeance. Nay, in their estimation of what they did, they perverted the ordinary appellations of things to suit their purposes*."

What was that barbarous policy of Lacedæmon in slaughtering not merely those found in arms, but the very traders and commercial allies of the Athenians? How little scruple on the score of humanity was entertained in this war, when the most polished states enlisted indiscriminately Greek and Barbarian; while the atrocities of the hireling soldier did in some measure shadow their own more systematic cruelty, yet threw back infamy on the power that countenanced his excesses! And who can say the Athenian commander might not have interposed in the affair at Mycalessus, when men, women, and even the children at a public school, were butchered by his Thracian soldiers? Somewhat similar is the fate of the excellent Nicias, and the gallant though precipitate Demosthenes, who were put to death by the people of Sicily, after they had surrendered to the Spartan commander. But I will not heap up these relations—humanity sickens at the detail.

But as it may be objected that I am defaming past ages for the sake of the present, and bringing obloquy on a people whose most distinguished actions have ever obtained merited applause, I would, before I conclude, notice what to me appears worthy of admiration in the heroes of ancient Greece. It is not the extermination of five millions of invaders—not the gallantry of a Leonidas, or the skill of a Themistocles, but that virtue which was the source of all these, and innumerable acts beside, which have shed a radiance on their little day of triumph, sufficient to endear their names to the latest posterity. It is that intrepid zeal, that enthusiastic attachment to the land that gave them birth, that reverence for the institutions of their fathers and the altars of deities, whom, however blindly, they worshipped with a devotion worthy a better object: it is that pride of conscious independence, and hatred of foreign infringements, which enabled them to hear undismayed the menaces of him who had lashed and fettered the deep; and calmly to deliberate on the means of encountering an army, whose march had exhausted rivers, channeled Athos, and bridged the Hellespont. It is likewise quickness of perception, and inquisitiveness after knowledge in their sages: the one led them to traverse unknown regions, and to question

* Και τα εφυστεριζοντα πυ πυστει των προγενομενων πολυ επεφερε την ὑπερβολην τυ καινυσθαι τας διανοιας, των τ'επιχειρησεων περιτεχνησει και των τιμωριων ατοπια. Και την ειωθυιαν αξιωσιν των ονοματων ες τα εργα αντηλλαξαν τη δικαιωσει. Thuc. III. 82.

tion all who appeared capable of satisfying their inquiries, in an age when the scarcity of means held every other land in helpless ignorance, while the other enabled them to fathom depths unknown before, and elicit instruction never equalled, till He came who spake as never man spake. It is that fire of genius which, kindling the bosom of poet and historian, has shone forth in such a blaze of excellence as Rome in her best days could never equal, and which succeeding ages have been content to imitate and hold forth as the only models of perfection. These are the true glories of ancient Greece; nor are their descendants of the present day entirely unlike them. Their ingenuity is generally acknowledged: and the spirit of patriotism is evidently rekindling by the efforts they have made to rescue their native land from the yoke of the Infidel. May they meet the support they deserve, especially from Englishmen, whose assistance might once more render them a free and happy people, and restore to Europe the light of which it has been so long deprived. ALCMÆONIDAS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 15.

MR. BRITTON, on the wrapper of No. XVII. of the "Cathedral Antiquities," states, that although several works have been lately published on the History, Principles, and Science of the ancient Architecture of England, we are still without a Grammar (he might have said a Dictionary also); but aided by intelligent Correspondents, he hopes to live and complete such an undertaking.

He notices Mr. Rickman's publication, edited at Liverpool, which has probably given him the hint—a work upon "the Styles of English Architecture," and a treasure to an English Architect. The etymology of *Oriel*, frequently used in the description of conventual buildings, has been often attempted; and the non-interpreting book of Dr. Cowell has been quoted in the Literary Gazette, as authority to develope the derivation of this hidden and mysterious word.

The term *Oriolum*, mentioned in Cowell, is evidently of Monkish invention. No such word is to be discovered in any Latin dictionary extant, or in any nomenclature of obsolete words used in pleadings or records of ancient date. Ash has the word *Oriel* in his English dictionary, and all that can be said of this is, it comprizes two thirds of this barbarous Latin.

In an old book, entitled "Oxonia Illustrata," published 1675 by David Loggan, and edited by Overton, will be found the following subscription under the bird's-eye view of Oriel College.

"Collegium Orielense, quod in chartâ primariæ suæ fundationis Domus seu Aula B. Mariæ Virginis nuncupatu' fuit, et ex additione Messuagii de Oriel, hodiernum illud nomen traxisse videtur."

The words *Aurea, Aula*, deprived of their finials, will give us *Aure', Aul'*, and if we consider the decoration, ornaments, and garniture in Castles and elsewhere, it may be concluded that *Oryal* or *Oriol* might have been the apppellation given to chambers and apartments in conventual buildings, as *Camera Aureola* was the Latin name given to the place set apart for the Abbot of a Monastery, where his table stood, commonly at the end or one side of the Refectory*.

The Rev. W. Bingley, in his Tour through North Wales, speaking of Conwy Castle, says,

"The two towers at the end of the Castle, opposite the great gate, are called, one the King's, and the other the Queen's Tower, from Edward I. and his consort Eleanor, who had apartments in them appropriated to themselves. Those of the former are altogether plain; but in the room on the second story of the latter, there is an elegant Gothic niche of considerable size in the wall. This is formed by six arches crossing each other; and in the recesses, betwixt the pillars which support these, have once been seats. In the three middle recesses, which command a prospect of the river, are the remains of three small Gothic windows. This is supposed to have been what was anciently called the *Oriel*, and to have contained the Queen's toilet."

It appears that the term *Oriel*, in the present day, is made use of to express a particular sort of window, similar to that over the portal of Oriel College, without any reference to the house that originally gave it name; but no doubt there are windows existing at this period of time coeval with that of Oriel College, and that custom has merely sanctioned the appellation without considering its origin.

Yours, &c. J. H. BLANDFORD.

* An *Oriel* window is spoken of in the Pipe Rolls, 18 and 19 Hen. III. See Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, new edit. vol. I. p. 451. EDIT.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

116. *A Critical Inquiry into antient Armour, as it existed in* Europe, *but particularly in* England, *from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of King* Charles II.; *with a Glossary of Military Terms of the Middle Ages. In Three Volumes. By* Samuel Rush Meyrick, *LL.D. and F.S.A. Advocate in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts.* 3 *vols.* 4*to.* Jennings.

WE commence our remarks upon this superb and luminous work with the feelings of an epicure when he has just put his knife and fork into the first mouthful from a pinguid haunch. The work is animated with luminous novelties, curious and historical disquisitions, and brilliant and recondite learning—Learning going to Court in the full rich costume of the Order of the Garter—Plates as fine as the monuments of Westminster Abbey. If things proceed thus, we humble quarto and octavo men shall look like journeymen going home on a Saturday night. Therefore, though we do not blame this interesting and delightful mode of indirect auto-biography (making the splendour of the work instrumental to its conservation, as a monumental memorial), we suggest the propriety, in self-preservation, of allowing us admission to our Archæological Court at Somerset House in Quaker costume. Levity apart, the *Diabolus aut Scotus* (as the great Historical Novelist is called *in compliment)* mentions in his Peveril of the Peak, "the incomparable armoury of Dr. Meyrick," and the learned Proprietor has not dishonoured its high character by an unsuitable display,—a merely decorated Catalogue Raisonnée. As it is, in its museum character, it is only a Herschel telescope; as it is in the work before us, it is a Newtonian system of astronomy. Here we seasonably stop, lest we should be fulsome; but really and truly the work deserves every eulogy.

We shall endeavour to show this by exhibiting its superiority to preceding accounts by eminent continental Antiquaries. They state that the invention of arms, or at least the perfection of the first army, which were employed by civilized nations, is commonly referred to the Egyptians. The Greeks learned the use of them from the Phenicians, a colony from Egypt; and to conceal this origin, the invention was severally ascribed to Mars, Vulcan, and Bacchus, as conqueror of the Indies*. This is evidently a vague unsupported account, founded upon the mere conventional usage of deducing all antiquities from Egypt. It bears only the character of reasonable supposition, not of historical authority. How superior is the account of Dr. Meyrick:

"Armour had its origin in Asia. The warlike tribes of Europe at first contemned all protection but their innate courage; and considered any defence, except the shield, as a mark of effeminacy. The warm climate of Asia, however, together with its temptations to luxury, had too great a tendency to enervate its inhabitants, so that to be on an equality with their neighbours, they were obliged to have recourse to artificial protection. As all the European armour, except the plate, which was introduced at the close of the fourteenth century, was borrowed from the Asiaticks, it becomes necessary, towards its thorough elucidation, to give some account of antient Asiatic armour. In considering this subject, I must be allowed to bring under that head the armour of the Egyptians; for though their country is not precisely in Asia, yet their habits were so different from those of the Africans, and their intercourse with Asia so frequent and early, that I should think it a useless distinction to separate them." Introduc. i.

Now this account of Dr. Meyrick leads, in our judgment, to important distinctions on the subject of early armour, which we should in vain seek in that vague general discrimination of Greek and barbarian arms, which confounds æras and nations. It appears to us, from Dr. Meyrick, that the armour of the Asiatic nations did not at first consist of metal, but of hides, padded linen, matted stuff, or wood.

Here then we have the first and most satisfactory account of defensive armour in its original state, for which,

* Encycl. des Antiq. v. *Armes.*

according to our knowledge, we are wholly indebted to Dr. Meyrick.

The cuirass was then unknown, for it only grew out of an improvement of the pectoral or apron, covering the breast, like that still used in the South Sea islands. A beautiful specimen of such a pectoral is engraved by Strutt (Dresses, Introd. pl. 3); and another, Greco-Egyptian, of a different fashion, is given by Dr. Meyrick, pl. i. fig. 6.

It has been the custom of Antiquaries to follow the example of Pliny, in making the war of Troy an epoch concerning arts, manners, and customs, according to the mention made of them by Homer. The ages of that celebrated siege and those of the great poet are certainly not susceptible of chronological accuracy. The former event is placed A. M. 2760; and the time of the latter in 2868, only a century after. Strutt has engraved and given an account of a very curious figure, (Introd. pl. v.) presumed by him to be anterior to the war of Troy. (see p. cxiii.) To us this figure appears to be cased, as to the head, body, and thighs, in leather armour, edged with a rim of brass. A doubt arises in our minds, whether this is not the first application of metal to armour, and anterior to the scales which appear at Persepolis, and of which Dr. Meyrick speaks thus:

"The brazen thorax was derived from the linen pectoral; and this change was first effected by the Persians." Introd. ix.

Dr. M. admits that the Medes and Persians, previous to the reign of Cyrus the Great, did wear leather cuirasses (p. viii.), and we have no opinion that the figure in question is that of a Greek.

In the same plate of Strutt are two other figures, of which the helmets and shields appear to us, according to the engraving, to be formed out of solid wood, or of tanned leather, stretched upon frame-work. Both the Phrygian bonnet and ridged helmet may be traced, as to shape, to these curious and rude head-pieces, though we do not deny that the first thought of the ridge commenced with an imitation of a horse's mane. That is clear.

Both these kinds appear to us anterior to the age of Homer, and the Persepolitan scale armour, which has the singular character of the scales being of *steel*; whereas the armour in the Iliad is always (we believe) of bronze, never of that harder metal.

No real Antiquary exists who does not know the misery which various authors create by want of a Linnæan accuracy of description. Thus we see, from p. viii. that Herodotus makes the Persian cuirass of *steel*; Xenophon, in a subsequent æra, of *brass* (see p. ix.); notwithstanding it is plain to schoolboys, at least those of Eton, that bronze (a mixture of copper and tin) was almost universal. There is, however, no anachronism; for the fusion of iron, an invention attributed to the Cretans, who first came to forge it in the caverns of Mount Ida, takes date, according to the Oxford Marbles, with the year 1432 before the Christian æra, an affirmation which is supported by Hesiod (apud Pliny, vii. 56); by Strabo, l. x.; Diodorus Siculus, l. xv. c. 5, Clemens of Alexandria, l. i. p. 307; and Eusebius, Præparatio Evangelicâ. Aristotle (Meteor. l. iv. c. 6) details the process of converting it into steel. Count Caylus, however, (Rec. i. 239 seq.) makes the following remarks:

"Herodotus (l. i. c. xxv.) says, that Alyattes, King of Lydia, sent to Delphos a great cratera of silver, and a saucer or stand for it of soldered iron. He adds, that it was the most admirable of the presents made to the Temple of Apollo, and that it was the work of Glaucus of Chio, who, according to Pausanias (x. c. 16), had found out the art of soldering iron. If, from the time of Alyattes, about 600 years before Christ, the art of casting iron was still in its infancy, what could be the arms and utensils of that metal wrought by men so little enlightened on the subject, as not to know the manner of soldering it. Lucretius says,

'Sed prius *æris* erat quam *ferri* cognitus usus.'"

Homer (Il. Σ.) says, that the greaves of Achilles were of *tin*, as were also the cuirass of Agamemnon (Il. Λ.) and the buckler of Æneas. It is also commonly understood, that iron was very little known in Greece and Asia; and that the great distinction of Persian arms was the effeminate decoration of them with gold and gems. Upon the whole, therefore, we are inclined to think, that the *steel cuirasses* mentioned by Herodotus could be applicable only to a very few persons, unless he has mistaken the metal for tin; and that therefore *iron* is very improperly made by Herodotus a general characteristic

teristic of Persian armour. In this opinion we conceive ourselves further supported by the passage from Xenophon before quoted. We know also, that there are mines of ferruginous copper, what is called black copper; that Homer's *tin* may after all be *bronze*, of which tin was a component part; and that copper alloyed with iron is very hard.

In p. xviii. we have the following passage:

"Mr. Hope has represented one Phrygian helmet, the neck-flap of which is composed of double chain-mail, or interlaced rings. I cannot help regretting that he has not given his authority for this, as, if correct, it is the oldest specimen extant, and raises a wonder that such an ingenious contrivance should not have been copied before the 13th century."

Dr. Meyrick then adds in a note, that "on application to Mr. Hope, he found that his authority was not now discoverable, and that the chain-mail was probably an error of his engraver."

Now we have no doubt but this authority was the Sarmatian helmets, in the form of the Phrygian bonnet, upon the Trajan column, both of which have neck-flaps of *scale-work*. They are engraved by Mongez, Rec. d'Antiquities, pl. 38, f. 1 and 2.

"The *Tiara* helmet is Græco-Egyptian, Median, Persian, Hyrcanian, Bactrian; with a flap hanging down behind, so as to form ear-pieces, as well as to protect the head and shoulders, Armenian." See pp. ii. viii. x. xii.

Upon this fashion we have to remark that the tiara has been by many writers confounded with the *cidaris* and *mitra*, and therefore think that the following elucidation may be useful. The antient Persians (says Strabo, lib. xv. p. 734), and probably their oriental neighbours, wore modern turbans, in war a cap, cut in form of a cylinder or tower. This Asiatic fashion extended itself widely. The tiara was a State ornament, worn only on high occasions. In general, tiaras were of two kinds; one round, the other square. They are almost all larger at top than the bottom; *in this respect, differing from the cydaris and mitra, which are pointed.* Pinkerton says (Medals, i. 217, new edit:) "Tigranes and the Kings of Armenia, wear the tiara, a singular kind of cap, but the well-known badge of imperial power in the antient Eastern world. Xerxes, a petty Prince of Armenia, appears in a coin extant of him in a conic cap, with a diadem around it. Juba, the father, has a singular crown, like a conic cap all hung with pearls. The two last instances therefore do not apply to the tiara, properly so denominated. It may, we think, be safely affirmed, that cylindrical helmets of the classical æra, perhaps without a single exception, denote barbarians, but certainly not orientals alone, for on the Trajan Column is a singular barrel-formed casque, patterned in pannels, which appertains to some German or Northern nation.

Dr. Meyrick calls helmets with a bird's wing on each side Sicilian (p. xli.) Winckelman, in his Monumenti Antichi, ascribes such small caps to the drivers in the Circus. We beg to make some additions to this article. The head of Rome in a Phrygian bonnet, formed of the bust of a bird, has also two wings, upon coins of the Aurelia family. A similar winged helmet occurs upon the coins of Donnus, a petty sovereign of the Alps (engraved Gesner, Rec. Numismat. t. i. pl. iii. n. 31). Count Caylus (Rec. tom. i.) gives two other specimens.

"The armour of the early Greeks (says Dr. Meyrick) was not much; its increase was borrowed from the Asiaticks; after this we find it very various." P. xxiv.

Dr. Meyrick's account of the Grecian armour is minute and excellent:

"The crest of helmets (he observes) was formed of the manes of the horses, which will account for so many of the Elgin marbles appearing hog-maned; at the bottom was sometimes added the tail of the horse, whence we read of λοφος ἱπποχαιτης, κορυς ἱπποδασεια, ἱππουρις, and on each side the crest were sometimes feathers. Plumes of feathers in after ages often supplied the place of hair, and this seems to have been occasioned by Alexander the Great, who, we are told (Plut: in Vit. Alex.) at the battle of the Granicus, was remarkable for a large plume of white feathers on his helmet." P. xxv.

To this extract we beg to annex the following passage from Mongez:

"Il est difficile de fixer l'époque où les plumes furent employées pour orner les casques. Il est certain qu' Homere n'en fait aucune mention, et qu'il parle toujours de crins de cheval. Theophraste, qui écrivoit dans le quatrième siecle avant [illegible] vulgaire, dit, dans son histoire des plantes (chap. v. liv. 4) que l'on plaçoit sur les casques

ques des plumes d'autruche. Pline, cinq siecles après, parle du même usage." Rec. d'Antiq. p. 24.

We shall leave this Work for the present, with exhibiting a proper compliment to the erudition and judgment of Dr. Meyrick in a particular instance. The Introduction, which alone we have hitherto discussed, applies only to arms of the classical æra. A general rule has been formed, that helmets *without vizors* appertain to the Romans. Nevertheless the head of Rome upon the consular coins often wears a helmet *with a vizor*, such as has been called Greek; and further, Minerva in a helmet, *without a vizor*, occurs upon coins of Athens, and some cameos, cut by Aspasus, a Grecian artist. There is therefore no infallible difference between Greek and Roman helmets. Another general rule has been made, of a pretended distinction between early Greek and Etruscan armour, whereas the famous vases, from the patterns on which the idea is derived, have not for the most part been found in Etruria, but in Campania and the Greek isles. The Hamilton vases, we are persuaded, furnish the finest specimens of early Greek armour; and Dr. Meyrick thinks so (Introd. xxxviii).

The popular notions confuted might have drawn Dr. Meyrick into an Antiquarian scrape (as they have done others), had he not brought into the compilation of his work a wise general-like caution.

(To be continued.)

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117. *A Visit to* Milan, Florence, *and* Rome, *the subterraneous Cities of* Herculaneum *and* Pompeii, *and the Crater of* Vesuvius, *in* 1821. *By* W. T. P. Shortt, *B. A. of* Worcester *College*, Oxford. 8*vo. pp.* 88.

IF a traveller of liberal education will only make his remarks on the spot, and confine himself to its distinguishing peculiarities, we shall not fail to discover some novelties, and also the superiority of our own nation, in a matter hitherto unnoticed. There is scarcely a town in England of any note which has not one of those useful little publications called *Guides*, generally written by neighbouring Clergymen, and by no means deserving of that sneer which is often bestowed upon them. La Lande's Rome is of this kind; and very possibly similar works exist concerning the chief towns of France and Italy. We would recommend future travellers to inquire for such little works as they pass through the places, and bring them to England. Our reason for this advice is, that we shall then have *all* the *lions*, good, bad, and indifferent, which are known in each respective district, whereas travellers see only a few, and are often obliged to trust to the bad taste and ignorance of Cicerones, in the selection of those few.

Mr. Shortt appears to be a good scholar, who has amply loaded his journal; but has given us its contents as if he was shooting coals out of a ship into a barge. He begins with a sentence like the preamble of an Act of Parliament, fifteen lines long, and connected only by an *And*, with another of the same length. Not to include disjunct ideas in the same sentence, is a most simple rule of composition; and Blair and Robertson present very easy and agreeable forms of style, which every young man, who means to turn author, should previously study. It is far less difficult than tying a cravat well; an art in which University *little* and *great-go* men excel. This neglect of package in delivering his goods, is however the only fault which we have to find with Mr. Shortt. Many an inferior scholar, with less industry in accumulating, would have made two octavo volumes of this chaos of materials; and we regret, on Mr. Shortt's own account, that he did not more consult the art of book-making. He seems fond of peregrinating, observing, and collecting; and the hint, we trust, will not be thrown away, with regard to any future works.

We shall now proceed to introduce a few miscellaneous notices for the entertainment of our readers; many are doubtless aware of the fondness of the earlier ancients for statues of enormous magnitude (see Mr. Fosbroke's Encyclopedia of Antiquities, p. 15), but they would not think, perhaps, that such a barbarous taste could have existed in modern Italy. Mr. Shortt, however (page 7), tells us "of a stupendous *brazen* statue of Cardinal Borromeo, *the cavity of the nostrils of which* is alone spacious enough to contain several persons." This surpasses the Sphinx at the Pyramids, the Memnon at the British Museum, and the

the Turkish cannon; and what is more, it is artificial and metallic. We are surprised that the wonders of the Arabian Nights have not been equalled in palaces of actual silver, or at least gilded bronze. Perhaps posterity may have cast-iron country-seats sent down in pieces from the manufactories, by water-carriage. Perhaps Birmingham and Colebrook Dale may become great emporia for architecture and sculpture.

At the Isola Bella, on the Lago Maggiore, the Lacus Verbanus of antiquity, is a grove entirely of laurel; called a "principal beauty." We remind our readers of the grand effect of the old laurel at Piersfield. The Ambrosian Library at Milan, founded by the *brazen statued* Cardinal Borromeo, Archbishop in 1609, contains, besides other curiosities, "a Homer of the 2d century, the oldest MS copy in the world, written on parchment. On one side are the letters; on the other is a coloured representation of the scenes of the Iliad." (P. 11.) The imperfection of ancient geography is well known, and in the library of the Brera is a globe, on which Lake Ontario is represented of very small extent, and Lake Erie of an immense magnitude, with a river running from it close to Hudson's Bay." (P. 14.)

Here we shall leave Italian libraries, with observing, by the way, that they seem to us to be invaluable in MSS. and printed books of the 15th century. In p. 29, we hear of *three thousand* of them in a comparatively *small* library of *only* 90,000 printed books, and about 8000 MSS. The works of Bayle, *the theologian* (as Mr. Shortt unhappily calls him), of Newton the philosopher, and of Thos. a Kempis, are *sold about the streets* of Florence; and in most of the principal cities of Italy are to be found reprints and translations of our best authors. (P. 30.) Now it is manifest from these passages, that even taking, in the continental mode of computation, the fifteenth century to mean from 1500 to 1600 (not from 1400 to 1500 as ourselves), no person acquainted with our best libraries will say that they contain three thousand books, printed in our *sixteenth* century, much more in that preceding. The fact is, that the Reformation stopped the importation of many books which circulated freely on the Continent.—In p. 33, we have *the arch* of Septimius Severus. We take the opportunity of informing our readers, that there are *two arches* of Septimius Severus, viz. the *grand* arch, with Corinthian columns, and the *small* one, of the Composite order, where on one side Hercules is accompanied by Bacchus. See Macrob. Saturn. v. c. 21; and Hercules Ebrius, &c. in Dallaway's Arts, p. 347. The fact is, that description of such a stupendous subject as Rome by the *travellers* is mere ladies' reading. It is a real pity that it ever was inhabited after the fall of the empire; it should have perished with it. It is a fact well authenticated, that the persecutions of the first Christians originated in current prophecies that the success of the new religion would be the ruin of the Roman empire of the world; and as popery will cease to exist, according to Mr. Wilkinson (Inspiration of the Scriptures, pp. 71, 187, 222), on or about the year 1866; and long before that time the *Malaria* will probably render Rome uninhabitable, we are not without expectations, that, like Carthage before, Rome in ruins and deserted, may occur in the days of our grandchildren. Be this as it may please Providence, it is certain, that while many natives of Rome do not know that there is such a place as the Coliseum, the Duchess of Devonshire has munificently buttressed it to prevent its ruin (see p. 38); and that English ladies have danced quadrilles in the arena (p. 57). We are, therefore, not without some proud anticipations, that one day a subscription of all the *Protestants* of Europe may be collected for the support of the grand *Protestant* Church of St. Peter's at Rome. Many of our readers may think this unlikely. We know that on the Continent the probable universality of the Roman Catholic Religion is industriously propagated; and also know that we have "a sure word of prophecy," which says precisely the contrary; and that paganized Christianity cannot much longer stand the growing reason of the age, let Prince Hohenloe exert himself how he may.

In page 64, Mr. Shortt gives us a favourable specimen of his learning. It is very proper for the reading of scholars; but as it relates to Priapi, the indiscriminate currency of our Miscellany restrains us from extracting it. We therefore go on to another sub-

subject. We shall only premise, that Frederick the Great used to say, that pre-eminence in the artillery service would command victory; and that, before the battle of Waterloo, the French threw out, on account of their pretended superiority in this human thunder, that they should be Jupiters, and the English Titans.

"The French traveller, with all the garrulity peculiar to his nation, descanted on the late rebellion of the Neapolitans, and observed, that although they appeared to stand out pretty well, as long as musketry was the only agent of destruction, they soon discovered that they knew the road to Naples when the cannon was brought up to play on them. He did not, however, appear to have any great opinion of the Austrian soldiers, for he observed that they and the Neapolitans once met on a field of battle, and that both being exceedingly afraid of each other, were in doubt who should lay down their arms first, which the Neapolitans unluckily did, and were all made prisoners of war. As for their formidable show of artillery at Capua, my Heliodorus observed, they might as well put it all *dans la cave*, as they knew nothing about pointing a piece of ordnance. A party of Austrian soldiers were exercising at the target at some village on the road; this called forth another observation, and the bayonet which they use was stigmatised as being made of untempered steel, and little better than *fer blanc* or tin. The French lady spoke in high terms of the prowess of Buonaparte, and observed how greatly we (*ces pauvres Anglois*) must have dreaded his power, since we took such pains to chain him down to the rock of St. Helena. It is surprising to observe how bigoted all individuals are, more or less, of the French nation to the idea of their own invincibility." P. 68.

The feasible project of the Abbé *Douze mille hommes*, who got this nickname from his professing to subdue Great Britain *easily*, by only landing twelve thousand men, meets with a counterpart in the French *marine superiority*, as before stated.

"All our conquests in foreign parts are imputed to the duplicity of their own commanders, bribed by English guineas; and that to shew the Governor of Martinique was suspected of this failing, he was caricatured receiving a *bomb* filled with gold thrown into the garrison by an English man of war. I was assured by a French traveller, that about the period of the siege of Gaieta, a French ship finding herself surrounded by two English men of war, formed the noble project of sinking both her opponents, and going to the bottom at the same instant, which she did by discharging both her broadsides simultaneously. They also state, that our naval successes are not to be wondered at, since our commanders (who are warned by the example of Admiral Byng) know they must fight or fall, to avoid the risk of being *shot* when they return home for want of success." P. 83.

Mr. Shortt has given us several inscriptions. One is of a *Purpurarius* (p. 85), which Mr. Shortt calls a *seller* of purple, but others a *dyer* of purple. From the representation of the implements of his trade, we are inclined to agree with Mr. Shortt. These implements consist of a sharp hollow prism, perhaps a mould, a mallet, a pair of scales, oblong cakes, seemingly of the dye, strung together at one end, a flat thing formed like a ham, and another round like the handle of a butcher's steel. Must *Rule Britānnĭă* give way to Rule Britānnēia*? and can we congratulate the Cambridge Grecians upon the accession of this auxiliary force in their combat with Mr. Scarlett, concerning the correct pronunciation of certain words? In the Vatican is the following inscription, thus, in Mr. Shortt, p. 86:

"ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΕΥCΑΝΤΙΥΔΑΤωΝ Κ. ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΕΥCΑΝΤ. ΕΠΑΡΚΕΙωΝ ΒΡΙΤΑΝΝΕΙΑΣ," &c.

Mr. Shortt merely explains it by saying, that it is an inscription "to some one who administered and presided over the waters and provinces of Britain;" but this is inaccurate and unsatisfactory. Ἐπιτροπευω is *festinare procurationem*, and it is not obvious how this sense is to be reconciled with ἐπαρχειων, according to our Lexicons. It appears from the Roman remains of the Temple of Sul-Minerva at Bath, that the Romans highly estimated the mineral waters of this island. In a hasty view of the inscription, we conceive it to apply to the Procurator (ἐπιτροπευσαντι) of the waters, and to the Procurator of the other articles for the *Prince's* [*i. e.* Magistrate's] household, brought from Britain [and *other countries*, if &c. so means]. Some of our classical readers may suggest a better reading, for the lexicons in our possession have no such word as Ἐπαρ-

* *E contra*, Martial has "Dicitur et nostros cantare Britānnĭă versus."—Triumph then, John Bull. It is at least an *Hellenism* only among scholars.

χειος;

χειος; and we have stretched the meaning of Ἀρχειος to our own purpose.

118. Butler's *Genuine Remains, with Plates. Vol. I. Part II. pp.* 208. *8vo.* C. Baldwyn. *(Continued from Part I. p. 246.)*

IF we were called upon to point out a standard between the proper commixture of wit and severity, for the purpose of *classical* satire (understanding, by *classical*, a correct model for imitation), the answer would be Butler. The wit, like an apologue, always points a moral, and inculcates strong sense. Knowledge of the world is at the bottom of it; it is the flavour of the viand; learning, wit, and fine cookery, are only the adjuncts. Swift comes nearest to Butler. Butler was always a lecturer. We dare not risk in comparison the indelicacy of the English allusion. But Swift in bad taste placed in his study the images of the gods Momus and Crepitus; for the latter Butler substituted Minerva. Both in a philosophical and philanthropical view, are, as writers, cruel; for man in all stages of society is bound to conform his reason to circumstances, whereas they require abstract perfection, which belongs only to Deity. What man has done, and continues to do, is truly wonderful; and the right view of the subject is, the benevolent condescension of Deity, in permitting the laws of Providence itself to be subjected to the creature, as is instanced in the conductor, navigation, &c. "God is glorified by Science, for ignorance degrades, and does not and cannot suitably worship and glorify the Creator. If it did, mankind of course would never have improved, nor idolatry have been superseded, nor Revelation have been communicated for the aid of reason." *

The satire of Butler was chiefly directed against fanaticism. Religion was never intended to supersede reason; nor has it any other view than tuition in the proper mode of divine worship, and exhibiting virtue. In the days of Butler, as in those of the Papists, it was made a trade, a tool of ambition, a torch of faction, an extinguisher of common sense; in short, the best mode upon earth for exalting knaves, and multiplying fools†. Butler was not a man to be thus imposed upon; and in vindication of his judgment we have only to observe, that not a single fanatical writer has survived his day; for, in the words of our author,

"Hypocrisy will serve as well
To propagate a church, as zeal;
As persecution and promotion
Do equally advance devotion:
So round white stones will serve, they say,
As well as eggs, to make hens lay." P. 234.

And as to the factions thus produced, it is matter of course:

"No seared conscience is so fell
As [illegible] which has been burnt with zeal;
For Christian charity's as well
A great impediment to zeal,
As zeal a pestilent disease
To Christian charity and peace." P. 229.

But we shall change the subject, for never, we fear, will men learn that active philanthropy, useful knowledge, and moral and religious education, are the only pure and safe methods of illuminating and improving the world.

This beautiful work does honour to the Hercules, of whose fine figure it is a proper exhibition gallery. The type, the paper, and the prints, are exquisite. As to the matter, it has all the *Cayenne* of the inimitable Hudibras. We shall close our remarks, with some extracts.

Epigram on a Club of Sots.

"The jolly members of a toping club,
Like pipe-staves, are but hoop'd into a tub,
And in a close confederacy link,
For nothing else but only to hold drink."

Description of Holland.

"A country that draws fifty foot of water,
In which men live as in the hold of nature;
And when the sea does in upon them break,
And drown a province, does but spring a-leak;
That always ply the pump, and never think
They can be safe, but at the rate they stink;
That live as if they had been run aground,
And when they die, are cast away and drown'd;
That dwell in ships, like swarms of rats, and prey
Upon the goods all nations' fleets convey,
And when their merchants are blown up and crackt, [wreckt;
Whole towns are cast away in storms and

* Fosbroke's Jennerian Sermon, p. 10.

† They used to preach, that taking the *Covenant* was as necessary to salvation as the Sacrament.—M'Skimmin's Carrickfergus, p. 51.

That

That feed like cannibals on other fishes,
And serve their cousin-germans up in dishes;
A land that rides at anchor, and is moor'd,
In which they do not live but go a-board."

How Hercules wooed Omphale we know not; in a worse style, we apprehend, than a Quaker. The only nonsense Butler ever wrote appears to have been his Love-verses. Luckily we have but twelve lines of them. They are absolutely frigid, snow upon Ætna. Can any thing be more insipid than this stanza:

"Do not unjustly blame
My guiltless breast,
For venturing to disclose a flame
It had so long supprest." P. 25[illegible]

It is the mere introductory sentence of an apologetic common-place letter.

119. Derriana; *consisting of a History of the Siege of* Londonderry, *and Defence of* Enniskillen *in* 1688 *and* 1689, *with Historical Poetry and Biographical Notes, &c. By the Rev.* John Graham, *M.A. Curate of* Lifford *in the County of* Derry. 8*vo. pp.* 164.

THE admirable defence of Londonderry, chiefly through the agency of Dr. Walker, is noticed in all the Histories of England. It is fit that such an excellent example should be perpetuated; and a delineation of the details of its execution is a system of tactics, showing patriotism how to act in similar emergencies; and, besides, has the inspiring effect of supporting hope and nobleness of mind. Of the author we can give a high character in the following words of Mr. Reid (Travels in Ireland, p. 219):

"It gave me sincere gratification to find the high opinion I had so soon formed of the character of this worthy man, confirmed by the testimony of others, who had long known him. He is no less exemplary for benevolence and piety than distinguished for learning and talents of the first order."

This gentleman, he adds, who has not been backward in employing his powerful abilities in defence of the Church, and support of Administration, has a family of eight children; and, after a lapse of twenty-three years, is still a Curate.

120. *Memoirs of the Life and Works of Sir* Christopher Wren, *with a brief View of the Progress of Architecture in* England, *from the beginning of the Reign of* Charles *the First* [illegible] *end of the Seventeenth Century; and an Appendix of authentic Documents. By* James Elmes, *M.R.I.A. Architect, Author of "Hints for the Construction of Prisons," "Lectures on Architecture," &c. 4to. pp.* 715.

IN an introductory chapter, Mr. Elmes gives a "view of the progress of Architecture in England, from the beginning of the reign of Charles I. to the end of the seventeenth century;" that is, a history of its brightest period in England. Our author then proceeds to the life of the great Architect.

Sir Christopher Wren was born at East Knoyle, in Wiltshire, on the 20th of October, 1632; his father, Dr. Christopher Wren, who was descended from an ancient and distinguished family, was afterwards Dean of Windsor. The uncle of Sir Christopher Wren, Dr. Wren, the Bishop of Ely, was imprisoned nearly twenty years, on an impeachment by the House of Commons, in 1641. The father of Sir Christopher was a man of great scientific knowledge, and he directed the mind of his son to those pursuits, for which he became afterwards so distinguished.

In 1645 Wren, when only in his thirteenth year, invented a new astronomical instrument, but of what nature we are not told. In the following year, he obtained a patent for a diplographic instrument, for writing with two pens. During this period, he distinguished himself by some clever essays, while at Westminster School, under the care of Dr. Busby. In 1653 Mr. Wren was elected a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and, in the December following, attained the rank of Master of Arts. The truly amiable Evelyn saw the dawning genius of Mr. Wren, and pronounced him "that miracle of youth," and "that rare and early prodigy of universal science."

Wren was one of the early members of the Royal Society, but we must hasten to the more active scenes of his life. In 1661 he was appointed assistant surveyor-general, but it was not until the year 1663 that he received a public commission in architecture. This was to survey and direct the works at the mole, harbour, and fortifications of the citadel and town of Tangier, which had been given as part of the marriage portion of Catherine the Infanta of Portugal, to Charles II., but this he declined. He was afterwards

wards employed in preparing plans for the reparation of St. Paul's; and, in 1663, he was commissioned to design a new theatre, for Oxford University. This theatre, which is well known for its admirable roof and scientific construction, was the first public building erected by Wren. His architectural employments increased with his fame, and he was required professionally, in the sister University of Cambridge, to prepare designs for the new Chapel of Pembroke College, of which his uncle, the Bishop of Ely, had been president and a great benefactor. Mr. (now Dr.) Wren still clung to philosophy, and the early annals of the Royal Society attest the importance of his discoveries. In 1655, he visited the Continent, and remained for some time in Paris, inspecting the works of art there erecting under Louis XIV. He returned to England, when the great Fire of London, in 1666, gave the talents of Wren that field for display which they had so long wanted. Within a few days after the fire, Wren began his plan for building the new city, which was much approved of by his Majesty, though not adopted. Wren was now appointed deputy surveyor-general and principal architect for rebuilding the whole city.

After numerous churches, the Royal Exchange, Temple Bar, &c. had been built by Wren, he was called upon to rebuild St. Paul's.

A curious history is here given of the taking down of old St. Paul's; after which is an account of the noble pile which now adorns the Metropolis: connected with which is the following anecdote:

"Some time during the early parts of its works, when Sir Christopher was arranging and setting out the dimensions of the great cupola, an incident occurred which some superstitious observers regarded as a lucky omen. The architect had ordered a workman to bring him a flat stone, to use as a station; which, when brought, was found to be the fragment of a tomb-stone, containing the only remaining word of an inscription in capital letters, 'Resurgam.' This has been asserted (but I do not remember the authority) to have been the origin of the emblem —a phœnix on its fiery nest—sculptured by Cibber, over the South portico, and inscribed with the same word: but the rising again of the new city and cathedral from the conflagration were quite sufficient hints for the artist."

In 1682, Chelsea Hospital was founded, and the building commenced by Sir Christopher:

"This monument of national gratitude owes its origin to the benevolent Sir Stephen Fox, who proposed to Evelyn, on September 6, 1681, the purchasing of Chelsea College, which the King had previously given to the Royal Society, and was willing to re-purchase for this purpose. Sir Stephen, with whom Evelyn dined on that day, desired his assistance as one of the council of the Society. The measure was proposed by Wren, who, with Evelyn, was appointed to conduct the sale."

(To be continued.)

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121. *Memoir of* John Aikin, *M.D. By* Lucy Aikin. *With a Selection of his Miscellaneous Pieces, Biographical, Moral, and Critical.* 2 *vols.* 8*vo.* Baldwin *and Co.*

A BIOGRAPHICAL account of this worthy, amiable, and ingenious man has been already given (Part i. p. 85), and we shall not therefore go through the subject again in detail. We shall touch only upon particular points which suggest important reflections.

Dr. Aikin, notwithstanding his high merit, did not force his way "to the top of the tree," as it is called, in the medical profession; and yet there is no profession in which talents meet with more sure reward. Akenside had the same fate; and we once heard a gentleman remark, concerning the late very ingenious Mr. ——, that "had he bestowed the same attention to the Law (for he was a barrister) as he had done to Archæology, he would have acquired a very large fortune." There certainly can be no sound reason assigned why a Professor of Law or Physic should not relax himself in the liberal or elegant pursuits; but the world never calculates in decimals and fractions. It supposes the man to have taken up a study which must withdraw his attention from that of his profession. An elderly man, long established, may sometimes indulge in such deviations with impunity, but it is not prudent for a Medical Man to take a conspicuous part in any study not evidently connected with his profession. We speak from experience;

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and make a remark, often held out as a beacon by medical men themselves, to young practitioners; and so minute and close is the attention required for excelling in the Therapeutic art, that we think it perfectly right for undivided mind to be bestowed upon it, though *we* should also think it illiberal to doubt the skill of any man, because he had a taste for literature. All we mean to say is, that the world at large knows nothing of such liberality, unless it becomes a fashion to practise it, and that we do not think is ever likely to take place.

Another light in which we view the character of Dr. Aikin, is his benevolent and gentlemanly mode of treating political and religious subjects. He never indulges in intemperance, railing, or invective. There is a dry abstract good sense in what he says; and indeed it would be a disgrace to civilized man not to adopt it in many instances, were human affairs manageable by pure theoretical plans, and not things growing out of circumstances, to which all must submit. Certainly every thing *ought* to be rendered characteristic of a golden age, but such an attempt is and ever will be impracticable. As to that fertile source of discord, differences of religion, Dr. Aikin seldom touches upon; very probably thinking that nine times out of ten, such a furious zeal about the affairs of the other world is only a mode by which, as Madame de Stael says, men of very poor intellectual pretensions endeavour to raise themselves to consequence, and beard their betters with impunity.

We shall now make some extracts, from which our readers may derive edification. The first relates to apprenticeships. Upon that subject what shall we say? Is it school improved? It is, in fact, respectable servitude, but most important with regard to its being an excellent employment of a dangerous time of life. The Spaniards have a proverb, that it would be a good thing if young people were to go to sleep during the period between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five; the idle youths at such a time of life being employed in sowing their wild oats, and the girls in love-nonsense. Now, though apprentices of both sexes have a hankering of course after such natural indulgences, yet the business-confinement is a wholesome conventual discipline, which regards an appetite for pleasure as a miser does prodigality. Dr. Aikin views the subject in another light, of equal importance. He was placed as an apprentice in a country town, and on this incident observes,

"To have placed him in such a situation, he regarded as an error of judgment, ascribable to a prepossession frequent among persons of a serious turn and small acquaintance with the world, to which he observed, that many young men within the sphere of his acquaintance had fallen lamentable victims. This prepossession consists in an undue preference of remote and obscure situations for youths during the period of apprenticeship, as sheltered from the temptations of great towns and cities, and comparatively favourable to innocence and virtue. What he (Dr. Aikin) would say, can you possibly do worse with a youth, than send him from the comforts of a lettered and civilized home to a master, probably of sordid habits, in a place where he can find none but gross and vulgar company, if he seeks for any, and where sotting and low vice will be the only pastimes offered him for the amusement of his hours of leisure? Such a situation nearly was his own at Uppingham, where he did not form a single intimacy. An elder apprentice, little congenial in manners or studies, was the only companion of his own class that the place afforded; the inn was the sole place of social recreation, and the landlord's daughter 'the cynosure of neighbouring eyes.'" I. pp. 4, 5.

Moral innocence, as far as it can be secured, is unquestionably a matter of the first importance; but in a high state of civilization it is only a negative recommendation, nor can be otherwise until good character only can be sufficient for human necessities. Excellence in the several objects of pursuit is the prize to be acquired; and a disregard or ignorance of it is only a result of the false notions of religion, which the unphilosophical habits of gloomy enthusiasts have fatally propagated.

Of what consequence is it to parents who have children to provide for, to know that they are only of good character, but cannot get forward in life? If they are in the Navy or Army, they must have *Devil* enough (such is the military phrase) to do gallant things; if in Law or Physic, they are expected to be able and knowing; if in Commerce, deep and calculating; if in the Church, active philanthropists. In truth,

truth, moral and religious habits are only common characteristics of every respectable man; but such habits alone, though they may qualify a man for a monastery, are not sufficient for an upright and honourable discharge of duty. A military man would tell an ultra-religionist with truth, that five years' service in the Militia civilizes a rustic, and renders him in the whole a better man, and more useful citizen, than successful fanaticism can possibly effect. Every rational Clergyman, who has observed retired soldiers, when settled among his parishioners, will find that in general they labour steadily, are respectable and refined, act reasonably, return good answers, have clean cottages, and come to church, without attending to sectaries, whom they regard with a smile of contempt. The reason of all this is, that they are civilized, taught to regard common sense, and from habits of subordination, to leave superior things to those who are qualified to treat of them.

"The place of Dr. Aikin [as classical tutor at the Warrington Academy] could not, it was found, be adequately supplied in the class of Dissenting Ministers, who were usually much better versed in studies strictly professional than in the literature of antient Greece and Rome. In this dilemma it fortunately occurred to Dr. Priestley, 'to make inquiries in a new track, among the Clergy who were dissatisfied with the Church, and who would not disdain an alliance with Dissenters.' Dr. Jebb strongly recommended a Mr. [Gilbert] Wakefield, then officiating at Liverpool as a Curate. On mentioning the thing to him, he seemed pleased with the proposal, and the trustees on their part unanimously concurred in wishing him to come." I. p. 48.

The orthodox Clergy are not yet extinct; and in them, from the Universities and Eton down to grammar schools and private seminaries, does the whole liberal education of the gentry rest. That the Clergy in general are fox-hunters and topers, is a stupid calumny, for their incomes seldom permit such indulgences; and was a circular issued to-morrow by any Bishop, enquiring how many of his Clergymen kept hunters, and what sums they paid annually to their wine-merchants, we do not believe that the horses would amount to twenty, or the sums amount to 50*l.* in half the number of families. Taking into consideration the influence of knowledge, and its benefit in society, we do not think that the Church of England would be any gainer, by rendering the profession no longer the asylum of talents and learning; and thus playing the church cards into the hands of its natural opponents.

The Constitution in Church and State is, we repeat, the principle upon which this literary Journal is conducted. From the learning and talents and friendship of the orthodox Clergy, amiable and worthy men, our pages have derived the most valuable support; and if the parochial Clergy are philanthropists in manners and habits, and visit and treat paternally their poor parishioners, we think that they have no need to resort to ultraism for congregations. Because there have been one or two lamentable deviations from rectitude (as if there had never been a Judas among the Apostles), the whole body is daily slandered. We therefore feel pleasure in vindicating them, or any respectable men under similar treatment. We shall conclude this paragraph with the following remark of the wise and judicious Burn:

"They did originally proceed as members of the Church of England, professing only a stricter purity, and an adherence to the genuine doctrines of the Church, which they supposed the Church itself deserted, or did not sufficiently inculcate. And this was first set on foot by Clergymen of the Church of England; no doubt, with a very good intention. But as Solomon saith, concerning the beginning of strife, that it is like the letting out of water; so that the flood-gate being opened, it doth not as yet appear where the inundation will stop."—Eccles. Law, II. 181. 4th edit.

The Miscellaneous pieces are all good; some of them excellent. Every body knows the famous pun concerning the O. P. riots, "*opes* irritamenta malorum." In the Essay on *Cant* (p. 448), there is one equally good. All professions have (says Dr. Aikin) their respective modes of canting; all are—

"Et *cantare* pares et respondere parati."

The description of the vegetables of the Roman poets is very ingenious and tasteful. The grandeur of the oak is nowhere so finely delineated as by Virgil, Catullus, and Ovid. The passages in the first writer are well known; but not

not those of the latter. Catullus compares the tossing horns of the Minotaur to the agitated arms of an oak:

"—— velut in summo quatientem brachia tauro
Quercum." Catull. lxiii. 105.

Ovid is not less felicitous in calling the oak "una nemus," *itself a grove.* Met. viii. 743. Lucan happily makes it, when stripped of its leaves, a good emblem of Pompey the Great. See the quotation in p. 281.

Among the Essays on the Poets, that on Milton (ii. 30) contains many valuable original remarks.

The aphorisms on Mind and Manners are acute:

"He who after a loss, immediately, without staying to lament it, sets about repairing it, has that within himself which can controul fortune." P. 277.

"He whose first emotion on the view of an excellent production is to undervalue it, will never have one of his own to show." Ib.

"Thoroughly to try a man's patience, he must have the labour of years consumed before his eyes in a moment: thoroughly to prove it, he must instantly begin to renew his labour." P. 279.

There are also many interesting biographical matters.

We cannot dismiss this work, without congratulating Miss Aikin upon the judicious manner and elegant style in which she has arranged and written this agreeable Fasciculus. The account of her excellent father is drawn up with a taste which confers high honour upon her literary character.

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122. *Hints to Medical Students upon the subject of a future Life; extracted from the celebrated Work entitled The Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, by Dr.* Joseph Butler, *late Bishop of* Durham. *With corresponding Notices from other Publications of high Authority, and with a Preface by the Editor.* 8*vo. pp.* 48.

MEDICAL Students will never be influenced by the arguments of Bishop Butler (fine metaphysician as he was), because in a book which *they all* read, is the following passage:

"The argument of the pious and acute Bishop Butler, that the soul is immortal and independent of matter, because in fatal diseases the mind often remains vigorous to the last, is perfectly groundless; for any function will remain vigorous to the last, if the organ which performs it is not the seat of the disease, nor much connected by sympathy, or in other modes with the organ which is the seat of the disease." Elliotson's Physiology of Blumembach, p. 47, 2d edit.

In the same manner Bishop Horsley's hypothesis of the circulation of the blood being known to Solomon (here quoted, xix. xx.) is confuted by Mr. Holden in his Tract on Ecclesiastes. Medical men ought not to attend to metaphysical arguments (for it is Aristotelian, not Baconian); but on the other hand, they have no right to confound the properties of matter with the organs of exhibiting those properties. Matter is not necessary to existence; for an idea exists, and is utterly unsubstantial; but matter is necessary to the exhibition of that idea. Action cannot exist without organs; but the properties conferred upon those organs are things quite distinct, and dependent in living beings upon the original endowments annexed to them by the Creator; and are consequences of the divine donation of life. Existence can neither be created nor destroyed by man; and of the mortality or immortality of the sentient principle, no physiological science can predicate an iota, because its knowledge cannot extend beyond corporeal organs. It is utterly impossible, that thinking can be material, for then self-agency would be impracticable. That requires union of properties, which could not act *viâ materiæ*. Memory, imagination, combinations of ideas, &c. &c. could not act by agitation of particles, without an inconvenience, which would soon occasion insanity. To man belong properties common to all animals, and properties which are peculiar to himself. He successfully employs the agency of second causes to produce the results of his volition, which no other animal can or does do. Religion assumes that he is immortal; but it is incapable of physical proof, because there is no possibility of immortality being made the subject of such proof. It is and must be inferential from the divine attributes, and the properties annexed to human modes of being. The cause of this is, that there is no possibility of reasoning *à priori* concerning the acts of Deity. It must be drawn from deduction or revelation; and divines cannot predicate immortality of any thing, but by such means; and they have a right to assume what is not unphilosophical; for

for without such postulates, phenomena cannot be resolved. Intellectual properties *in se* prove nothing as to immortality; for they are only, as before said, divine endowments annexed to animation. The continuation and propagation of being is, however, a manifest law of nature; and the Scripture is strictly philosophical, in connecting immortality with a resurrection, or second creation; to which no sound physical objection can possibly be made. On the contrary, it is evident that nothing in nature perishes. It only assumes new modes of being. Man dies; but not the consequence of his action. His good or his evil conduct may still continue to operate. For this reason it is inferred that God is unjust (which cannot be), unless man is responsible in a future life; besides, his free-will would be given *absurdly*, which implies another contradiction to the divine attributes.

This is our view of the subject; and we have only gone into it, because we think it receives more harm than good from metaphysical treatment of it. St. Paul and the Holy Spirit always speak of a resurrection. Metaphysical argument takes different ground. It makes immortality a natural result of the being of man, as he now is formed; whereas the Holy Spirit makes it consequent upon a new creation.

The work before us is very ably written; and contains much subtle and fine argument. But we *admit* nothing concerning future life which is not bottomed upon Revelation; for we do not think it a subject properly treated by unassisted reason, THAT CAN NEVER BE SATISFACTORY UPON INFINITIES: and admirably ingenious as is the work of Bishop Butler, it certainly professes to determine divine things by human means, which, in our opinion, is impracticable, and contrary to St. Paul's rule of explaining scriptural things by scriptural.

123. *The Masonic Jennerian Sermon, preached in the Cathedral of* Gloucester, *Aug.* 19, 1823, *in Aid of the Subscription for erecting a Monument in Honour of Dr.* Jenner, *before the Provincial Grand Lodges of the Counties of* Gloucester *and* Hereford, *and a very numerous and respectable Assemblage of the Craft. By the Rev.* T. D. Fosbroke, *Past Provincial Grand Chaplain of the Counties of* Gloucester, Hereford, *and* Monmouth. *Published by Request for the Benefit of the Monumental Fund.* 8vo. *pp.* 20.

SERMONS have been divided into *drone-sermons*, or heavy discourses, dry and insipid; *jargon-sermons*, ringing chimes about Christ *iterum atque iterum; sleep-talking sermons*, or fanatical ravings; *moral essays*, &c. This before us is of different character to any. It takes for its basis the power of knowledge in alleviation of physical evil, applies it to the Vaccine, and affectionately commemorates the philanthropic Founder. The argument is relieved by beautiful illustrations. We extract the following:

"He was a Patron. What is the unbefriended man of genius but a wanderer without a home; who sits down by the water, and weeps. He came with all the good Samaritan in his soul, held out the right hand of friendship to the sufferer, and took down his harp from the willow." P. 15.

Speaking of the Vaccine, Mr. Fosbroke says,

"In the dregs of a loathsome disease, he found a salutary medicine, and a saving angel in a humble quadruped." P. 19.

The whole sermon abounds with similar felicities. It also contains, pp. 8, 9, a masterly confutation of Voltaire's account of Evil, of which so much use has been made by Lord Byron, &c. We shall say no more, but refer the reader to the Work itself.

124. *The Hermit Abroad. By the Author of "The Hermit in London," and the "Hermit in the Country."* 4 *vols.* 8vo. Colburn *and Co.*

THE preceding labours of this facetious and agreeable Satirist have been favourably received both at home and abroad, and have been translated into several foreign languages. The present work, although, perhaps, not presenting the same degree of talent as displayed in the former lucubrations of this author, still exhibit sufficient of his style and manner to afford a rich treat of intellectual entertainment.

We have selected the following paper as a fair specimen of modern boarding-school French, and which we are free to confess has excited our risible faculties in an eminent degree:

"ARRIVAL ABROAD. When a man quits his native land to travel abroad, there are two

two things which he ought by all means to take with him, if possible,—money, and good humour; both of which purchase a welcome for the stranger, and smooth his way among foreigners. I provided myself with the former of these, to the probable extent of my wants, limited by my means of supplying them: in the latter I was determined not to be stinted, so I drew deeply on the bank of Humanity, whose firm is composed of Sympathy, Cheerfulness, and Co. where I knew that my draft would be honoured. I will say nothing about sick companions; the miseries connected with our landing; the officiousness of scouts, runners, porters, and boatmen; nor of 'the insolence of office,' in douaniers, spies, and Anti-Gallican lookers-on; all these are to be expected, and (as they must be borne with) the shortest way is to make provision for, and to smile when others fret, resist, and vex themselves to no purpose whatever, since this is an unchangeable order of things, and since a moderate sum, which may be replaced by some after-saving, will make all these matters plain and easy. As to myself, I had anticipated calls of this kind upon my purse, and therefore they neither deranged the tranquillity of my mind, nor the composure of my countenance; to which, at my time of life, the ruffled expression of anger or peevishness is ill suited.

"I confess I like to think and to act for myself, but even this privilege a man must sometimes be prepared to surrender. In the first act of landing, I was obliged so to do, for a busy fellow-countryman, full of self, and whose loquacity even now vibrates on my ear, fixed four sisters on me (two linked on each arm), and previously assuring us that his abilities were not of the minor class, since he could ask for every thing in French, briskly undertook to transact any body's business, and to be the *factotum* of the whole party. Full of self satisfaction, he set off to the Custom House, regardless of the train of gazers, whose examining glances he interpreted into applause or admiration. Ere he left us he promised to make all right for us, which promise he had not calculated was unwelcome to a number of the party, more qualified from their superior knowledge of the language of the country, to take charge of their own concerns. This, however, not being felt by our companion (an attorney by profession), off he set, determined to evince the fluency with which he could speak French. Returned from what he called '*la maison du Coutume* (the Custom House), he was treated as a madman by one half of the French people, with whom he had to do, and deserted by the other half in despair, at the utter impossibility of understanding what he meant; nevertheless, he went on, rejecting and disdaining interpreters, and so well satisfied with his performance, that he assured a French gentleman who came over with the same packet, that 'Ayant frotté en haut tout son Français (having rubbed up all his French) *il avait traversé son emploi aussi vite que la pensée*.' (He had got through his business as quick as thought.) This was Arabic to the Frenchman, who replied, 'Je n'entens pas un seul mot de ce que vous me faites l'honneur de me dire.' This, however, was of no consequence to our verbose friend, who turning towards the waiter, continued, '*Attendeur* (waiter), *appelez au police pour mon passeport, et laissez moi avoir un elegant diner avec excellent rouge vin, car je bois dur*.' (Call at the Police Office for my passport, and let me have an elegant dinner with some excellent red wine, for I drink hard.) Here waiter, cooks, company and all, were convulsed with laughter; for his accent was just of a piece with his construction of phrase. Our man of business, however, looked complacently around him, believing that his wit and vivacity had gained every heart; nay, he announced to the party that he had made a conquest already, saying, '*La Chambre pucelle a tombé en amour avec moi*.' (The chamber-maid has fallen in love with me.) At the table he made a desperate attempt at politeness, saying he should be affronted if a lady next him did not permit him to help her to a little turkey (a small piece he meant); which he rendered thus: '*Madame, je serai tout affronté si vous ne permattez moi de vous aider à un petit dindon*.' The roar that this master-piece brought forth was excessive, so much so, that he felt piqued, and turning to the lady, genteely observed, '*Aidez vous donc, si vous venez a cela*.' (Help yourself then, if you come to that.) The astounded French woman answered, '*Je n'entens pas l'Anglais*.' (I do not understand English.) In vain did he try to recover, he saw his defect too late; and it was a considerable time before the company could adjust their features, which still bore the lines of broad laughter. Furious at this reception, the man of law sharply observed, that it was useless to speak French to natives who hated the English, or before English people who took part against their country; so calling the waiter *un fils d'une chienne*, a term which I shall not attempt to translate, he concludes by '*portez ma voiture à la porte, dites moi combien vous chargez pour moi, et grattez moi hors de votre livre, parceque les comptes courts font des long amis*.' (Bring my carriage to the door, tell me what you charge for my share, and scratch me out of your book, for short reckonings make long friends.) Not one word of this, not even the proverb, was understood; but a waiter, who spoke broken English, who guessed at

at what was meant, ordered the carriage, presented the bill, and our self-constituted agent and interpreter departed in disgust.

On the subject of foreign languages, our countrymen are generally in the extreme, and either conceal their knowledge thereof from pride grafted on *mauvaise honte*, or they trust entirely to their small stock of half-learned and ill-pronounced sentences, which they deal out with much flippancy, making it a crime not to comprehend their jargon, composed most commonly of a literal translation, procured from words looked for in a dictionary, which, when cobbled into a phrase, produce the most ridiculous effect, and seldom fail to be unintelligible. For instance, one says, '*j'etais frappé en haut*.' (I was knocked up.) Another asks for *un petit bœuf*, that is to say, a little ox, instead of *un peu de bœuf*: a third, I remember, bargaining for *une boutique de bœuf* (a shop full of beef), which had nearly been sent to him, because the word *boutique* hit his fancy as sounding like *buttock*. I have always observed that the traveller who knows nothing of the language of a country, succeeds better than the half-taught, self-satisfied personage, whose 'little learning' is indeed to him 'a dangerous thing,' leading to impositions, opening the door to innumerable mistakes, nay, sometimes producing offence, not to mention the ridicule which it draws down upon himself, whilst his self-approval shuts every avenue to assistance from others."

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125. *A Biographical History of* England, *from* Egbert *the Great to the Revolution. By the Rev.* J. Granger. *Fifth Edition. With upwards of* 400 *additional Lives. In Six Volumes.* 8vo. Baynes *and Son.*

WE have to announce a new edition of one of the most delightful works in the class of British Biography,—and one that has been long wanted.

Previously to the publication of the first edition of Granger in 1769, five shillings was considered a liberal price by collectors for an English portrait; and the late Lord Orford, Sir W. Musgrave, and Mr. Bull, purchased the most valuable parts of their collections at or under that sum. But the prices are strangely altered now; as the Preface enumerates instances of seventy and eighty guineas being given for a single print.

Granger appears to have been one of the most amiable and humble of men. His work was compiled for his own amusement; and in his Dedication, he expresses no anxiety for fame; neither a greediness of gain, as he had retired early to independence, obscurity, and content. With such feelings, he was doubtless agreeably surprised at the warm reception his work met with, as it was eagerly received by the public *, especially by all collectors of portraits. "Bp. Warburton," says T. Davies in a letter to Mr. Granger, "bought the work, and called it an *odd* book; this was praise from him. Mr. Cracherode praised it very much." It may now be fairly said to have immortalized his name.

An entertaining volume was published some years since by Mr. Malcolm, of "Letters to and from Mr. Granger," which embraced the history and illustration of the "Biographical History †."

The Preface informs us that this edition contains more than 400 additional characters, besides the notice of many hundred portraits, furnished from the well-known collections of David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes; Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford; Sir James Winter Lake, bart.; James Bindley, esq.; and Benjamin Way, esq. Interleaved copies of the former edition were sent to each of these eminent collectors, who furnished the late Mr. Richardson with accounts of such portraits as had escaped Mr. Granger's notice. These materials are made use of in the present work. But the editor should by all means have pointed out his additional Lives, by some distinguishing mark, that the readers might at once have discriminated between the labours of the original and classical author, and those of his successors. Without this aid, the present edition must, we fear, be read with difficulty, and quoted with distrust, as the reader, or writer, would doubtless wish to know whether a character he is reading, or quoting, is Mr. Granger's pure gold, or baser metal. We say this, however, without wishing to disparage the Additions; but we consider few men equal to the task of writing lives so ably and neatly as the author of the "Biographical History of England." To Granger, indeed, may truly well be applied his own account of the celebrated Clarendon: "He particularly excels in *characters*, which, if drawn with precision and elegance, are as difficult

* See the review of the first edition, in vol. XXXIX. pp. 353. 403; XLIV. pp. 587. 624.

† See vol. LXXVI. p. 145.

ficult to the *writers*, as they are agreeable to the *readers* of history."

With these volumes are published 310 portraits, chiefly copies by Mr. Richardson, from scarce prints. They form a most pleasing accompaniment to the work.

126. Reliquiæ Diluvianæ; *or, Observations on the Organic Remains contained in Caves, Fissures, and Diluvial Gravel, and other Geological Phenomena, attesting the Action of an Universal Deluge. By the Rev.* Wm. Buckland, *B.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. &c. 4to. pp.* 304. Murray.

THIS highly-interesting work is dedicated to that warm patron of literature and of learned men, the venerable Bishop of Durham, at whose advice it was undertaken. By affording us the evidence of an universal deluge, the Author hopes "it will no longer be asserted that Geology supplies no proof of an event, on the reality of which the truth of the Mosaic records is so materially involved."

The volume commences with the account of the Cave at Kirkdale. This has already appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, and has been copied thence into various publications. The substance of this account is given in our last volume, part i. p. 352. The Royal Society thought so highly of this interesting discovery, as to award to Professor Buckland the Copley Medal. This and other encouraging circumstances have induced the author to pursue his researches in other parts of England and in Germany; and the present work is the result of his discoveries.

The places in England where antediluvian remains have been found, are Kirkdale Cave, Caves at Kirby Moorside, Open Fissure in Duncomb Park; Caves at Hutton in the Mendip Hills, Derdham Down, near Clifton, and Balleye, near Wirksworth; Dream Cave near Wirksworth; three Caves near Plymouth; Caves at Crawley Rocks, and at Paviland, near Swansea.

In Germany our Professor describes Caves near Spa, in Westphalia, Scharzfeld, Bauman's Höhle, Biel's Höhle, Forster's Höhle, Rabenstein, Zahnloch, Gailenreuth, and Kühloch.

"The Cave of Kühloch (in Franconia)," says the Professor, "is more remarkable than all the rest, as being the only one I have ever seen, excepting that of Kirkdale, in which the animal remains have escaped disturbance by diluvial action; and the only one also in which I could find the black animal earth, said by other writers to occur so generally, and for which many of them appear to have mistaken the diluvial sediment in which the bones are so universally imbedded. The only thing at all like it, that I could find in any of the other caverns, were fragments of highly decayed bone, which occurred in the loose part of the diluvial sediment in the caves of Scharzfeld and Gailenreuth; but in the cave of Kuhloch it is far otherwise. It is literally true that in this single cavern (the size and proportions of which are nearly equal to those of the interior of a large church) there are hundreds of cart loads of black animal dust entirely covering the whole floor, to a depth which must average at least six feet, and which, if we multiply this depth by the length and breadth of the cavern, will be found to exceed 5000 cubic feet. The whole of this mass has been again and again dug over in search of teeth and bones, which it still contains abundantly, though in broken fragments. The state of these is very different from that of the bones we find in any of the other caverns, being of a black, or more properly speaking, dark umber colour throughout, and many of them readily crumbling under the finger into a soft dark powder, resembling mummy powder, and being of the same nature with the black earth in which they are embedded. The quantity of animal matter accumulated on this floor is the most surprising, and the only thing of the kind I ever witnessed; and many hundred, I may say thousand, individuals must have contributed their remains to make up this appalling mass of the dust of death. It seems in great part to be derived from comminuted and pulverised bone; for the fleshy parts of animal bodies produce by their decomposition so small a quantity of permanent earthy residuum, that we must seek for the origin of this mass principally in decayed bones. The cave is so dry, that the black earth lies in the state of loose powder, and rises in dust under the feet; it also retains so large a proportion of its original animal matter, that it is occasionally used by the peasants as an enriching manure for the adjacent meadows*.

"The exterior of this cavern presents a lofty arch, in a nearly perpendicular cliff,

* "I have stated, that the total quantity of animal matter that lies within this cavern cannot be computed at less than 5000 cubic feet. Now allowing two cubic feet of dust and bones for each individual animal, we shall have in this single vault the remains of at least 2500 bears, a number which may have been supplied in the space of 1000 years, by a mortality at the rate of two and a half per annum."

which

which forms the left flank of the gorge of the Esbach, opposite the Castle of Rabenstein. The depth of the valley below it is less than 30 feet, whilst above it the hill rises rapidly, and sometimes precipitously, to 150 or 200 feet. This narrow valley or gorge is simply a valley of denudation, by which the waters of the Esbach fall into those of the Weissent. The breadth of the entrance arch is about 30 feet, its height 20 feet. As we advance inwards the cave increases in height and breadth, and near its inner extremity divides into two large and lofty chambers, both of which terminate in a close round end, or *cul de sac*, at the distance of about 100 feet from the entrance. It is intersected by no fissures, and has no lateral communications connecting it with any other caverns, except one small hole close to its mouth, and which opens also to the valley. These circumstances are important, as they will assist to explain the peculiarly undisturbed state in which the interior of this cavern has remained, amid the diluvian changes that have affected so many others. The inclination of the floor, for about 30 feet nearest the mouth, is very considerable, and but little earth is lodged upon it: but further in, the interior of the cavern is entirely covered with a mass of dark brown or blackish earth, through which are disseminated in great abundance the bones and teeth of bears and other animals, and a few small fragments of limestone, which have probably fallen from the roof; but I could find no rolled pebbles. The upper portion of this earth seems to be mixed up with a quantity of calcareous loam, which, before it had been disturbed by digging, probably formed a bed of diluvial sediment over the animal remains; but as we sink deeper, the earth gets blacker, and more free from loam, and seems wholly composed of decayed animal matter. There is no appearance of either stalactite or stalagmite having ever existed within this cavern.

"In some of the particulars here enumerated, there is an apparent inconsistency with the phenomena of other caverns; but the differences are such as arise from the particular position and circumstances of the cave at Kuhloch; the absence of pebbles, and the presence of such an enormous mass of animal dust, are the anomalies I allude to: and both these circumstances indicate a less powerful action of diluvial waters within this cave than in any other, excepting Kirkdale. To these waters, however, we must still refer the introduction of the brown loam, and the formation or laying open of the present mouth of the cavern; from its low position so near the bottom of the valley, this mouth could not have been exposed in its present state, and indeed must have been entirely covered under the solid rock, till all the materials that lay above it had been swept away, and the valley cut down nearly to its present base; and as the cave ends inwardly in a *cul de sac*, and there is no vertical fissure, or any other mode of access to it, but the present mouth, if we can find therein any circumstances that would prevent the admission of pebbles from without, or the removal of the animal remains from within, the cause of the anomaly we are considering will be explained. The throat of the cave, by which we ascend from the mouth to the interior, is highly inclined upwards, so that neither would any pebbles that were drifting on with the waters that excavated the valley, ascend this inclined plane to enter the cave, nor would the external currents, however rapidly rushing by the outside of the mouth, have power to agitate (except by slight eddies in the lower part of the throat) the still waters that would fill the bottom of the cavern, and which being there quiescent, would, as at Kirkdale, deposit a sediment from the mud suspended in them upon the undisturbed remains of whatever kind that lay on the floor. From its low position, it is also probable that this vault formed the deepest recess of an extensive range of inhabited caves, to which successive generations of antediluvian bears withdrew themselves from the turbulent company of their fellows, as they felt sickness and death approaching; the habit of domesticated beasts and birds to retire and hide themselves on the approach of death, renders it probable that wild and savage animals also do the same. The unusual state of decay of the teeth and bones in this black earth may be attributed to the exposed state of this cavern arising from its large mouth and proximity to the external atmosphere, and to the absence of that protection which in closer and deeper caves they have received, by being secluded from such exposure, or imbedded in more argillaceous earth, or invested with and entirely sealed up beneath a crust of stalagmite." P. 141.

(To be continued.)

127. *The* Linnæan *System of Conchology, describing the Orders, Genera, and Species of Shells, arranged into Divisions and Families, with a view to facilitate the Student's Attainment of the Science.* By John Mawe, *Author of "Travels in* Brazil," *"A Treatise on Diamonds," "Lessons on Mineralogy," &c. &c.* 8vo. *pp.* 224. 37 *Plates.* Longman *and Co.*

THIS is a work which has been long wanted. It exhibits a general view of the most important discoveries hitherto made in conchology, either by persons who cultivate it merely for the gratification which it affords, or by naturalists

naturalists, whose enlightened and systematic researches have elevated it to the rank of a science. Both these classes of persons have reason to be grateful to Mr. Mawe for his long and successful exertions in augmenting the supply of shells to this country. From a small tract which he published about two years ago, called "The Shell Collector's Pilot," a sort of precursor to the present publication, we learn, that during the fifteen years in which he was engaged in the maritime profession, as well as during a subsequent period of six years, when he was travelling in South America, he made conchology his favourite pursuit, and that he afterwards combined it with his researches in mineralogy, as a kindred branch of natural history. His extensive intercourse with navigators in every quarter of the globe enabled him to enrich his collection with many rare and valuable specimens; he became a general agent in the purchase and sale of shells; and in the course of his dealings in this capacity, the greatest part of the finest shells in the modern cabinets of Europe passed through his hands. He was thus qualified by long experience to undertake a treatise on conchology, and he has executed the task of supplying this desideratum in physical science with a degree of ability which will be fully appreciated by every person conversant with the subject.

The plan of the work is sufficiently explained in the title. It is constructed in conformity with the system of Linnæus, subject only to such modifications as were rendered necessary by the discoveries made since that system was formed. The genera described are thirty-six in number; and each of them is illustrated by engravings, which, from their accurate outline, and vivid colouring, are admirably calculated to convey a lively and just idea of the specimens which they represent. This encomium we see no reason to qualify, except by observing that the *murex argus* in the frontispiece very much resembles a shell which Mr. Dillwyn quotes from Chemnitz, under the name of the *murex amplustre*. The arrangement is so disposed as to conduct the student in a regularly progressive manner through all the details of the science; and these, which, from their conciseness and technicality, might have proved irksome and repulsive, especially to young minds, are relieved by the occasional introduction of many interesting facts in natural history. We shall proceed to notice a few of them in preference to quoting any of the descriptions in full, which cannot be satisfactorily done without quoting the illustrative plate also, a practice which has not yet been adopted in reviewing.

With reference to the genus *pholas*, we learn that shells of this kind are found occupying separate and distinct habitations, which they form in limestone, clay, wood, coral, &c. Even the thick oak planks of ships are pierced by them; and as they advance in growth, they enlarge their habitation within, leaving the aperture by which they originally entered of its primitive size. In speaking of the *teredo*, Mr. Mawe observes, that the destructive inroads of this little animal would frequently occasion the loss of the largest vessels, were it not for the singular and providential peculiarity in their instinct, which leads them generally to perforate the wood in the direction of the grain, and which does not, however, obviate the necessity of protecting the hulls of ships with copper sheathing. The *lepades*, or barnacles, belonging to the order of multivalves, adhere in clusters to rocks, and often form groups on shells, loose stones, and anchors; they are also found on marine animals, as the whale and the turtle. They affix themselves to ships; and though at first invisible, so rapid is their increase in magnitude and number, that the velocity of a vessel is considerably impeded by them. Of the *nautili*, it is observed that some are so small as only to be defined by the microscope, while others are nearly a foot in diameter. The *anomia placenta* becomes so transparent by the process of polishing, that it is frequently used by the ingenious Chinese as a substitute for window-glass. We might adduce many other examples, but these are sufficient to show the judicious and happy manner in which Mr. Mawe contrives to heighten the interest of his subject, and to render the study of conchology attractive to juvenile readers.

Many persons who have a taste for shells are deterred from collecting them by the difficulty of distinguishing the valuable and rare from the common and worthless; and by the additional difficulty

difficulty of obtaining information to direct them in their choice. To them this manual will be of essential service; it presents in a succinct form the instruction contained in a variety of voluminous and expensive works; its plan is simple, intelligible, and divested of fanciful innovations; while, illustrated as it is with a series of accurate engravings, it may be taken as an agreeable and unerring guide in the formation of a cabinet of shells on the most reduced as well as on the grandest scale.

128. *Letters to Sir* Walter Scott, *Bart. on the Moral and Political Character and Effects of the Visit to* Scotland *in August* 1822, *of his Majesty King* George *IV.* 8*vo. pp.* 170.

WE do not know whether the great Unknown or Sir Walter Scott write letters to themselves; but these epistles are so much in the manner of the latter, that we think them a tribute of the Baronet handsomely paid to the King's known amiable habits, and pattern of gentlemanly character. The object seemingly intended is to show that disloyalty is irrational, and the purpose of issuing such a book while the impression of the Royal Visit was yet warm, is evidently prudent. No man who is reasonable can think otherwise, when he reads the excellent good sense of the following passage:

"Even reaching no farther than a habit of thinking, disloyal and anti-social sentiments are a grand public evil. It is a great evil, tho' vastly short of revolution, that the man of humble rank should live a life of discontent, and pine in envy and hatred of all above him in condition. It is a great evil that he should be persuaded that the ranks of society which are richer than his have forfeited all claim to his charitable thoughts, or neighbourly good-will; and that he is called upon sullenly to estrange himself from them; although he knows and daily feels that he cannot exist without constant contact with them,—a contact producing mutual advantage. It is a great evil that he should be taught to hate his countrymen in *classes*, the *individuals* of which he approaches in his daily avocations with confidence, respect, affection, and gratitude, with whose assistance he improves his own condition, and from whose advice he reaps the means of prosperity, of the redress of real grievance, and of the avoidance of misfortune; whom he sees individually and corporately, contributing their time and talents in all the activity of beneficence, to improve the condition, physical and moral, of their less fortunate brethren,—to enlighten their minds,—to add to their mechanical skill,—to improve their habits,—to increase their comforts,—to educate their children,—to relieve their sick,—to administer the comforts of religion to their afflicted. It is a great evil, that the less informed of our countrymen should live in the belief, that the laws are partially and oppressively administered; that the authorities which their fathers reverenced are hateful usurpations, and that all public men are corrupt. It is deplorable, although far short of absolute anarchy, to see our humbler countrymen confiding in contemptible political mountebanks, who outbid each other in extravagance, whose trade is to mislead and betray; men who flatter their uninstructed disciples with most preposterous ideas of their own light and knowledge, and lead them to judge for the judges, and supersede the lawgivers of the land, and dogmatise on the most difficult matters of law and legislation,—men who pour into their ear the too cordial doctrine that they are treated unjustly, defrauded of their due, balked of the reward of their merit, and excluded from their place in society;—men, in fine, who especially inculcate that the lot of the lower orders is intolerable, which, nevertheless, the very system they are taught to hate has brought to a degree of relative comfort, to which the same classes in all other countries are strangers, and which much higher classes in this country knew not a century ago,—till, instead of that contentment, peace, and good-will, which made their fathers happy, their daily thoughts are hatred to all above them in condition, an unhappy grudging of the prosperity enjoyed by others, with an absurd notion of a claim to it, not without some unchristian feeling of revenge against those who enjoy, as if they withheld,—disposition, the effect of which is to deny to the unhappy mind they visit, one hour of earthly satisfaction or happiness." P. 15--19.

Well does the author say; we will not be Americanized. Better is the natural and refined love of a generous, dignified, splendid, and free Monarchy, than homage to proud levellers, who love republics, because they were not born Kings; than allegiance to the pedantries and tyrannies of the conceited, and to the altogether uninteresting units of a democratic convention. pp. 148, 149.

How valuable will this work be a century hence, when the Royal Progress forms the subject of entertaining history.

129. *Memoirs of the Baron de* Kolli, *relative to his Secret Mission in* 1810, *for liberating*

berating Ferdinand *VII. King of* Spain, *from Captivity at* Valençay. *Written by himself. To which are added, Memoirs of the Queen of* Etruria, *written by herself.* 8*vo. pp.* 340. Treuttel *and* Co.

THE English Editor, in a prefatory Advertisement, informs us that these Memoirs, in their original state, constituted little more than a species of diplomatic notes, intended to be confined to the different Courts of Europe; but in submitting them to the Public, the author has been induced to enter into such details "as would be likely to excite the attention of the general reader, and make him enter feelingly into the interest of his situation." We shall here introduce the Editor's Introductory remarks:

"As a curious historical document, relative to a Secret Mission of the highest consequence at the period it was undertaken, and of which, from its nature, scarcely any thing was previously known in this country, these Memoirs appear to the Editor to present no inconsiderable interest to the English reader. What effect might have been produced, had the Mission proved successful, by the King's return to Spain at the moment, it is difficult to conjecture, and would be idle now to speculate upon. Judging from the events which have taken place since his return in 1814, in which his Majesty has personally so much implicated himself, there are probably not a few who will think that the result of the contest between France and Spain, under the supposition alluded to, would have been very different."

During the last century, Spain seems to have retrograded in the same ratio as other nations, particularly England and France, have advanced in the scale of civilization. In every transaction in which that unhappy country has been engaged, a strange fatuity has pervaded the national character, and imbecility and indecision of mind have been constantly displayed. The Spaniard reverts to the days of Ferdinand and Isabella, or of Charles V. for proofs of his greatness, without reflecting on the absurdity of such pretensions. The natives of the Morea might as well compare themselves with the Grecians of the Periclean or Alexandrian ages. While vain-glorious boasting betrays the pride and self-sufficiency of the Spaniard, his utter incapability of acting, or efficiently executing the least important transaction, exposes him to ridicule and contempt. In such a situation is Baron de Kolli, the auto-biographer of these Memoirs. A more unfit person the British Government could not have selected for obtaining the liberation of Ferdinand, whose traitorous detention at Valençay, in consequence of his weakness and stupidity, is too generally known to dilate upon. The Baron is constantly boasting of his own prudence and admirable plans; and in every thing he fails. He reminds us of the dwarf who went in quest of adventures, in company with a giant, and in every affair came off with the loss of a limb, until at length experience taught him that he had better quit the field of honour with his life, and leave it to heroes of more effective prowess. Thus the Baron, as soon as he enters on the scene of operations, where he arrived in Feb. 1809, unwittingly confides his secret to one Richard, who makes him his dupe and betrays him. He is consequently arrested before he has effected the least object, and at once declares his mission! Immured in the Donjon of Vincennes, he attempts his escape; but is still unsuccessful. On the deposition of Napoleon, he obtains his liberty, visits Madrid, and receives the reward of *faithful services* from his gracious Sovereign Ferdinand the Beloved! Soon after another opportunity presents itself for gratifying the Baron's taste for the spirit of adventure. Napoleon having left Elba, and made an excursion to his ancient capital, the hero of this story, determined on eclipsing the deeds of Baron Munchausen, resolutely girds on the armour of faith, and, with a few raw recruits, marches into France to overturn, by the valour of his arm, the newly-usurped dynasty; although the illustrious head of the House of Bourbon, on the first alarm, had displayed the white flag emblazoned with the motto of *sauve qui peut*, or *the d—l take the hindmost!* The chivalrous Baron of course lost all his men, was taken prisoner, and stood a fair chance of being executed. However, he was condemned to his "native element" (as he calls it), a dungeon; and obtained his liberty with the restoration of the Bourbons. We presume that the Baron will now go in quest of adventures for the "virtuous" Ferdinand, or any other Sovereign, who reigns "by right divine."

Throughout these Memoirs, Kolli's chief object is to expose the atrocities of

of the Imperial Government of France. We have no doubt but he had just cause of complaint, as he was one of its unhappy victims;—so far all is fair; but what renders him truly ridiculous is the continued cant about the "virtues" and the "sufferings" of Ferdinand. Thus in adverting to a pusillanimous letter of Ferdinand's, disclaiming any wish to escape from Valençay, Kolli contends that it was a forgery, and could not possibly be attributed "to that Ferdinand VII. who at Bayonne displayed, in his resistance to Buonaparte, strength of mind, force of genius, and ability in negociation!"

Fortunate would it have been for his degraded country, had Ferdinand never left the prison of Valençay. During his absence, the Spaniards displayed the latent energies of their early ancestors; but since his return the petrifying breath of Superstition has benumbed their mental energies, and paralysed every noble faculty. Spain, enslaved by the sword of the Gaul, and the crosier of the priest, may labour under the dreadful effects of tyranny for ages to come.

The Memoirs of the Queen of Etruria, a sister of Ferdinand's, may be regarded as a supplement to the preceding. They were written a few days after the liberation of Italy, in 1814. She was the third daughter of Charles IV. and Maria Louisa, Infant of Parma. She was born on the 6th of July, 1782, and married at an early age to the Infant Don Louis of Bourbon, eldest son of the Duke of Parma. These Memoirs commence at the period of her marriage, and contain much interesting matter. In 1814, they were addressed by the authoress to the Allied Powers, in vindication of her own rights, and those of her son, to the Duchy of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla; and the Congress of Vienna acknowledged the validity of her claims.

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130. *The Tourist's Companion; being a concise Description and History of* Ripon, Studley Park, Fountains Abbey, Hackfall, &c. *intended as a Guide to Persons visiting those Places.* Ripon, Langdale.

THIS useful Guide, issued from the Langdalian Press, has already passed three editions, and we should not be surprised at its reaching many more. To those who visit the places described, it will be an interesting as well as useful companion. Unlike the generality of Guides, this small volume is not confined to descriptions of the elegance of the buildings, or the beauties of the scenery; but the Editor has given (what to us Antiquaries is of more value), the early history of those places;—the benefactors to the religious foundations noticed in the volume—and has described what they *were*, as well as what they *are*.

The first place noticed is the Town and Borough of Ripon, with its Minster, which, for length and breadth, is one of the best-proportioned Churches of the kind.

Under the seats of the Choir are numerous basso-relievos, of which the following is curious, as marking the year, 1489, when they were erected:



Among the numerous monuments in the Minster, is one to the memory of Hugh Ripley, who died in 1637, and obtained the dignity of Mayoralty to be conferred on this town, of which he afterwards became thrice Mayor.

Not far from the Abbey, but adjoining the Town, is a large tumulus composed of gravel and human bones, called *Ellshaw*, "where (as Leland remarks) be al likelihod hath ben sum great fortress in the Britons tyme.

"But from some coins, found by digging in it in 1695, of Osbright and Alla, transmitted by the Archbishop of York, to that ingenious Antiquary, Mr. Thoresby, it has been the general opinion that it is of a date long posterior to the time of the Britons, and that it owes its name to Alla, the Northumbrian King, who was slain in 867*. From the vast number of human bones found by digging (for even whole skeletons have been discovered within the last thirty years) where there is neither mortar nor cement, one would be induced to suppose that it has been a Burial-place

* Saxon Chronicle.

of the Saxons or Danes; but whether here were deposited the remains of Alla and his associates in arms, in the conflict between that prince and Hinguar and Hubba, must for ever remain in doubt."

A singular custom still continued here, is that of blowing a horn every night at nine o'clock before the house of the Mayor, in imitation of the duty of the Vigilarius or Wakeman, in whom the government of the town was originally vested.

We now proceed to Studley, in which grounds is situate Fountains Abbey, the remains of which are deservedly considered the most magnificent and interesting that our country, rich in these venerable and admired works of antiquity, retains from the wreck of the general dissolution. Copious extracts are then given from the communication of a valued Correspondent of our Miscellany *.

"At the top of the North corner window of the Sanctum Sanctorum, is the figure of an Angel holding a Scroll, on which is the date 1283."

In a note to the above date, the Editor says he has given it "in conformity to the opinion of others, who have written on the subject," but is induced to believe that it should be 1483. With this last opinion we entirely coincide; but for the satisfaction of those who feel any doubt upon the subject, we have copied the date as given in p. 71;



and beg to refer our readers to Mr. Gough's Introduction to the second Volume of "Sepulchral Monuments" for a complete dissertation on the subject of Arabic Numerals.

The Plates, which are numerous, are engraved in a neat style.

* See vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 318. 582.

131. *A Letter to Sir* Edward Knatchbull, *Bart. one of the Members of Parliament for the County of* Kent, *on his accepting the Office of President, at a Meeting of an Auxiliary Church Missionary Association, held in the Town Hall of* Maidstone, *on the 14th of August last. By* G. R. Gleig, *M. A. Rector of Ivy-Church; and Perpetual Curate of* Ash, *in the County of* Kent; *and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of* Dunmore. 8vo. *pp.* 96. Longman *and Co.*

THIS Letter, though addressed to one of the Members for the County of Kent, is by no means to be considered as a local pamphlet. It is a temperate and respectful address to a distinguished Member of Parliament, written for the purpose of opening his eyes into the subject of an association to which he has, with the best intention (but, as it appears to his correspondent, with erroneous impressions), lent his name.

It is known to all who attend to the concerns of the Established Church, that there is at present a party in it who style themselves *evangelical*, for enforcing doctrines not to be found in the Evangelists; nor to be deduced from St. Paul's Epistles, but by great violence done to his arguments. Also that the same persons, standing opposed to a very large majority of all orders in the Church, presume to think themselves the *true Churchmen*. Such persons, united with a number of others, who are altogether estranged from the discipline of the Church, have formed themselves into an association, to which they have given the name of *the Church Missionary Society*. This title, ostensibly assumed to distinguish it from the Baptist and other Missionary Societies, has had the effect, whether intended or not, of seducing many attached members of the Established Church to join it, and among others, as it seems, the worthy Baronet here addressed; of whose unwillingness to take any steps really hostile to the Church, no doubt whatever is entertained.

To him, therefore, Mr. Gleig writes in a tone of becoming respect, merely to explain to him that the Society so styling itself is not in truth a Church Society, and that its proceedings are in direct opposition to the discipline of any Episcopal Church, and at once unnecessary and pernicious. This explanation, though written for the County of Kent, must manifestly be important to every other part of the Kingdom

Kingdom in which this Society has fixed itself, by its various branches. For the fact is, that many persons, besides Sir Edward Knatchbull, have, with the best intentions, fallen into the same error. Mr. Gleig, therefore, here undertakes to prove and establish the following points:

"First, that the Society styling itself the Church Missionary Society, is not a Church Missionary Society, if by the term Church be meant the venerable and apostolic Church of England; and, consequently, that its present appellation is a palpable, though specious, misnomer. Secondly, that the very ground-work of its proceedings, the very first principle upon which it acts, is in direct opposition to the distinguishing doctrine of our Church. Thirdly, that its existence as a Church Missionary Society is not required; and, fourthly, that even upon general grounds, its modes of operation are calculated to do no good, whilst there is every reason to suspect that they do harm."

The Letter-writer contends, that, constituted as our Church is, no body of men can properly be called a Church Society, that is not countenanced and supported by the Bench of Bishops, and a majority of the Clergy, &c. Under this description, he shows that there are really two Church Missionary Societies, and *only two*:—the *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, and *the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, and that all who really wished to act with the Church for a purpose of this kind, should join themselves to one or other of these, or to both. The other points proposed are also ably argued. It is particularly urged, that Missionaries who intrude themselves into places where a regular Bishop presides, if they are Clergymen, act in direct violation of their ordination vows; and if they are laymen, cannot be authorized at all to preach and teach, much less to baptize. The nature of the conversions which have been made among the lowest Hindoos, and among actual savages, is shown by several curious examples; and it is contended that persons so ignorant cannot be fit objects for conversion. It is shown too that, in the present state of things, the conversion of those who lose their *caste* by it, is more likely to retard than promote the progress of the Gospel, by setting the most violent prejudices of all the *castes* in array against it. The following petition to the late Bishop of Calcutta will much illustrate the subject:

"*To the Right Rev. Father in God, Thomas, Lord Bishop of Calcutta.*

"The humble petition of Rutton Ghose, Kantoo Doss, Needy Ram Saha, Bhyrobchund Mullick, Budhee Saha, Bokul Saha, and Gour Dhobee, for themselves, and on behalf of one hundred Christian converts:

"Sheweth, that your petitioners are by birth Hindoos, and heretofore did, as is the custom of Hindoos, perform the worship and ceremonies of their religion, as laid down in the shastras and other holy books, agreeably to the rites which have been established from time immemorial in these regions.

"That some years since certain people, denominated Missionaries, arrived from Europe for the express purpose of converting the natives of this country to the Christian faith. Among these Missionaries, one named William C——, better known by the designation of Doctor C——, did, by the seductive art of persuasion, and by artful representations of the truths and efficacy of the Christian doctrines, as the only sure and certain guides to salvation, at the same time condemning the shastras, tantras, and pooraun of the Hindoos to be the works of Satan, and as such would inevitably lead their believers to damnation and eternal punishment, so operate on the minds of your Petitioners, that, led by their fears on the one hand, and seduced on the other hand by the hope of support and protection which he held out to such as should embrace the Religion of Christ, your Petitioners were induced to forsake the religion of their ancestors, and to suffer the ritual of baptism.

"Your Petitioners, placing entire reliance and confidence on the word and faith of Dr. C——; for how could they suppose that a teacher of Christian morality could be found defective to his promises?—became converts to his doctrines, and were baptized, as they were taught to think, into Christ his church. But what must be the poignancy of their feelings, to discover that these flattering prospects of support and protection are as unstable and fleeting as the visionary objects of a dream? Expelled from their caste, and expatriated their homes and families, deprived of the countenance and support of those to whom they are allied by the ties of nature, and become objects of contempt and derision to their Hindoo brethren, they now, in this state of humiliation, experience the fallacy of those promises by which they were deluded. Condemned, like outcasts of society, to depend for a precarious subsistence on the lukewarm generosity and benevolence of strangers, to whom shall your petitioners, in the overwhelmings of their affliction, look up for support and protection, unless to

to your Lordship, who hath been selected to fill the highest and most respectable station of the Episcopacy in India?

"Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly solicit your Lordship's attention to their miserable condition, and, with hopes of exciting your Lordship's commiseration, they humbly crave permission to approach your Lordship with this relation of their sufferings, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

"*Calcutta, June* 16, 1817."

It is not improbable that this Letter may have its due effect where addressed, and be of use in many other places.

132. *The Miscellaneous Works of the late Rev.* Thomas Harmer, *Author of "Observations on various Passages of Scripture," containing his Letters, Sermons, &c. with an Introductory Memoir by* William Youngman. *8vo. pp.* 328.

Mr. Harmer appears to have been an amiable and worthy Dissenting Preacher, who had a strong desire for illustrating the Bible by Oriental Manners; and was therefore reproached by a sapient female, "for not having published a *good* book," meaning a Homily. In p. 73 we have been astonished to find a disquisition, foreign to the purpose, upon cats sitting upon the heads of idols—a circumstance quite familiar to those who have seen any figures of Egyptian Deities. In the same manner, the most common antiquities are discussed as novelties. But these are only incidentals. The matter in the main appertains to Dissenters, and to them will be a very useful book. It is written in their own forms of piety; in strict non-conforming orthodoxy, but in a spirit of peace. It is as grave and serious as midnight, without whining or cant, and shows the Author to have been a conscientious and good man. It is singular, however, that both the Editor and Mr. Harmer should assign, in the following paragraphs, the strongest reasons for all persons adhering to the Establishment. The first passage is this.

"There are sources of disunion arising out of the Reformation itself, and forming a sort of counterbalance to the advantages of that great event. The Reformers were, in their own justification, *obliged to insist strongly on the right of individual judgment, and the duty of separating from a corrupt Church*, and so powerful has been the tendency of these principles, as to produce a state of things *quite unlike that of the primitive Church. The* first principle of Christianity is union, and separation *is an awful exception to it*, which requires *for its justification* the existence of something *essentially hostile to Christianity*." p. 15.

This essential hostility consists as to the views of Dissenters, in creeds, interferences of the civil power, and every man's not being the arbiter of his own faith (see pp. 7, 8.) In opposition to those positions we find the following paragraph.

"However affecting to the passions the discourses among the Methodists may be, they are by no means proper to promote a growth in true knowledge." p. 10.

Now here are the Methodists absolutely tried by a creed; for on the principle of "Every man his own parson," they cannot be in error for exercising their own judgments. Any particular profession of certain tenets is a creed, and can be nothing else; nor can persons be justly censured without such a reference in the mind of the critick.

The consequences of self-interpretations of the Scriptures are thus pointed out, to the great injury of the favourite notion of "*Every man his own parson*:"

"I remember, when young, to have seen a small book, in support of infant baptism, and a long list of Scriptures in proof of it adduced, of which, perhaps, not more than one out of ten was at all to the purpose; *this only tended to excite doubt, instead of satisfying the mind.*" p. 87.

133. Martin Luther *on the Bondage of the Will. Written in answer to the Diatribe of* Erasmus *on the Free Will. First published in the Year of our Lord*, 1525, *and now Translated by the Rev.* Henry Cole, *of* Clare-hall, Cambridge, *and late Lecturer of* Woolwich, Kent. *8vo. pp.* 402.

Luther is selected by Robertson as a remarkable example of the danger of despising obscure enemies. Had Leo the Tenth not contemned him at his outset, the great Reformer would have perished at the stake. Providence in its goodness thought proper to order matters otherwise; but biographical events are not to our present purpose. To Luther, the Scriptures were the simple armour of David, the stone and the sling, and with these under God he conquered. He had on his side a strong party, who had great points to gain by his success; and settled matters with the Pope by means of

of the carnal weapon of temporal power. Erasmus was in a different situation; he was obliged to tack and trim, and obey signals from his convoy. He mixed up with his discussions high classical knowledge and human learning. Luther meets him with the Scripture alone; and adds to it only his very strong sense. Uncommon superiority in this faculty appears through the whole work; which is one for the study. Erasmus seems to have subjected God to necessity. The following short extract will show the subject of the controversy in a concise form:

"Dost thou understand, friend Diatribe, what thou sayest? (To say nothing of that which has been already proved, that the will cannot will any thing but evil.) How could Judas change his own will, if the immutable prescience of God stand granted? Could he change the prescience of God, and render it fallible?" pp. 231, 232.

The postulata of Theology are these. Man must be allowed to have free will, or God is the author of evil; nor is any thing in the mind of God deemed immutable, unless he *swears* that it shall be so,—"And God *sware* unto Abraham," &c. but such oaths refer only to his own purposes; not to human actions. *Immutable prescience* is manifest nonsense. God foreknows; and accordingly predestinates issues to preserve his own wise government, but he does not influence. He only withdraws his grace, where habits are reprobate, and extracts good out of evil committed; or makes it a punishment.

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134. Mr. ACKERMANN has been induced, by the liberal patronage of the publick to his elegant production of last year, entitled *Forget Me Not*, (noticed in vol. XCII. ii. p. 447,) to continue it as an annual offering; and he has been stimulated to increased exertion to render the work more suitable to the particular object of its destination, by some interesting contributions from the pens of the Poets Barton, Wiffin, Montgomery, and others; of which we have given some specimens in our Poetical Department this month. These are the best parts of the Volume. The prose stories savour too strongly of the German and French sentimental school, and we heartily wish them away, as it pains us not to be able to recommend every page of so elegant a Volume. We hope that another year Mr. A. will form his entire Volume from the productions of British Writers, with true British feelings. The Graphic Illustrations, twelve in number, are very pretty, and well executed.

135. In consequence of repeated calls on Mr. DYER, in our Magazine, relative to his *Privileges of the University of Cambridge*, he has thought it necessary to print an *Address to his Subscribers*. This will be read with interest, detailing minutely the causes of the long delay which has taken place, principally arising from Mr. Dyer having been engaged in furnishing Literary Notices of the editions and translations of the several authors, in Mr. Valpy's series of Classics.—The greater portion of the two volumes of "Privileges," &c. has been printed some time, waiting for a Latin Introduction, or a "Dissertatio Generalis, sive Epistola Literaria, Viris Academicis præsertim ad Cantabrigiam commorantibus, humillimè oblata;" it is to contain a Review of the contents of the two Volumes. This Address is intended to shew to the Subscribers what they are to expect from the work,—a clue to University History, a guide to its charters, its laws, its literature, and political œconomy; and sketches literary and bibliographical. That division of it entitled "Privileges," consisting of dates and references, notices of particular events, and heads of public business. Some matters of a lighter nature, or "Fragmenta Cantabrigiana," are to be added to the Work. The Author absolves those gentlemen who may be desirous of withdrawing their names from his List of Subscribers, and solicits new friends. We wish the learned author health and spirits to complete his work, which he looks forward to publish early in the next year.

136. Of the *Simple, Original, and Practical Plan for suppressing Mendicity*, we shall only say, that it consists in giving paupers estates to maintain them. But no plan which renders pauperism desirable will benefit society, or the subjects of its application. If a manufacturer receives all the wages of his workmen, and honestly expends them for their good, we have no doubt that by the prevention of waste and improvidence, and the superior advantage of the mess principle, the poor will be much better provided for, and in this we think consists the essence of Mr. Owen's plan; and were an overseer to receive all the earnings of a pauper, as a penalty of his becoming chargeable beyond at least a certain amount, we think, that every check which is fair would be opposed to the increase of poor's rates; in short, that they would nearly be annihilated. Charity indiscriminately exercised, is false philanthropy, and we refer the author to Mr. Neild's Observations on the Shrewsbury House of Industry.

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History of the Hundred of Heytesbury, co. Wilts, adjoining that of Mere, already published. By Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE, Bart.—Also, Lives of the Bishops of Sherborne and Salisbury, from the year 705 to the present time. By the Rev. STEPHEN HYDE CASSAN, M. A.

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A copious Abstract in English of the 860 Deeds contained in the two antient Cartularies of St. Neot's Priory, with outlined engravings of nine Seals of that Monastery or of its Priory. By the Rev. G. C. GORHAM, author of the History of St. Neot's.

A new Translation of the Elegies of Tibullus. By Lord THURLOW.

A Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Description of the Empire of China and its Dependancies. By JULIUS KLAPROTH, Member of the Asiatic Societies of London and Paris, &c.

Mr. BLORE's Works of Monuments. This artist has recently returned from a journey in the North for the purpose of collecting materials for this Work, and has succeeded in tracing and restoring some very valuable specimens of Ancient Monuments, particularly those of the early Douglases.

Essays on various subjects of Ecclesiastical History and Antiquity. By the Rev. JAMES TOWNLEY, author of Illustrations of Biblical Literature; including Illustrations upon The Zabii, or Ante-Mosaic Idolaters; the Ancient Christian Agapæ; the Sortes Sanctorum; the Diffusion of the Gospel; the Institution of the Congregation De Propagandâ Fide; The Prohibitory and Expurgatory Indexes of the Church of Rome, &c.

A Volume of Sermons, by the Rev. John Coates, A. M. late Vicar of Huddersfield, and formerly Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge.

Mr. FRANKS' Hulsean Lectures for 1822, on the apostolical preaching and vindication of Christianity, in continuation of his former Lectures.

A complete "System of Plants," arranged according to their natural orders, with a Linnean Index, and illustrated with numerous coloured plates. By Dr. HOOKER, the Professor of Botany at Glasgow University.

Dr. FORSTER's Perennial Calendar and Companion to the Almanac, containing Illustrations of the Calendar for every day.

Dr. CAREY has issued Proposals for publishing, by subscription, Lexicon Analogico-Latinum, on the plan of Hoogeveen's Greek Lexicon,

Lexicon, with an Index Etymologicus, nearly resembling that of Gesner. He has just published Seneca's Tragedies, in continuation of the Regent's Pocket Classics.

No. I. of Illustrations of English Insects. By J. CURTIS.

The Italian Interpreter, consisting of copious and familiar Conversations. By A. BERNARDO.

A Father's Reasons for not Baptising his Children.

No. I. of Messrs. J. P. NEALE and J. Le KEUX's Original Views of the Collegiate and Parochial Churches of England.

Procrastination, or the Vicar's Daughter, a Tale. By SHOLTO PERCY, one of the Benedictine Brothers.

A Series of Original Sketches of Men and Manners, under the title of "Life's Progress." Illustrated by Engravings by Cruickshank. By SHOLTO PERCY, &c.

Dr. MARTIN, Registrar and Secretary of the Royal Humane Society, &c. &c. is about to deliver a course of Lectures on the Preservation of Life, from the effects of submersion, strangulation, suffocation by noxious vapours, poisons, &c. to be illustrated by Models and Experiments, by Drawings and Specimens of poisonous plants and other noxious bodies.

A work of the highest importance, a collection of historical and unedited pieces relative to the trial of the Duke d'Enghien, which the Duke of Rovigo said were lost, have been published. It contains the journal of the unhappy Prince, and throws great light upon the trial. For example—at the end of the Duke's examination, it is stated that before signing it, he desired immediately to speak to Buonaparte. "Before signing this *proces verbal*, I desire to have a private audience of the First Consul. My name, my rank, my habits of thinking, the horror of my situation, induce me to hope that he will not refuse this request." The work contains the correspondence of Murat, of Gen. Hulin, the Minister of State, Real, and the two Ministers of the Judgment. The publication of this pamphlet has called forth a reply from Gen. Count Hulin, President of the Commission for the trial of the Duke d'Enghien.

There has recently arrived in this country from Holland a most curious and valuable collection of original letters and autographs, of the most illustrious, eminent, and learned characters flourishing about the sixteenth century. The original letters contain, among numerous others, several from the hand of Elizabeth of England, and of Elizabeth of Bohemia (addressed chiefly to the Lady Killigrew), of Charles the Second, James, and several of Lord Leicester's. The portfolio, indeed, relating to England, forms such a mass of curious antiquity, in excellent preservation, as cannot fail to be extremely interesting both to the antiquary and the historian. The foreign correspondence contains original letters from the most distinguished persons on the continent, and are as valuable as those relating to England. The autographs are mostly bound up in splendid volumes, and each page contains a motto, and dedicatory address of all the great men who happened to come within the reach of the original collector's acquaintance, illustrated with curious illuminated pages, descriptive of many events in history.

SALE OF THE LATE SIR MARK SYKES'S LIBRARY, IN LONDON.

We understand the Rev. H. J. Todd is now busily employed in preparing the catalogue, and furnishing it with Bibliographical notices.—Sir Mark's Library is one of the finest collections for a private individual, of any in the kingdom, and is particularly rich in Classics, large paper copies, and first editions. There are also some volumes of rare old poetry, and several valuable MSS. We understand an offer of 1200*l.* has been made from Paris, for the French King's Library, for his *unique* copy upon *vellum*, of the first edition of Livy *, by Sweyheim and Pannartz, Rome, 1469. It is well known Sir Mark purchased this beautiful specimen of vellum printing at Edwards's sale for 900*l.* His competitors at the time were the Duke of Devonshire, and the Earl Spencer. Mr. Dibdin his agent. The *Prints* go to Sotheby's—there is an immense collection, probably 50,000. Mr. Ottley has been down to arrange them, and has expressed his opinion that it is the rarest and best selected assemblage, particularly of portraits, of any private collection in the kingdom. The engravings by Bartolozzi, alone, consisting of a complete and matchless series of his Works, Proofs, and Etchings, are said to have cost Sir Mark nearly 5,000*l.* The sale of the whole of the Prints will, in all likelihood, occupy two months, the same as the Books. The Paintings are intended for Christie's; they are not very numerous or valuable, excepting one which is at Sir Mark's house in London, and for which he gave 3,000*l.* Along with these go the Cabinet Curiosities, Antiquities, Medals, Coins, &c. &c.

LITERARY RELIC.

Every one is aware that poor Ferguson's literary career was as brief as it was brilliant—that he early became the victim of insanity, and breathed his last sigh in a public

* With regard to the *Livy*, it appears by the arms at the bottom of the first page of the history to have been taken off for Alexander VI. when Vice-Chancellor of the Roman See, and Governor of the monastery of Soubbiaco, where Sweyheim and Pannartz took up their abode (being a German monastery) when they introduced the art of printing into Italy.

asylum

asylum in the city of Edinburgh, attended only by his widowed mother, herself a poor and unprotected female.—His funeral, too, was of the humblest description; and year after year the grass waved rank and green over his grave, without even a simple *through-stone* being created to distinguish the spot, and implore the "passing tribute of a sigh." In this state matters remained until Robert Burns, himself a literary adventurer, and as yet scarcely raised above the situation of a common ploughman, paid a visit to the Canongate Church-yard; and the reader may easily guess with what feelings he contemplated the insult thus offered to the memory of an author who, like Yorick, had often set the table in a roar, and to whose beautiful poem of the *Farmer's Ingle* we are probably in a great measure indebted for the *Cotter's Saturday Night.* Far, however, from contenting himself with a newspaper paragraph, setting forth the ingratitude of the age, and proposing a public subscription, he immediately ordered a tomb-stone to be erected at his own cost and charge—a memorial which he adorned with an inscription partly borrowed from Gray, and so well known to our readers, that we need not repeat it here. In all the lives of Burns, this circumstance, so creditable to his feelings as a man and a poet, is brought prominently forward; and if any evidence were wanted of the fact, that evidence now lies before us in the shape of the original account rendered by the architect who erected the monument. This account is dated June 23, 1789, and is accompanied by a post-letter, addressed —"Mr. Robert Burns, Farmer, Mauchline." The writer, Mr. Robert Burn, appears to have been intimate with the poet, and after apologising for the delay that had taken place in erecting the "head-stone," he facetiously says, "I shall be happy to receive orders of a like nature for as many more of your friends that have gone hence as you please." The following is a literal copy of the account:

Mr. Robert Burns

1789 To J. & R. Burn.

June 23—54 Feet Polished Craighleith Stone for a Head-Stone for Robert Ferguson, at 1s.	2	14	0
10 feet 8 inches dble. Base Moulding, at 1s. 6d.	0	16	0
4 Large Iron Cramps	0	2	10
2 Stones to set the Base on at 1s.	0	2	0
320 Letters on Ditto, at 8s	1	5	8
Lead, and Setting up Ditto	0	5	0
Grave Digger's dues	0	4	6
	£5	8	0

Geology.

An interesting paper, in the American Philosophical Journal, by L. Bringier, Esq. of Louisiana, contains observations on the region of the Mississippi, and shews clearly how thousands of clear miles have been formed by the deposits of that river. The whole state of Louisiana is a country but just emerging from the water; and as the Mississippi is ascended, the banks of the river gradually rise and again descend towards the swamps. The Mississippi in all its alluvial region may be considered as a river running on the top of a hill 24 feet in its highest position, the base is 3 miles in its average diameter, and reposes on the swamps, which are more than 9 feet above the marshes, on the sea-shore, for a distance of 215 miles up the river. From all that has been explored of the Mississippi river, it is evident that what has escaped over its banks in its overflowing never returns to it again. Hence some idea might, perhaps, be formed of the enormous beds of timber, leaves, and other substances spread over the plains by its waters, if it was but known how long the Mississippi had been floating them over the lower country. This inference might be grounded upon the quantity constantly seen going into the Achafalaya river, where several hundreds of miles are converted into solid rafts of wood, and these disappear every two or three years under beds of sand and leaves, by which the bed of the Achafalaya is alternately removed four or five miles to the East, or two or three to the West, but mostly to the East, where it has gained more than ten miles since it became an outlet of the Mississippi. Lest any should hear with incredulity of the enormous quantity of wood spread over the country inundated by the river Achafalaya, which receives it from the Mississippi, Mr. Bringier observes, that he landed at the mouth of that river in 1812 (the river itself is but a mouth-branch of the Mississippi), when it was at its fullest, and he counted the large trees which were perpetually carried into its current in a given time, and found them to amount to 8000 cubic feet a minute. To these may be added the leaves, bark, reeds, and muddy sediment, making on a moderate calculation 36 cubic miles of deposit annually. The beds of drift wood at the heads of the islands in the Mississippi will give some idea of the quantity of wood brought down the stream of that river. The large raft at Red River is 60 miles in length, and in many places 15 in breadth, in some places composed of pines heaped together with their leaves into compact rafts. Hence mineral coal and bituminous bodies, are, no doubt, formed. Under this raft numerous small streams disappear, and shew themselves again several miles off. A vast portion of land is no doubt formed in this way, and that part of America is gradually rising to a higher level. These are curious facts for Geologists, and the whole paper on this subject is well worth their perusal.

Lon-

Longevity.

M. Neumark, of Ratisbon, has just published a curious Treatise on the means of attaining to an advanced age. The examples which he has quoted of persons who have lived to between 90 and 100 years are from 12 to 20 every year in that interval. Those of centenaries, and up to 115 years, are more numerous; but the number diminishes of those who have attained the age of from 116 to 123 years, being not more than from four to nine. The examples of persons of a greater age than 123 years are naturally more rare. M. Neumark has quoted only one of 200, two of 296, and one of 300. The individual who reached the last-mentioned age was called Jean de Temporibus: he was equerry to Charlemagne, and died in Germany in 1128. It is remarkable that there are few people of rank, and few physicians, among the centenaries. Hippocrates and Dufournel (the latter of whom died at Paris in 1805, aged 115 years) are almost the only ones. Among monarchs, except Frederick the Second, who lived to the age of 76 years, few have passed 70. Among 300 Popes, only seven have reached the age of 80. Among philosophers who have become old may be reckoned Kepler, Bacon, Newton, Euler, Kant, Fontenelle, &c.

Bad Qualities of Paper.

The observations of Mr. Murray, p. 21, on the bad qualities of Paper, are much strengthened by the following remarks by Professor Brand, from the Annals of Philosophy for July 1823:

"In order to increase the weight of printing papers, some manufacturers are in the habit of mixing sulphate of lime or gypsum with the rags to a great extent. I have been informed by authority upon which I place great reliance, that some paper contains more than one-fourth of its weight of gypsum; and I lately examined a sample, which had the appearance of a good paper, that contained about twelve *per cent.*

The mode of detecting this fraud is extremely simple: burn 100 grains, or any given weight of the paper in a platina or earthen crucible, and continue the heat until the residuum becomes white, which it will readily do if the paper is mixed with gypsum. It is certainly true that all paper contains a small quantity of incombustible matter, derived from accidental impurities, but it does not amount to more than about one *per cent.*; the weight, then, will indicate the extent of the fraud.

With respect to the imperfection of Paper, I allude to the slovenly mode in which the bleaching, by means of chlorine or oxymuriatic acid, is effected. This, after its operation, is frequently left in such quantity in the paper that it may be readily detected by the smell. Some time since, a button-maker in Birmingham, who had manufactured the buttons in the usual way, was surprized to find that, after being a short time kept, they were so tarnished as to be unsaleable: on searching for the cause, he found that it was derived from the action of the chlorine, which had been left in the paper to such an extent as to act upon the metallic buttons."

Discoveries along the Red Sea, &c.

James Burton, jun. esq. who has been for some time past employed by the Pacha of Egypt in a geological examination of that Prince's dominions, has made some interesting discoveries in the Eastern Desert of the Nile, and along the coast of the Red Sea—a tract of country hitherto unexplored by Europeans.

In the Eastern Desert, and in the parallel of Essiout, is Gebel Dokkam, a mountain, the name of which in Arabic signifies smoke mountain. As the names of natural objects are every where apt to be derived from some distinctive character, it occurred to Mr. Burton that forges or smelting works might have been once established there.

With a view to determine this question, he proceeded to the place, and though he did not find a mineral lode, soon saw enough to convince him that there had been a mine in the neighbourhood. At Belet Kebye, a ruinous village, situated in a valley on the South side of the mountain, he found a circular shaft, 20 feet in diameter; the walls having fallen in, its original depth is uncertain—its present depth is 60 feet. At the edge of this shaft are long inclined troughs, stuccoed on both sides, and constructed too nicely and expensively to have been intended as drinking places for cattle: they have apertures at one end for the escape of water, and agree with troughs which Dioscorides describes as having been used in washing and sorting the ores, except in being made not of wood, but of stone.—These troughs are not the only symptoms of a mine having formerly been worked here. The same village contains a beautiful little Ionic temple, on the pediment of which is the following inscription:

"For the safety and eternal victory of our Lord Cæsar, absolute, august, and of all his house, to the sun, great Serapis, and the co-enshrined Deities, this Temple, and all its appurtenances, Epaphroditus —— of Cæsar —— Governor of Egypt. Marcus Ulpuis Chresimus, superintendant of the mines under —— Proculuanus."

The most interesting feature of this mountain still remains to be described. Gebel Dokkan is zig-zagged to the top by expensively constructed roads and pathways, which branch off to large quarries of the antique red porphyry, large blocks of which are lying about roughly chisseled, squared, and on supports marked with enchorial characters, and numbered. Where there was a natural crack in the stone, the holes drilled by

by the workmen generally follow its direction, and in one instance small stones have been rammed into a fissure of this kind by way of a wedge. There are also to be seen here unfinished sarcophagi and vases, columns of large diameter, a vast number of ruinous huts, and remains of forges.

On the only road which leads into this valley, and at the distance of about four miles to the North of Belet Kebye, is a large dilapidated structure, called Derr Amiesser. The prefix Derr implies that it was a monastery; but though this building may at one period have been inhabited by Monks, Mr. Burton is of opinion that it was originally intended either as a barrack for troops, or as the residence of the superintendant of the adjacent mines and quarries; particularly as there is no natural supply of water in the neighbourhood, and Government only would go to the expense of constructing an artificial one. He also remarks, that most of the Convents about Wadi Halfa are on the site of Roman towns or stations.

Considerably to the South of this, about the parallel of Ekmim, and about half way between the Nile and the sea, Mr. Burton has found another Roman station hitherto unnoticed, which is now called Fiteiry: from the inscriptions there it would appear that its ancient name was Mons Claudiapus. Among other ruins are found the columns of a large temple of grey granite. The quarries in the neighbourhood furnished a peculiar kind of Gneiss not unfrequent at Rome. The words UNDREUMA EUTUCHESTATON TRAIANON DAKIKON excite a hope in the mind of a traveller that there is a spring at no great distance; but the nearest place from which water can now be obtained there, is five miles off towards the sea, away from the great track called Amuri a Massa. Mr. Burton has collected a great number of inscriptions at Fitiery, among which is the following fragment:

"ANN. XII. IMP. NERVAE TRAIANO
CAESARI AUG. GERMANICO
DACICO
P. I. R. SOLPICIUM SIMIUM
PRAEF AEG."

Th quarries of verd antique, between Ghene and Cosseir, have also supplied him with a vast number of inscriptions, which are rendered interesting, and may probably become very useful, from the intermixture of Greek with hieroglyphics.

NEW BEER ACT.—*Abstract of an Act to encourage the consumption of Beer, and to amend the Laws for securing the Excise duties thereon.—(4 Geo. IV. Cap. 51.)*

By existing Statutes, strong beer or ale, or beer or ale above 16*s*. the barrel, exclusive of the duty (not being twopenny ale, mentioned in the 7th Article of the Treaty of Union with Scotland), brewed in Great Britain by any common brewer, or others who shall sell or tap out beer or ale publicly or privately, is subject to a duty of 10*s*. per barrel; and table beer, or beer or ale of 16*s*. the barrel or under, exclusive of the duty, brewed in Great Britain by any common brewer, &c. is subject to the duty of 2*s*. per barrel.

This Act makes it lawful for any person to brew for sale and sell beer or ale described in the Act, upon payment, by the brewer, for every barrel, containing 36 gallons of ale measure, of the prescribed beer or ale, brewed in Great Britain, of an Excise duty of 5*s*. and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity.

Sect. 2. That all such beer or ale so brewed or sold in Great Britain under this Act, shall be brewed in the proportion of not less than five barrels, containing 36 gallons of ale measure each, nor more than five and a half of such barrels, from every quarter of malt used for the purpose of brewing such beer or ale, the brewer to be charged by the proper officer with the duty, at the rate of five such barrels at least, for every quarter of malt used in brewing, or found at any time to be deficient in, and on taking an account of, his malt stock. That all such beer or ale sold in any quantity at one time of nine gallons, or quarter barrel, or upwards, shall be sold at the price not exceeding 27*s*. ber barrel; That all such beer or ale sold in any quantity at one time of less than nine gallons, shall be sold at a rate not exceeding 10*d*. the gallon; That such persons brewing porter, or using in the brewing of such ale or beer any other ingredients than water, malt, hops, and yeast, or mixing therewith, or with the wort or worts thereof, any water, or other ingredient than hops and the necessary quantity of yeast and fining, all such porter, &c. shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any Excise officer; That every offence against these rules shall be visited with a penalty of 200*l*.; and a penalty of 50*l*. for every offence is imposed upon persons selling, or permitting to be sold, beer brewed under this Act, in any quantity at one time of nine gallons, or quarter barrel, or upwards, at a higher price than 27*s*. per barrel, or any quantity at one time, less than nine gallons, at a higher price than 10*d*. per gallon.

Sect. 3. Provided, That when malt or hops advance to such price as, in the judgment of the Commissioners of the Treasury, to require that the brewers and sellers of beer or ale should be allowed to sell at a higher price, these Commissioners may, by order, authorise the brewers or retailers, during such advance, to sell at a higher price to be specified in the order, without incurring any penalty or forfeiture while the order shall be in force.

Then follow more minute regulations for those who propose to become brewers, &c.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

NIGHT.

By James Montgomery, *Esq.*

[*From "Forget me Not," reviewed p.* 449.]

NIGHT is the time for rest;
How sweet when labours close,
To gather round an aching breast
The curtain of repose;
Stretch the tired limbs and lay the head
Upon our own delightful bed!

Night is the time for dreams;
The gay romance of life,
When truth that is and truth that seems
Blend in fantastic strife;
Ah! visions less beguiling far
Than waking dreams by daylight are!

Night is the time for toil;
To plough the classic field,
Intent to find the buried spoil
Its wealthy furrows yield;
Till all is ours that sages taught,
That poets sang or heroes wrought.

Night is the time to weep;
To wet with unseen tears
Those graves of memory where sleep
The joys of other years;
Hopes that were Angels in their birth,
But perished young, like things of earth!

Night is the time to watch;
On ocean's dark expanse,
To hail the Pleiades, or catch
The full moon's earliest glance,
That brings into the home-sick mind
All we have loved and left behind,

Night is the time for care;
Brooding on hours mis-spent,
To see the spectre of Despair
Come to our lonely tent;
Like Brutus midst his slumbering host
Startled by Cæsar's stalwart ghost.

Night is the time to muse;
Then from the eye the soul
Takes flight, and with expanding views
Beyond the starry pole.
Descries athwart the abyss of night
The dawn of uncreated light.

Night is the time to pray;
Our Saviour oft withdrew
To desert mountains far away,
So will his followers do;
Steal from the throng to haunts untrod,
And hold communion there with God.

Night is the time for death;
When all around is peace,
Calmly to yield the weary breath
From sin and suffering cease;
Think of Heaven's bliss and give the sign
To parting friends:—such death be mine!

Sheffield.

THE POET'S STUDY.

By Bernard Barton.

[*From "Forget me Not," reviewed p.* 449.]

OH! not in ceiled rooms of state,
Cumber'd with books the while,
Would I the Muse's influence wait,
Or there expect her smile.

A nook in some lone church-yard green,
Fann'd by the summer breeze—
The living and the dead between,
Would more my fancy please.

Not unto Fancy's power alone
Should such a scene appeal;
Its sober and its chasten'd tone
My inmost heart would feel.

The moss'd trunk of a scathed tree
Should be my only seat;
And more than moral tomes to me
That relique should repeat.

There too in living leafy pride,
Another tree should grow,
Whose writhed branches far and wide
Their welcome shade should throw.

Those boughs, by whisp'ring breezes stirr'd,
My canopy should be,
And every gentle whisper heard
Should tell a tale to me.

A crystal brook should babble by,
And to its bordering flowers
Impart fresh loveliness of dye,
And yet more fragrant powers.

Behind me, half conceal'd from sight
As shunning public view,
The ivied church-tow'r's humble height
Should greet Heaven's vaulted blue.

A few low grassy mounds should tell
Where slept the silent dead;
And there the modest heather-bell
Should bend its graceful head.

A guileless infant too should stray
Where those blue flowers might wave,
And cull, perchance, a posy gay
From off a parent's grave.

While o'er her head a butterfly,
That type, with beauty crown'd,
Of future immortality,
Should lightly flutter round.

My task is done:—who scorns my taste
May paint me, if he can,
A scene with gentler beauties grac'd
For poet or for man.

MELANCHOLY.

OH Thou! who dost, in silence and in tears,
Move slowly forth beneath yon tender light,
Where eve's one star by Dian's side appears,
To lay thy woes upon the breast of night:
Where

Where waves the cypress o'er some lonely tomb,
To tread in sorrow, and to pause in pain,
Since at each step doth mourn some trampled bloom,
At every sigh some nightingale complain;
Why deem'st it holy
To grieve, when grief can ne'er restore?
Because it makes thee grieve the more?
Thou pensive Melancholy!

Then with thy lips perfume earth's aching flowers,
And warm with tears, since fond regret [can give
But useless sobs and unavailing show'rs,
Which, all surviving, nothing e'er revive.
Go! strew thy couch beside some lazy stream,
Of parched flags and sapless willow-boughs,
'Till poring thought repair her broken dream,
And hope believe what fancy still avows:
'Till once, once more,
Visions, so sweetly sad, arise,
That even Thou, but for thine eyes,
May'st seem not to deplore!

Christ College, Cambridge, Nov. 10. S. P.

Lines occasioned by visiting the LEASOWES, *and seeing the most favourite Spots of Shenstone but too much neglected.*

HERE in cool grot and mossy cell
The rural fays did whilom dwell;
But now the mazy dance is o'er,
The rill, the grove, delight no more!
Where are the traces of his hand,
Who these delicious regions plann'd?
Where, where the variegated traits
That gave new beauties to the sweets?
O swain! to whom 'tis giv'n to trace
The beauties of this hallow'd place,
To call those soft enchantments thine
Which Shenstone's genius did design,—
Repair, repair!
Else Shenstone's shade with due return,
The rude neglect shall nightly mourn,
And luckless seasons pay the scorn,
That's cast on dear Maria's urn! T. H.

Lines suggested on the spot where All Saints' Church formerly stood, in the Township of Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire.

HERE as I tread the site where stood of old
The House of God,—my wand'ring thoughts [retrace
The time when Christians first began in faith
To worship God aright;—here pious HILLS*
Bent down in prayer the reverential knee,
Imploring blessings from the Eternal Throne
On village congregation, that the Word
"Might be like bread upon the waters cast,
And might be found when many days were o'er."
Like bright Aurora's beams Religion rose,
And sheds its heav'nly ray of mercy mild
O'er the dark mind of infatuated man!
It taught him from the sacred Book of God
To spurn the dogmas of the Popish Priest,
Whose God was this world's Mammon,—he whose threat
Could awe the ignorant peasant to submis- [sion,
Whose Anti-Christian cant the rich could spoil,
And captive lead the world in ignorance!
T. N.

* John Hills, D.D. Rector of All Saints, Falbourn, was Archdeacon of Lincoln, Prebendary of Ely, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in the year 1617.

THE EVERGREEN.

WHEN bleak November's wintry blast
Comes sweeping o'er the sylvan scene,
And Autumn's golden leaves at last
In wide dispersion round are cast,
Emerges then the Evergreen,
Till then perhaps unsought, unseen.
By smiling Flora's veil conceal'd,
In storms and tempests now reveal'd —
So humble Friendship unobtrusive,
While we a prosp'rous course maintain,
When fickle Fortune proves delusive,
And Summer guests no more remain,
Steals from the shade where unobserv'd it grew,
And with unlook'd-for smiles the prospect cheers anew. G. C.

EPIGRAM

On John Moore, Bumbailiff, who was once a Sailor.

A PARADOX is Johnny Moore,
All trade with him agrees;
And tho' he's now upon the shore,
He's always on the *seize!!* T. N.

THE WITHERED ROSE.

LADY! see yon Rose is faded,
A piteous sight!
Once with pearly dew-drops laded,
Heavenly bright!
Now, alas! its bloom is vanish'd,
Zephyr has its fragrance banish'd,
Ambrosial flight!

Lady! mark, and well observe it,
Like beauty's ray,
You may strive, you'll not preserve it
From quick decay!
When even at its blooming height,
'Tis transient as the meteor light,
Which leads astray! T. N.

IMPROMPTU

On the Vanity of Human Wishes.

A WISH is like a flake of snow
When floating on the wintry storm;
Conceiv'd in air—as wishes grow,
Alike in substance and in form. T. N.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Ferdinand has again entered his capital, amidst shouts of "Long live the Absolute King." In our last we mentioned his departure from Cadiz, and the arbitrary decrees subsequently issued. At Seville, on the 9th of October, he put forth a decree, ordaining thus: "A funeral service shall be celebrated in all the churches of the monarchy for the repose of the souls of those, who, since the 7th of March 1820, died in support of God's cause and mine." He published another document, stating, among other things, that "all those who exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction, shall prepare missions, which shall exert themselves to destroy erroneous, pernicious, and heretical doctrines, and shut up in the monasteries, of which the rules are the most rigid, those ecclesiastics who have been the agents of an impious faction."

The Madrid Gazette of 28th Oct. contains a proclamation, issued by Ferdinand at Seville on the 22d, having all the semblance of a preparatory step towards revoking or modifying the decrees of Port St. Mary, Xeres, and Seville. His Majesty postpones, "till his arrival in Madrid, and till he is surrounded by the gravest and most enlightened of his counsellors, his final resolve touching the acts and the actors in the late revolution;" but he "has decided, that the principal delinquents who had placed themselves beyond the reach of pardon, should suffer the punishment to which their transgressions had rendered them liable."

A Letter from Madrid, of Oct. 17, says, "Riego has been tried and condemned to death. Cavia was his Judge, the nephew of the Bishop of Osma, one of the Regents; and the crime in the Act of Accusation is the having voted, as a Deputy of the Cortes, the deposition of the King during his translation to Cadiz, and the nomination of a Regency." Riego was executed at Madrid on the 7th. The unfortunate man was carried to the place of execution in an ass's pannier, doubtless as a mark of ignominy.

All the Spanish Generals have capitulated. Mina, and several of those most implicated have left their Country for England or France. Many of the Cortes are in London. A letter from Gibraltar, dated Oct. 16, says, "We are crowded with unfortunate Spaniards, who have taken refuge here to escape the miseries of a dungeon, or the tortures of the Inquisition. Among them are upwards of sixty Deputies of the Cortes of the most distinguished, as Valdez, Alava, and Infantes; Quiroga. Yandiola, Manzanares, and Calatrava, are also here. There is a warm feeling among the inhabitants of the Rock in favour of these unsuccessful patriots."

We learn that it is a settled point that France is to continue the military occupation of Spain to a certain extent, and for a definite object:—namely, until the Government of Ferdinand is entirely and firmly re-established.

GERMANY, &c.

The activity of the Prussians in availing themselves of peace, by placing their towns in the most complete state of defence, has been most unremitting, particularly at this moment. The important fortress of Ehreinbriesten, at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, blown up by the French, will be in a most formidable state. The fortifications are on a prodigious scale. The town of Coblentz is fortifying. Three vast fortresses have also been built at a mile distant from the town, to command the roads from France and Mayence. Similar operations are also going on with vigour at Cologne; and in three years all these will be completely finished. The King of the Netherlands is also not inactive. He has built a fortress on one of the heights above Liege, which will contain several thousand men. A second has been founded on an elevation commanding the road to the French frontiers; and ground is marked out for a third on one of the hills overhanging the town.

The number of Students at the University of Gottingen is one thousand four hundred and twenty, amongst whom are four princes; two hundred and seventy of them are occupied with theology, seven hundred and thirty with law, two hundred and twenty-five with medicine, and one hundred and ninety-five with philosophy and philology.

TURKEY.

A French Journal relates a fresh instance of the fury of the Turks against the Greek Christians. A priest called Christ has just been crucified in mockery of his name. After being thus tortured several hours, and paraded through the streets in the dress of a buffoon, he was daubed with pitch, and then burnt alive.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, between the States of Colombia and Buenos Ayres has been agreed to, in which they bind themselves to assist and support each other in maintaining "their independence

dence of Spain and of all foreign dominion whatever." The Foreign Minister of Colombia, in his late Report to the Congress at the commencement of the Session, stated that such Treaties were either in progress or concluded between all the several Spanish American States; and it appears that they are well calculated to perfect the stability of their common cause. The Republic of Colombia and the State of Chili have, by Treaty, stipulated not only mutual assistance, in case of attack from any Foreign Power, but also that the parties shall not consent to any demand in the shape of indemnity or tribute, which Spain, or any other Nation in her name, or representing her, may seek to establish, as a compensation for the loss of her sovereignty over her late colonies.

WEST INDIES.

A vessel arrived at Liverpool on Monday, bringing advices from Demerara to the 17th September, at which time all was quiet. Twenty-three of the black insurgents had been executed, and the trials of others were proceeding. Smith, the missionary, was still in custody, and there was every appearance of proof being produced that he was the principal promoter of the insurrection. He preached to a large assembly of blacks on the evening previous to the intended massacre of the whites.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The Report on the Condition of the Poor in Ireland, has been laid before the publick, and clearly establishes the reality and extent of the distress in that unhappy country. The Committee have proved to demonstration, that "the employment of the people of Ireland and the improvement of their moral condition, is essentially necessary to the peace and tranquillity of that Island, as well as to the general interests of the United Kingdom." It would appear from the Report, that the distressed districts constitute half the country, and that one half of the entire population are supported by charity. A pretty clear estimate of the miserable poverty of these unfortunate beings may be formed from the fact, that in the County of Clare 26,846 persons, most of them unfitted, from age or disease, to procure by labour the means of existence, have been supported at an expense of *not quite one penny per diem*. The Countess of Glengall, a lady of great and active benevolence, in her examination before the Committee, described the labourers under the better sort of farmers in Ireland, as worse off than the slaves in the West Indies.

The Irish papers describe many recent outrages; such as wanton burning of farm produce, and barbarous mutilations of cattle, &c.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Within the last ten years the progress of the Cotton Manufacture in this Country has been so rapid, that the annual consumption of cotton has increased, we believe, from 250,000 to 1,000,000 of bags! At the present moment the seats of the cotton manufacture are in a state of the greatest activity, and the manufacturers, and other capitalists concerned in this important branch of the national industry, are progressively advancing in prosperity. The population of Lancashire, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, &c. has also increased, and is increasing with surprizing rapidity, whilst the gigantic progress of machinery and science is daily enlarging the prodigious productive power already wielded by the Country. So long as markets can be found for the vast product of this scientific and mechanical power, the competition which it maintains with manual labour will not be felt by the working classes in all its severity. It is impossible, however, not to be sensible that, depending as she does upon Foreign markets for taking off the product of her manufactures, and continually enlarging, as she is, her manufacturing population, England is collecting within her bosom the materials for an explosion, which may one day be attended with the most alarming results. Even now, any derangement of our commerce, which should occasion a stagnation for six months in the cotton manufacture, would produce a state of unbounded distress and of frightful danger. It is to the rising markets of South America, and to the growing demand for British cottons in the East Indies, that England can alone look for any increased demand that shall be at all commensurate with the progress of her productive power, and with the increasing number and energies of her great manufacturing population; and for that, and other reasons, it is absolutely necessary she should exert all her strength, if need be, for frustrating projects, the execution of which would have the effect of excluding her commerce from the ports of South America.

The commerce between Great Britain and the South American States has rapidly increased since 1817. In the year ending Jan. 5, 1817, the value of British goods exported to Buenos Ayres was 388,417*l.*; in the year ending Jan. 5, 1823, their value was 1,161,765*l.* The value of exports to Valparaiso in the year ending Jan. 5, 1818, was 32,797*l.*; while in the year ending Jan. 5, 1823, their amount was 462,848*l.*

Liverpool.

Liverpool, Oct. 22. This morning, at five o'clock, a fire was discovered in the warehouses of Messrs. Booth, in Wapping. The engines arrived on the spot as soon as possible; but all exertions to extinguish the flames were unavailing, and in two hours three warehouses were a heap of ruins. These buildings were the loftiest in Liverpool, being not less than 13 stories high. They contained nearly 240,000 bushels of corn, principally foreign, under the King's lock, and valued at about 60,000*l.*; besides a great quantity of cotton and other goods. The total loss, in buildings and commodities, is estimated at 150,000*l.* The premises, and the bulk of the goods, were, it is believed, insured in different Fire-offices.

Oct. 24. A murder of a most atrocious and appalling description, committed in Gill's Hill Lane, near Batler's Green, in the parish of Aldenham, Herts, has occupied the public attention during the last month. The investigation of this affair commenced at Watford, on Tuesday the 28th of October. Mr. Nicholls, a farmer, at Batler's Green, gave information, that Philip Smith, farmer, of Kemp's Green, had, on Friday evening, Oct. 24, about 8, heard the noise of a chaise coming down Gill's Hill Lane, and shortly after, the report of a pistol, followed by deep groans. He was much alarmed and went home. On Saturday Nicholls had given him by two labourers a pistol which they had just found lying under the lane hedge, and the labourers told him, they had that morning seen two persons come at break of day down the lane, and go to the spot, where they continued *grabbling* for about five minutes, as if looking for something they had lost. Information of this was immediately sent to Bow-street. Meanwhile the Watford Magistrates, Robert Clutterbuck and J. Finch Mason, esqrs. displayed a most laudable activity. They proceeded to Nichols's house at Batler's Green, and after some inquiries went to Probert's cottage, and took Probert into custody, and in the night arrested Thomas Thurtell at Probert's cottage. They also sent warrants to town by Ruthven, the officer, to arrest John Thurtell and Joseph Hunt, on suspicion of having committed the murder. On Wednesday, Ruthven brought J. Thurtell and Hunt to Watford. Mr. Noel attended the Magistrates, and informed them he suspected the person murdered was Mr. Weare, of Lyon's Inn. The Magistrates then commenced a serious examination of several witnesses. Thurtell, Hunt, and Probart were also examined; after which Hunt made a confession; in consequence of which the murdered body (that of Mr. William Weare, of Lyon's Inn) was searched for, and found in a pond within seven miles of Watford; the legs, which were quite naked, were tied together with some new cord, and the upper part of the body was concealed in a sack tied on. Affixed to the sack was a handkerchief containing stones. The body was conveyed, precisely in this state, to a public-house in the parish of Elstree, where the Coroner's Inquest was held.

The following embraces the material parts of Hunt's confession. He commenced by describing a meeting some time since between himself and the prisoner John Thurtell, when the latter stated that the deceased, Mr. Weare, had won 300*l.* of him at play, by means of false cards, and that on being challenged with it, the deceased's reply was, "You dare not say a word about it, for you know you have defrauded your creditors of that amount." Thurtell then professed to Hunt a determination to be revenged. On the morning of the day when the murder took place, Hunt and J. Thurtell were together, when the latter purchased a pair of pistols (with one of which the bloody deed was perpetrated): they afterwards dined together; and in the evening Thurtell left town in a gig, saying he was to meet a gentleman at Paddington Gate, who was going with him on a shooting excursion into Hertfordshire. The same evening, about an hour after, Hunt accompanied Mr. Probert to his cottage at Gill's-hill. When they arrived there they met J. Thurtell, who told them he had blown out the deceased's brains, and that the body lay behind a hedge in the lane. They then supped together at Probert's; after which Thurtell produced the deceased's gold watch, and wanted them to go to look at the body, which he said was in a sack, but they would not go. They sat up all night; and about four o'clock in the morning Thurtell went out, brought the body across his horse's back, and threw it into Probert's fish-pond. On the same morning Hunt and Thurtell returned to town. On the Monday after they went down again to Probert's, and on that night Thurtell removed the body in his gig from Probert's premises, and threw it into a muddy marsh about four feet deep, where it was afterwards found.

Probert expressed a decided wish to see the Magistrates, they went to him, and were with him for a considerable time, and he confessed all he knew of the matter, that his hand did not commit the murder, and after it was perpetrated Thurtell threatened to murder him if he opened his lips upon the subject, and told him that he had picked out seventeen persons of substance that he intended to rob and murder, and that the deceased was one of them.

At the Coroner's Inquest, which was held on Friday and Saturday, after the collateral evidence had been gone through, the prisoner Hunt was called in. His whiskers had been shaved off, and he came forward apparently not much affected by his situation. The Coroner said, "We are willing to receive any statement you may give us, but we do not ask you to commit yourself in

any way whatever before this Jury." He then gave a statement, in a cool, collected, and precise manner, occasionally sighing heavily, as he paused for it to be written down; the material substance of which is detailed before. The Coroner then put various questions to Hunt, arising out of his evidence, from which the following additional facts came out: 6*l.* were given to Hunt, and 6*l.* to Probert, by Thurtell. When asked for what, Hunt said it was given him for his professional duties, that is, singing to him and his company. He afterwards acknowledged that it was their share of the money found on Mr. Weare. After Thurtell called him and Probert out, and told them of the diabolical murder he had committed, they all returned quietly to sing in the parlour, where they made merry during the evening! The sack was bought by Hunt, in Broad-street, Bloomsbury, near Hind-street, and taken to John Thurtell, who told him it was to put game in. He also purchased the cord, which he (Hunt) supposed was to tie it up with. Thurtell then took the money from a note-case, and afterwards threw it, with a brown purse, and a betting-book, into the fire. On Sunday, Hunt, when at the cottage, wore a suit of cloaths belonging to the murdered man! Mr. Weare's other things were also given into Hunt's charge.—Probert being brought before the Jury, entered into a full statement of his connexion with the Thurtells and Hunt. He denied having any knowledge of the murder till informed by John Thurtell, or who was murdered. On asking who was killed, John Thurtell said, "It don't matter to you, you don't know his name, and never saw him; and if ever you say a single word about it, by G—d you shall share the same fate, for Joe and I (meaning Hunt and John Thurtell) meant to have had your brother-in-law that is to be (Mr. Wood), the other day, only that he ran so fast when he saw the house, and escaped." He also said, "I have more to kill, and you will be one of them, if you don't do what is right." When Mrs. Probert pressed Hunt and Thurtell to go to bed on the Friday, one of them replied, "We have a good deal of night-work to do, and want to use ourselves to it." Thurtell and Hunt threw the body into his pond.—Mr. Noel said, Hunt's confession was disproved in many parts, and, upon proof of his confession being false, he might still be put upon his trial.—[The promise to him by the Magistrates, it appears, was on condition of his making a *full* and *candid* confession.]—The Coroner summed up the evidence; and the Jury returned a Verdict of Wilful Murder *against* John Thurtell *as a principal, and against* Hunt *and* Probert *as accessaries before the fact.* The prisoners were conveyed to Hertford Gaol.—The Coroner and Jury expressed their conviction of Thomas Thurtell's innocence of the murder; but he was detained on a charge of conspiring to set fire to his house, to defraud the County Fire Office.

The body of the murdered man was closed in a coffin, and carried under a pall by six bearers to Elstree church-yard, and there buried at eleven o'clock on Saturday night.

The prisoners are all well known on the town. Hunt is the brother to Mr. Hunt, the vocal performer at Covent-garden, and a short time since kept the Army and Navy Coffee-house, in St. Martin's-lane. The two Thurtells are sons to Alderman Thurtell, of Norwich, a man of the highest respectability. Probert was formerly a wine-merchant, and has taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act.

It is stated that an association of several desperate characters, comprizing, among others, the three prisoners committed to Hertford Gaol for the murder of Mr. Weare, had taken houses in Manchester-buildings and Cannon-row, situations which, from their contiguity to the Thames, were every way calculated for their atrocious intentions. Their avowed object was to inveigle persons under simulated pretences, who were known to be the bearers of sums worthy of plunder, to these abodes of murder, and there first to assassinate, and then despoil them of whatever property they had about them! The names of several persons have been mentioned as intended victims to the villainous projects of this society of desperadoes; but only one instance has fortunately occurred where the presence of a victim was obtained. John Thurtell, and a person named Wood, both paid their addresses to a Miss Noyes, sister to Mrs. Probert: the demoniacal jealousy of Thurtell carried him to the resolution of murdering his rival; and, to further his intentions, a feigned letter was written, purporting to come from Miss Noyes, fixing an assignation with Wood at the very house alluded to in Manchester-buildings. It had been decided that Wood was to be murdered by Thurtell, and, as a silent and bloodless way of putting an end to him, a pair of dumb-bells were the weapons to be employed. Wood, almost from instinct, became alarmed on first entering the house, and by a precipitate retreat saved himself from the fate that awaited him.

Nov. 3. Owing to the tremendous storms, the books at Lloyd's this day exhibited the most extensive lists of losses and wrecks remembered there for many years. A letter from Deal, dated Nov. 1, states that the gale from the N. N. E. was tremendous; several pieces of wreck have come on shore, and one vessel is known to have foundered on the North Sand Head. A number of vessels in the Downs lost their anchors and cables. A brig, with all on board, was totally lost at Sherrington, and another at Cromer, with the

the exception of two of the crew. Sixteen vessels were driven on shore near the Humber on Friday, and several others were lost on the Norfolk and Suffolk coast on Thursday and Friday. A Dover letter of Saturday states, that ten colliers are missing, and it is feared have foundered. Five vessels were on shore near Blakeney. A Scotch smack, name unknown, had also foundered, with all hands on board. Eleven vessels were driven on shore near Wells; two of them totally wrecked. Four vessels were driven on shore near Yarmouth. The Trusty, of Yarmouth, and the Freedom, of Poole, were on shore near Scarborough. The Lady Popham, Pickford, was lost on Saturday morning, on Margate Sands; crew and passengers saved.

Nov. 5. On the Corporation of Plymouth presenting Mr. Canning with the freedom of that borough, the Right Hon. Gentleman made a long speech, in the course of which he vindicated the policy which England had pursued towards Spain. Our ultimate object was, he said, "the peace of the world;" but, "let it not be said," he continued, "that we cultivate peace either because we fear, or because we are unprepared for war; on the contrary, if eight months ago the Government did not hesitate to proclaim that the Country was prepared for war, if war should unfortunately be necessary, every month of peace that has since passed has but made us so much the more capable of exertion. The resources created by peace are the means of war. (Applause.) In cherishing these resources, we but accumulate those means. Our present repose is no more a proof of our inability to act, than the state of inertness and inactivity in which I have seen those mighty masses that float in the waters above your town, is a proof they are devoid of strength, and incapable of being fitted for action. You well know, gentlemen, how soon one of those stupendous masses, now reposing on their shadows in perfect stillness—how soon, upon any call of patriotism, or of necessity, it would assume the likeness of an animated thing—instinct with life and motion—how soon it would ruffle, as it were, its swelling plumage—how quickly it would put forth all its beauty and its bravery—collect its scattered elements of strength, and awaken its dormant thunder. (Long and continued thunders of applause.) Such is one of these magnificent machines when springing from its inaction into a display of its might—such is England herself, while apparently passive and motionless she silently concentrates the power to be put forth on an adequate occasion. But God forbid that that occasion should arise! After a war sustained for nearly a quarter of a century—sometimes single handed, and with all Europe arranged at times against her or at her side, England needs a period of tranquillity, and may enjoy it without fear of misconstruction."

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Somnambulism.

A remarkable instance of this affection of the nerves occurred on Sunday evening, October 5, to a lad named George Davis, sixteen years and a half old, in the service of Mr. Hewson, Butcher, Bridge-road, Lambeth. At about 20 minutes after 9 o'clock, the lad bent forward in his chair, and rested his forehead on his hands, and in ten minutes started up, went for his whip, put on his one spur, and from thence to the stable. Not finding his saddle in the proper place, he returned to the house and asked for it; being questioned what he wanted with it, he replied to go his rounds. He returned to the stable, mounted his horse without the saddle, and was proceeding to leave the stable. It was with much difficulty and force, that Mr. Hewson, jun. assisted with the other lad, could remove him from the horse, his strength was great, and it was with difficulty he was brought in doors. Mr. Hewson, sen. coming home at the time, sent for me. I stood by the lad a quarter of an hour, during which time he considered himself stopped at the turnpike-gate, and took sixpence from his pocket to be changed, holding out his hand for it, the sixpence was returned to him; he immediately observed, none of your nonsense, that is the sixpence again, give me my change; when threepence halfpenny was given to him, he immediately counted it over, and observed, none of your gammon, that is not right, I want a penny more (making the fourpence-halfpenny, which was his proper change); then observing, give me my caster, meaning his hat, which slang terms he had been in the habit of using, and then began the motion of whipping and spurring, as if to get his horse on. His pulse at this time were 136, full and hard, no change of countenance could be observed, or any spasmodic affection of the muscles (the eyes remaining closed the whole of the time). His coat was taken off the arm, shirt sleeve stripped up, and I bled him to 32 ounces. No alteration had taken place in him during the first part of the time the blood was flowing; at about 24 ounces the pulse began to decrease, and when the full quantity named above had been taken, they were at 80, a slight perspiration on the forehead. During the time of bleeding, Mr. Hewson, jun. related a circumstance of a Mr. Harris, Optician, in Holborn, whose son some years back walked out on the parapet of the house, in his sleep: this boy joined the conversation, and observed, he lived at the corner of Brownlow-street. After the arm was tied up he unlaced one boot, and said he would go to bed; in ten minutes from this time he awoke, got up, and asked what was the matter (having then been one hour in the trance). A strong opening medicine was then administered, he

went

went to bed, slept well, and the next day appeared perfectly well, excepting debility from the loss of blood, and operation of the medicine, &c. None of his family or himself were ever affected in this way before.

Additional Facts which occurred during the Trance.—When stripped, he asked for his jacket, his coat was given to him, he observed this is not my jacket, it is my best coat, but never mind, I am behind my time. When he had put it on, he began the motions of whipping and spurring; he was held in the chair by force, and his observations were, "to get out of his way, and let go his horse; ah! damn you, wont you, I will soon make you let him go. Go along, Jack," and whipped and spurred in motion, to make his horse restive and to kick, in order to get away; observing again, "let go my horse's tail, or I will soon make you." He was then brought out of the parlour into the front shop, and was asked what orders he had; he then went through the regular list of all the customers living at Brixton, &c. which he had been in the habit of calling on, and named three pound of beef-steaks for one, chump end of loin of veal for another, leg of lamb for another, quarter of lamb for another, &c. as regularly as if he had been sent out in a morning; he was then told to clean the shop, he stripped off his coat, and turned up his sleeves to begin washing the benches, and was obliged to be held to prevent his doing it. After two or three minutes, he observed, "there is no pig's victuals mixed up, let me go, when master comes home he will be angry at that." I then observed to Mr. Hewson, if I had the boy on board ship, I would tie him up, and ropes end him. It was agreed that experiment should be tried; he was held by the arms in front, and Mr. Hewson, jun. (a stout young man) took a hand-whip, which he applied with all his force across the shoulders, but which did not appear to make any impression, although a dozen lashes were applied. Immediately after this, the operation of bleeding was had recourse to, and the conversation occurred as related before, during the time the blood was flowing. After the arm was tied up, Mr. Hewson, jun. told him to take some lights to a customer; he answered he had taken them in the morning. He was then told by Mr. Hewson, sen. to take some more; that is of no use, he answered, I shall have to bring them back again: in three or four minutes from this he awoke, and getting up, wondered at the scene around him, but could not tell any thing of what had occurred, or be made sensible of having done anything; but recollected having fetched in water, and of having moved from one chair to the other, in the kitchen, being the last two acts previous to sinking into the trance. His eyes were several times opened by force, and the pupils regularly contracted and dilated, but he was not sensible to vision. It was ascertained from his mother, on the Tuesday following, that twelve months previous he had been attacked with fever, which had affected his brain, and for which he had been sent to the Fever House at Battle Bridge, where his head was shaved and blistered.

Query? whether this latter circumstance could have, in any way, affected the particular nerves oppressed in this trance.

Benjamin Ridge, *Surgeon, &c.*
No. 1, Bridge Road, Lambeth.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Drury Lane.

Nov. 3. A grand melo-dramatic spectacle was introduced, as an after-piece, called, *The Cataract of the Ganges.* It was magnificent in scenery, but destitute of plot. It has been repeated during the month.

Nov. 18. *Caius Gracchus,* a tragedy, by the author of Virginius. It was well received, and announced for repetition.

Covent Garden.

Nov. 18. A new melo-drama, entitled *Cortez.* It is the production of Mr. Planché, from the French opera of Pizarro. A fine stud of Norman horses was introduced, which were admirably managed. Although the plot is rather incongruous, the scenery was very beautiful, and some of the incidents striking. The piece has been frequently repeated with success.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions, &c.

War-office, Oct. 24.—1st Royal Veteran Batt.: Col. the Hon. H. King to be Col. vice Major-gen. Kelso, dec.

Oct. 26.—This Gazette contains his Majesty's permission to the 11th Foot to bear on their appointments, the words, "Pyrenees, Nive, and Orthes," for their distinguished services at those places. The 86th Regiment, the words, "India and Bourbon," in similar testimony of approbation.

War-office, Oct. 31.—23d Foot: Brevet Lieut.-col. F. Dalmar to be Major.

Nov. 5.—Hon. F. R. Forbes to be Secretary of Legation at Lisbon; and P. Brown, esq. to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen.

War-office, Nov 7.—14th Light Drag.: Lieut.-gen. Sir J. O. Vandeleur, K.C.B. to be Colonel, *vice* Earl of Bridgewater, dec.—39th Foot: Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Airey to be Colonel, *vice* Balfour, dec.—33d Ditto: Major J. Allen to be Major.—Major Hon. R. P. Arden to be Lieut.-colonel of Infantry, *vice* Major-gen. Chabot, ret.

Whitehall, Nov. 10.—John Clerk, esq. to

be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.

Foreign-office, Nov. 14.—Visc. Granville to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands.

War-office, Nov. 14.—1st, or Gren. Reg. of Foot Guards: Major Hon. R. Clements to be Captain and Lieut.-col.—24th Reg. of Foot: Lieut.-col. E. C. Fleming to be Lieut.-col.—74th Foot: Capt. R. Cruice to be Major, *vice* Arden, prom.—Brevet-Major Hon. J. Finch to be Lieut.-col. in the Army.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Mr. Burgh to be Dean of Cloyne.
Rev. R. Hood to be Dean of Kilmacduagh.
Rev. W. Venables Vernon, M.A. (son of the Abp. of York,) Canon Residentiary at York.
Rev. G. Wilkins, Normanton Prebend, in the Church of Southwell.
Rev. Archd. Wrangham, Ampleforth Prebend, at York.
Rev. T. Gaisford, Regius Professor of Greek, Caddington Major Prebend, St. Paul's.
Rev. Henry Cotton, Killardry Prebend, at Cashel, with Vicarage thereof annexed.
Rev. Charles Phillips, B. D. Treasurer and Canon in Cathedral of St. David's.
Rev. C. Alcock, Empshott R. Hants.
Rev. J. J. C. Adamson, St. Leonard's Parochial Chapelry, Padiham, Lancashire.
Rev. W. Astley Browne Cave, B. A. Flixton Perp. Cur. near Manchester.
Rev. C. H. Cox, St. Mary Magdalen V. Oxford.
Rev. T. F. Dibdin, R. New Church, Wyndham-place, Marylebone.
Rev. J. R. Fishlake, Little Cheverel R. Wilts.
Rev. James Clarke Franks, Huddersfield V.
Rev. R. D. Freeman, Ardnageehy Liv. Ireland.
Rev. J. Gatenby, Overton V. near York.
Rev. J. Gedge, Humberstone V. Linc.
Rev. J. Handcock, Tashinny Longford Living, Ireland.
Rev. Mr. Hawkins, St. Mary V. Oxford.
Hon. and Rev. H. Hobart, D. D. (Dean of Windsor,) Fulmer V. Bucks.
Rev. J. Holdern, Shaw Perp. Cur.
Rev. T. E. M. Holland, Stoke Bliss V. Herefords.
Rev. C. Hull, Terrington R. Yorkshire.
Rev. J. Webster Huntley, Clanfield V. Oxford.
Rev. J. Jones, Amlwch Perp. Cur. Anglesey.
Rev. J. Kirk, Barrie Church, co. Forfar.
Rev. T. P. Lefanu, Abingdon R. Ireland.
Rev. Benj. Lefroy, Ashe R. Hants.
Rev. R. Leicester, Hurlington V. Bedfordsh.
Rev. C. T. Longley, Cowley Cur. Oxon.
Rev. W. H. Langley, Wheatley Cur. Oxon.
Rev. J. M'Shane, Dunmanway Liv. Ireland.
Rev. W. H. Neale, Chapl. to Gosport Bridewell.
Rev. S. Payne, Ardagh Living, Ireland.
Rev. T. Robinson, Milford V. Hants.
Archd. St. Laurence, Ballivinny Liv. Ireland.
Rev. R. St. Laurence, Miross Liv. Ireland.
Rev. E. Smyth, Stow Mary's R. Essex.
Rev. J. G. Storie, Camberwell V. Surrey.

Civil Preferments.

John Lord Carbery to be an Irish Representative Peer *vice* Lord Farnham, dec.
Rev. Wyndham Knatchbull, D.D. Abp. Laud's Professor of Arabic.
Rev. John Warren, Rector of Caldicote, Hunts. to be Chancellor of Bangor Diocese.
Earl Craven Recorder of Coventry.
Rev. W. Knatchbull has taken his degree of D.D. Grand Compounder.
Rev. Peter Elmsley, Principal of St. Alban's Hall, D.D. Grand Compounder.
Rev. J. Lamb, B. D. (Master of Corpus Christi College,) Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University.
Mr. C. O. Bartlett, Town Clerk of Wareham, *vice* T. Bartlett, esq. resigned.
The following gentlemen have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex:—Rev. D. Creswell, G. Aclom, T. Bryan, R. Broughton, B. Barnard, R. W. Cox, W. Davis, J. G. Fitzgerald, W. Franks, T. Hoblyn, W. Humby, S. Hoare, jun. W. Heygate, W. Medley, G. W. Marriott, T. Page, C. N. Palmer, W. Robinson, R. Rich, W. G. D. Tyssen, J. Walker, esquires; Rev. J. Faithfull; J. A. Franks, G. A. Thursby, and R. Worsley, esquires.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 20. At Mocha, the wife of Capt. G. Hutchinson, Resident, a son.

Mar. 11. The wife of Major Onslow, 4th Light Drag. a dau.

April. 7. The lady of Gen. Sir T. Brisbane, K. C. B. Governor of New South Wales, a dau.

Lately. At Belmont, near Londonderry, the wife of James Major, esq. Barrister-at-law, a son.—At Dublin, the wife of the Rev. C. Wolseley, a son.—At Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-col. Rose, 4th Drag. Guards, a son and heir.—At Edinburgh, Lady Pringle, of Stitchel, a dau.——At Paris, the wife of Arthur Annesley, jun. esq. eldest son of A. Annesley, esq. of Bletchington Park, a son.

Sept. 13. At Tottridge, the wife of P. Browne, esq. a dau.—19. At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Hunter, a son.—21. At Paris, the Countess of Airly, a son and heir.—At Monymusk, the wife of Robert Grant, esq. a son and heir.—24. The wife of Farmer Baily, esq. Hall-place, Kent, a son.—In Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. J. D. Boswall, R. N. a dau.—26. At Hampstead, the wife of T. Farrer, esq. a dau.—27. At Hanwell Paddock, the wife of Rev. Dr. Bond, a dau.—At Maxey Vicarage, the wife of Rev. Rich. Pearson, a dau.—At Knowlton Court, the wife of Capt. D'Aeth, a son.—28. At Taunton, the wife of Major Henry Nooth, a son.

Oct. 11. At Bushy, the residence of the Duke

Duke of Clarence, her Serene Highness the Duchess of Saxe Weimar, a son.—25. At the Rectory, Slimbridge, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Dunsford, a dau.—26. In Stanhope-street, the lady of the Right Hon. Robert Peel, a son.—27. At Montrose, the wife of the Rev. J. Dodgson, a dau.—28. At All Cannings Rectory, the wife of the Rev. T. A. Methuen, a son.—28. At South Lytchet Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. William Oldfield Bartlett, a dau.—29. At Cheswick House, North Durham, the wife of John S. Donaldson, esq. a dau.—31. Mrs. Frederick Pollock, of Bedford-row, a son.—At Sellwood Park, Berks, Mrs. Geo. Simson, a son and heir.

Nov. 1. At Ashprington House, near Totnes, the wife of Major-general Adams, a son.—The Lady Theodosia Rice, a son.—2. Mrs. David Pollock, a son.—5. The lady of H. Watts Russell, esq. M. P. a dau.—6. In the North Bailey, Durham, the wife of John Wetherell Hays, esq. a son.—The wife of John Smith, esq. Uplands, Devon, a dau.—7. In Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, Lady Maria West, a son.—At Brechin, the wife of John Guthrie, esq. banker, a dau.—In Queen-square, Mrs. G. Marriott, a son.—In York-place, the wife of Joseph Hume, esq. M. P. a dau.—The wife of M. Yeatman, esq. of Dorchester, a son and heir. —8. At Pimlico Lodge, Mrs. Elliott, a dau. —9. At Walthamstow, the wife of William Burnie, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 4. Horatio, only son of the late Sir J. Davis, to dau. of Sir Walter James.—Rev. J. P. Jones Parry, Rector of Edern, to Marg. dau. of W. M'Iver, esq. of Liverpool.

Aug. 7. S. G. Benyon, esq. of Ash-hall, Salop, to Caroline, dau. of J. Tharp, esq. of Chippenham-park.——12. Rev. E. James, Vicar of Llandyssil, to Louisa Margaret Evans, dau. of Rev. Maurice Evans, Vicar of Llangeler.——16. Nath. Hooper, esq. of the Temple, solicitor, to Elizabeth, dau. of S. Saxon, esq. of Evercreech.——21. Richard-Cowan, son of J. Chambers, esq. of Lifford, to Caroline, dau. of late Rev. R. Warren, Rector of Tuam and Cong, and niece to Sir Gore Ouseley, bart.——Rev. John Butt, of Upper Seymour-street, to Mary, dau. of Rev. J. Eddy, Rector of Whaddon, Wilts.——Philip Duncombe Pauncefort Duncombe, esq. of Buckhill Manor, Bucks, to Sophia Frances, dau. of late Sir W. Foulis, of Ingleby Manor, Yorkshire.——23. Congreve, son late Rev. C. Selwyn, Rector of Pixley, to Albinia Frances, dau. of late H. C. Selwyn, esq. Governor of Montserrat.

Sept. 1. H. Sparks Bowden, esq. of Bradninch, Devon, to Eliza Packman, dau. of late S. Sharpe, of Clapham-common.——10. Rev. H. Fendall, Vicar of Nazing, to Anne Catherine, dau. of Rev. John Johnson, Rector of Great Parndon.——11. At Bathwick, Rich. Mansel, son of late Laver Oliver, esq. of Brill-house, Bucks, to Margaret Eliza, dau. of Rev. Millington Massey Jackson, of Warminster, and of Bangley-hall, Cheshire. ——John, second son of J. Smart, esq. of Trewitt House, to Mary Anne, dau. of late Rev. T. Gregory, of Henlow, Beds.—— 16. At Nunwich, Rob. Grainger, esq. Chamberlain to the King of Bavaria, and second son of E. Grainger, esq. of Ty'wysog, Denbighshire, to Countess Julia Franner.——18. At Lyndhurst, John Morant, esq. of Brockenhurst, Hants, to Lady Caroline Augusta Hay, dau. of late Earl of Errol.——22. Mr. S. Boydell, of Islington, to Miss Jane Boydell Philpot, of Bethnall-green, both relatives of the late celebrated Ald. Boydell.—— 29. At Berne, T. E. Beatty, esq. of Dublin, to Marg. dau. of E. Mayne, esq. late Judge of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland.

Lately. Wm. Pott, esq. of Bridge-street, to Mary, dau. of Sir Charles Price, bart.

Oct. 6. Wm. son of G. Clayton, esq. of Lostock Hall, near Preston, and nephew of the late Lord Gardner, to Mary, dau. of E. Gorst, esq. of Preston.——At Nether Winchendon, Rev. C. Spencer, nephew to the Duke of Marlborough, to Mary Anne, dau. of Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, bart. M.P. ——7. Major-gen. Carey to eldest dau. of W. Manning, esq. M.P.——11. At Kimbolton, Evan Baillie, esq. of Dochfour, to Lady Georgiana, dau. of Duke of Manchester.——14. In Tralee, Capt. Richards, of Preventive Water Guard at Castletown, Bearhaven, to Miss Kirwan, dau. of late Dean of Killala.——Rev. T. Rennell, Vicar of Kensingron, to Frances Henrietta, dau. of Jos. Delafield, esq.——15. W. Sarsfield Rositer Cockburn, esq. M.A. of Exeter Coll. Oxford, only son and heir of Lieut.-gen. Sir W. Cockburn, of Cockburn and Ryslaw, bart. to Anne eldest dau. of Rev. F. Coke, of Lower Moor, Herefordshire, Prebendary of Hereford.—— 20. Mr. T. Bourn, to Miss Mary Gray, both of Hackney.——Mr. Thos. Evans, to Eliza, eldest dau. of late Major Wingfield, both of Bath.——25. Count Constantine Frederick Woronzoff, Capt. in Grenadiers of Imperial Guard of Emperor of Russia, to Eliza, d. of S. Hayes, esq. of South Lambeth.

Nov. 3. At St. James's Church, Capt. Yeoman, R. N. to Charlotte, dau. of Sir Everard Home, bart.——4. Mr. Chas. Berry, of Carlisle-st. Soho, to Miss Mary Anne Swan, of Chapel-st. Grosvenor-sq.——6. H. N. Daniel, esq. Roy. Artill. to Margaretta Lucy, only dau. of Sir Ludford Harvey, of Bedford-place.

OBI-

OBITUARY.

Pope Pius VII.

Aug. 20. At Rome, after a most eventful life of 83 years and 6 days, of which he had governed the Roman Catholic Church for the long period of 23 years, 5 months, and 6 days, his Holiness Pope Pius VII.

His original name was Barnabus Chiaramonti. He was born at Cesena, in the Romagna, on the 14th of Aug. 1740 (not 1742 as incorrectly stated in the almanacks). In April 1785 he was elected a Cardinal.

This venerable personage was Bishop of Imola in 1796, when Buonaparte entered that town with his army; and the reception which the French experienced from the Prelate was so charitable and mild as to secure to the latter the favour of the Republican General, whose influence was supposed to have been afterwards employed in promoting him to the Popedom. Pius VI. died in captivity at Valence in 1798, at the advanced age of 82; but it was not till March 1800, that it was found possible to proceed to the election of his successor, when Cardinal Chiaramonti being chosen on the 14th, and his enthronization taking place on the 21st. he assumed the name of Pius VII. He did not take possession of Rome itself till November 1801, when a medal was struck there, with the inscription, *Sol refulget.* His occupation of the throne was marked by an act of liberality, in remitting to the distressed inhabitants of Pesaro their taxes. He also made many promotions, particularly conferring the honour of knighthood on the celebrated Canova. In the years 1800 and 1801 he caused no less than ten vacancies in the College of Cardinals to be filled up, among which was the nomination of his private secretary, Hercules Consalvi, whom he also appointed Secretary of State. In February 1802, he received at Rome with great pomp the body of his venerable predecessor, which Buonaparte caused to be transported thither, wishing to conciliate the good opinion of the Catholics. Steps indeed had already been taken by the First Consul to reconcile France to the Church of Rome, and with this view a Concordat was signed on the 25th of July 1801, and Pius VII. in September following sent Cardinal Caprara as his Legate *à Latere* to Paris; together with the Bull of ratification of the Concordat. A new circumscription of Dioceses was agreed upon, and the Legate was authorised to institute the new Archbishops and Bishops. On the 24th of May 1802 his Holiness delivered a remarkable allocution on this subject in a secret Consistory. When Buonaparte assumed the Imperial title, he persuaded Pius VII. to come to Paris to crown him. The latter delivered an allocution on this subject on the 29th of October, 1804; left Rome on the 2d of November, and reached Fontainbleau, where Buonaparte received him in great state, on the 25th of that month. On the 2d of December the Coronation took place, and from this time Buonaparte, having obtained all that he wanted of the Pope, began to prepare for depriving him of all his power. "At one time," says he to Mr. O'Meara, "I had in contemplation to take away all his temporal power, *and make him my Almoner.*" In the third volume of Las Cases' Journal, Buonaparte is described as speaking in most contemptuous terms of the discussions which took place on the part of the Pope with him at this period. He does not, however, state whether he gratified the Holy Father by solemnizing a regular marriage with the Empress Josephine. It is probable that he did, and that his subsequent marriage was consequently invalid, and his son illegitimate, though the mistaken pride of the House of Austria would never suffer this point to be fully investigated.

On the 16th of May, 1805, the Pope reached Rome on his return, and was received with great joy by his subjects. In the course of 1807, Buonaparte having made many demands on Pius VII. with a threat of occupying his capital on non-compliance, the latter, on the 2d of February, 1808, published a solemn protest against such occupation. This was answered on the 2d of April following by a Decree, in which Buonaparte said, "*considering that the Pope had constantly refused to make war on the English*, the provinces of Ancona, Urbino, and Macerata should be annexed to the kingdom of Italy." His Holiness sent a deputation to pray that the rigour of this Decree might be softened, but Buonaparte replied to them,—"Your Bishop is the Spiritual Chief of the Church, but I am its Emperor:" and on the 17th of May,

May, 1809, he issued a Decree, annexing the Pontifical States to the French Empire. Pius VII. opposed to all these violences nothing but the purest Christian humility, but he combined with it the most unbending firmness. He never would anathematize the English nation—he never would make war on them—he never would declare that they were the enemies of the Church. Buonaparte caused him to be seized by night, and dragged, at nearly 70 years of age, from Rome to Fontainbleau, where he was kept as a State prisoner until the downfall of the Tyrant in 1814, when he was immediately restored to his dominions, and proceeded to revisit them without delay. His Proclamation at Cesena, on the 24th of May, on his return, is highly interesting, and exhibits a mind of great strength at so late a period of life. The same day he once more re-entered Rome, in the midst of a population enthusiastically delighted at his restoration. He immediately employed himself in re-organizing all the public institutions, and has ever since devoted himself unceasingly to the affairs of the Church, leaving the direction of civil and temporal affairs almost wholly to his Minister, Cardinal Consalvi.

Pius VII. was admitted by Buonaparte himself to be mild and amiable; he abounded in real Christian charity; and, though so long subjected to the most unjust persecutions, never evinced the least symptom of a vindictive spirit towards his enemies; whilst to his friends or benefactors, *and particularly to the English Nation and Government*, he always testified the warmest gratitude.

He was indeed greatly attached to the English, towards whom, on every presentation at his Court, he manifested kindness. The Pope would never permit an Englishman, when he was presented to him, to indulge in the well-known humiliating ceremony of kissing the great toe. This old relic of Popish superstition was, on these occasions, converted by the good old man into a cordial and affectionate embrace. May his successor show the same attachment and amiableness of character towards the English, as his late Holiness did.

In adversity as well as prosperity, he had given the strongest proofs of his sincere attachment to the religion of which he was the head, mainly opposing the doctrines and institutions of what they denominate *Hereticks*.

On the 29th of June, 1816, he issued a Bull to the Archbishop Gnezn, Primate of Poland, against Bible Societies, which he termed in this Bull "*a crafty device, by which the very foundations of religion are undermined*,"—a "*defilement of the faith, most imminently dangerous to souls*,"—and a "*new species of tares which an enemy is sowing so abundantly*." See the original Latin Bull, together with a translation, in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXVII. i. pp. 365-7.

EARL OF CAITHNESS.

Lately. At his seat, Barrogill Castle, near Thurso, in his 57th year, the Rt. Hon. James Sinclair, Earl of Caithness, Lord Berriedale, and a Baronet; formerly one of the representative Peers for North Britain, in the Imperial Parliament, but retired in consequence of ill health; Lord Lieutenant, co. Caithness, and Post Master General for Scotland. He was cousin to John the 11th Earl, and was descended from Alexander Sinclair, Esq. of Stempsters, second son of William 2d Earl of Caithness. He received some part of his education in the town of Elgin, co. Moray.

His Lordship married 1784, Jane second daughter of Colonel Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine, and niece to the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster, Bart. and had issue the present Peer, and 8 other children; 5 sons, of whom the eldest died in 1802, and the others are now living; 3 daughters, two of which are married, and one died in 1803. His Lordship succeeded to the title on the death of his cousin John, April 8, 1789. In 1802 he was appointed Lieut.-colonel of the Caithness, Sutherland, and Cromarty Militia.

By his Lordship's premature decease, his family and friends have sustained an irreparable loss; in every relative duty, as a husband, as a parent, as a friend, as a master, his virtues were eminently conspicuous; and it may with truth be said, that he never lost a friend, and never had an enemy. He had been for ten years a martyr to a severe and lingering illness, which he bore with the utmost resignation and composure. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son Alexander, now Earl of Caithness. His amiable wife survives him.

COUNTESS OF DARTMOUTH.

Oct. 4. Suddenly, at Ingastrie, co. Stafford, the seat of her father, aged 22, Frances-Charlotte, the amiable and accomplished Countess of Dartmouth. She was eldest daughter of Charles Chetwynd, present Earl Talbot, and late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by Frances-Tomasine Lambart, eldest daughter of Charles Lambart of Bean Park, in Ireland, Esq. by Frances sister of John Dutton, Lord Sherborne. She was born

May

May 17, 1801, and on April 5, 1821, was married to William Legge Earl of Dartmouth.

Her Ladyship had been long in a declining state, and at her own especial request was removed, in the course of last week, from Sandwell, her seat at Handsworth, about four miles from Birmingham, to the residence of her Noble Father, the Earl Talbot, at Ingestrie, near Stafford. The considerate object of her Ladyship's removal at this season was to afford accommodation for her uncle, the Bishop of Oxford, who was to have preached the Sermon at the Birmingham Musical Festival instead of Dr. Gardiner, and for a long list of distinguished persons, who were wont to partake of her Ladyship's hospitality on these interesting occasions. Her death has necessarily involved in the deepest grief all those branches of her illustrious family, whose presence would otherwise have added splendour to the Birmingham Festival.

In person her Ladyship was amongst the tallest of our female nobility.

Her remains, together with those of her infant son, Lord Lewisham, arrived at the family mansion in Berkeley-square, from Staffordshire, and on Oct. 17, at eight o'clock, were removed for interment in the family vault, Trinity Church, Minories, in a very private manner, consisting of a hearse, containing the two bodies, with six horses; three mourning coaches and four, and the family carriage. The chief mourners were, the Earl Talbot, and his brother, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Talbot.

Viscount Powerscourt.

Aug. 9. Near London, aged 33, Richard Wingfield, Viscount Powerscourt, of Powerscourt, co. Wicklow, and Baron of Wingfield, co. Wexford. His Lordship was eldest son of Richard 4th Viscount, by his first wife Catharine Meade, 2d daughter of John first Earl of Clanwilliam, who died Feb. 7, 1793. He was born in September 1790.

On the death of his father, July 19, 1809, he succeeded to the title of Viscount, &c. He married Feb. 6, 1813, Frances-Theodosia Jocelyn, eldest daughter of Robert second Earl of Roden; and by her Ladyship, who died on the 10th of May, 1820, had issue one son Richard, the now Lord, born in 1813. His Lordship had been recently elected one of the Irish Representative Peers, and was a strenuous friend of every endeavour to benefit his native country, to the Bible Society of which he lately gave 300*l.*

This noble family were seated at Wingfield Castle, co. Suffolk, prior to the Conquest; Sir Richard Wingfield, the first Viscount Powerscourt, was, for his eminent services, made Mareschal of Ireland by Queen Elizabeth; and by James the First, for his subsequent achievements, was twice joined in the Government of Ireland, and created Viscount Powerscourt in February, 1616, in that country, where the whole of this distinguished family have ever since continued. The title became extinct in 1634, on the Viscount's decease, without issue; but it was conferred, in 1665, on his male heir Folliot Wingfield, the second Lord, who also dying without male issue in 1717, the title again became extinct; but was renewed, however, in 1743.

Lord Yarborough.

Sept. 23. At his seat, Brocklesby, Lincolnshire, aged 75, Charles-Anderson-Pelham, Baron Yarborough, of Yarborough, co. Lincoln, D. C. L. F. R. S. F. A. S.

He was eldest son of Francis Anderson of Manby, co. Lincoln, Esq. by Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Carter, of Bossavern, co. Denbigh, Esq.; and on the 4th of July, 1793, received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford. He was born July 3, 1749; married July 22, 1770, Sophia, daughter and sole heir of the late George Aufrere, Esq. of Chelsea; and by her, who died Jan. 25, 1786, had issue Charles-Anderson, who succeeds his Lordship, and 6 other children, 1 son, and 5 daughters, all of whom were married, and now living, with the exception of Caroline and Lucy. His Lordship while Mr. Pelham, commenced his political career by representing the town of Beverley in 1768. From 1774 till he was ennobled on the 13th of August, 1794, he represented the county of Lincoln. He assumed the name of Pelham, in compliance with the will of his great uncle, Charles Pelham, of Brocklesby, co. Lincoln, Esq.

His Lordship will long be regretted by a numerous tenantry, to whom he was a kind and indulgent landlord. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Charles-Anderson Pelham, now Lord Yarborough, one of the Members in Parliament for Lincolnshire, which will occasion a vacancy in the representation for that county.

Lord Napier.

Aug. 1. At Dacre-lodge, Middlesex, the Right Hon. Francis Napier, Lord Napier, of Merchistoun, N. B. a Baronet of Nova Scotia, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Selkirk, one of the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland; and D. C. L.

D. C. L. His Lordship was the only son of William 6th Lord Napier, descended from the ancient Thanes of Lennox, by Maria-Anne, 4th daughter of Charles 8th Lord Cathcart; was born Feb. 23, 1758; succeeded his father, Jan. 2, 1775; married April 13, 1784, Maria-Margaret, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Sir John Clavering, K. B. by Diana West, daughter of John 1st Earl of Delawar; by whom he had issue William-John, a Captain in the Royal Navy, who succeeds, and 9 other children, 6 daughters (of whom 5 are now living, 2 married), and 3 sons.

LORD BAYNING.

Aug. 2. At Winchester, Charles-Frederick-Powlett Townshend, Baron Bayning of Foxley, co. Berks, M. A. He was the eldest son of Charles Townshend, Esq. created Baron Bayning, Oct. 27, 1797 (by Annabella, daughter of the Rev. Richard Smyth, by Annabella, only daughter of William Powlett, Esq. by Annabella daughter of Charles first Earl of Tankerville); and grandson of the Hon. W. Townshend, 3d son of Charles 2d Viscount Townshend (by Elizabeth Pelham, sister of Thomas Duke of Newcastle), Aid-de-Camp to the King. He married Henrietta, only daughter of Lord William Powlett (2d son of Charles Duke of Bolton), by his 2d wife Anne, eldest daughter of Anne, in her own right Viscountess Bayning.

His Lordship was born Sept. 29, 1785; and succeeded his father May 16, 1810; and is himself succeeded by his only brother, Henry-George-Powlett, a Colonel in the army.

DOWAGER LADY TEMPLETOWN.

Lately. At her house in Portland-place, after a long illness, Elizabeth, Dowager Lady Templetown. She was sister of Sir Edward Boughton, of Lawford Hall, Bart. 8th Baronet of the family, and 3d daughter of Shuckburgh Boughton of Poston Court, co. Hereford, Esq. eldest son of Sir William, 4th Baronet, by his 2d wife Catharine, daughter of Sir Charles Shuckburgh, Bart. by Mary daughter of the Hon. Algernon Greville, by Mary daughter and coheiress of Lord Arthur Somerset. She married Clotworthy, 1st Lord Templetown, co. Antrim, before his creation as a Baron, Aug. 3, 1776, who died April 16, 1785; and had issue John-Henry, who succeeded his father in the Barony, and who was afterwards created a Viscount; and 6 other children, 2 sons both living, and 4 daughters, one of whom died young; and two are married.

LADY DUCKINGFIELD.

Oct. 29. At the family seat, Stanlake, Berks, in her 68th year, Katherine, the wife of Sir Nathaniel Duckingfield, Bart.

She was a sister of John Ward of Squerries, co. Kent, Esq.; married Sir Nathaniel Duckingfield, Bart. Lieut.-colonel of the Windsor Forresters, in 1783, and had issue 7 children, 6 sons, 3 of whom only now are living, and one daughter. One of the sons, Charles, Captain 7th Light Dragoons, was wrecked Jan. 22, 1810, on the Manacle Rocks, near Falmouth, in the Despatch transport, on his return from the campaign in Spain, where he had distinguished himself much to his honour.

SIR CHARLES HASTINGS, BART.

Sept. 30. At Willesley Hall, co. Derby, aged 72, General Sir Charles Hastings, Bart. Colonel of the 12th Foot. He was a natural son of Francis tenth Earl of Huntingdon, who died October 2, 1790, unmarried; was born March 11, 1752. June 2, 1788, he married Parnell Abney, daughter and sole heiress of T. Abney, of Willesley Hall, co. Derby, Esq. who was son of Sir T. Abney, Knt. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas; by whom he had issue, 2 sons living, and 1 daughter died young.

On the 21st of July, 1798, he was promoted from the rank of Lieut.-colonel of the 61st Foot, to be Colonel in the army, and the same day further promoted to the rank of Major-General in the army. On the 1st of October, 1803, he was appointed a Lieut.-general in the army. On the 25th of Feb. 1806, he was created a Baronet, of Willesley Hall. In 1813 he was appointed a General in the army.

He was Lord of the Manors of Willesley and Packington. His father bequeathed him landed property in Packington and Ashby to the amount of 2000*l.* a year.

HON. LADY HARE.

Sept. 11. In the prime of life, at London, Anne-Elizabeth, 2d wife of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. of Stow Hall, Norfolk. She was daughter of the late Thomas Lord Graves of Thankes, Torpoint, and sister of the Right Hon. Lord Graves of Bishop's Court, near Exeter; was married to Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. then Thomas Hare, Esq. which name he had taken by Act of Parliament in 1791; and who was created a Baronet Oct. 3, 1818, thus reviving the Baronetcy of the Hare family in their representative. She had issue two children, Thomas, and Elizabeth-Anne, both living.

SIR

SIR ALAN CHAMBRE, KNT.

Sept. 20. At the Crown Inn, Harrogate, in his 84th year, Sir Alan Chambré, Knt. late one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas. He was of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. In 1796 he was elected Recorder of Lancaster, which appoinment he resigned in 1799, and was succeeded by W. L. Hubbersty, Esq. In 1800 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, which he resigned in 1816, and was succeeded by Mr. Justice Park.—The remains of this venerable Judge were removed from Harrogate, for interment in the family vault at Kendal, Westmorland.

RIGHT. HON. NATHANIEL BOND.

Oct. 8. At his seat in Dorset, after a long illness borne with fortitude and resignation, the Right Hon. Nathaniel Bond, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, a King's Council, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple; son of the late John Bond, Esq. of Kingston Hall, co. Dorset, who had about half the houses in the borough of Corfe Castle, which he himself represented in 1790.

Being designed for the bar, after the necessary preliminary education at Winchester and Cambridge, he was entered of the Inner Temple. He practised for some time, both in the King's Bench, as well as on the Western circuit, and obtained a silk gown.

He was many years M. P. for Corfe Castle. During Lord Sidmouth's administration, he had a seat at the Board of Treasury, and was subsequently appointed Judge Advocate of the Army, which offices he discharged with the highest credit to himself and advantage to the public, till a failure of health induced him successively to resign them.

In 1802 he delivered his sentiments at large, relative to the Definitive Treaty.

In 1803 he took an active part relative to the Nottingham election, and also on the Nottingham Police Bill; and in 1804 his name appears with that of the Addingtons, Mr. Fox, &c. &c. on the division of 221 to 181, against the National Defence Bill, which was the first measure of Mr. Pitt's administration.

On the 8th of April, 1805, Mr. Addington and many of his friends having in the mean time joined the new administration, we find Mr. Bond voting in favour of Mr. Pitt's amendment to Mr. Whitbread's criminatory motion against Lord Melville.

On June 11th, after Lord Melville, at the conclusion of a speech of considerable length, had withdrawn, and Mr. Whitbread had, in compliance with his former notice, moved an impeachment against him "for high crimes and misdemeanours," Mr. Bond arose, to propose *an amendment*, the purport of which was, "that the Attorney General be directed to commence a criminal prosecution against Henry Viscount Melville, for certain offences alleged against him, in the report of the Select Committee; and that this officer in the mean time be directed to stay proceedings in the civil suit."

On this occasion, he went at large into the evidence adduced against the noble Lord, and commented on what he had said in justification. The member for Corfe Castle allowed "that the guilt of the noble Viscount had been rendered more apparent by the proceedings of the Select Committee, but he deprecated the mode recommended by the representative for Bedford, as being tedious on one hand, and expensive on the other, quoting the trial of Mr. Hastings as a case in point, which ought to be blotted out of the annals of this country."

On a division, the original motion, as proposed by Mr. Whitbread, was lost by a minority of 77, and the amendment carried by a majority of 9.

Mr. Bond was a man of learning, eloquence, and the strictest principles of honour. His manners were polished and engaging, and few men have died more universally or more deservedly beloved and lamented.

HON. MRS. STAPLETON.

Oct. 15. At Grey's Court, Oxfordshire, aged 32, the Hon. Maria-Wynne Stapleton, second daughter of Henry Bankes, Esq. M. P. of Kingston-hall, Dorsetshire, and wife of the Hon. Thomas Stapleton, eldest son of Baron Le Despencer.

Amiable in her disposition, and exemplary in her conduct, she exhibited a pattern of feminine benignity and virtue rarely equalled. The warmth of her friendship, and the exertions of her benevolence, those can best describe who felt and shared them. Possessed of a cultivated understanding, pious without pretence, and charitable without ostentation, she displayed the dignity of her sex without the pride of rank, or the slightest admixture of personal vanity; and to all those mental energies, which qualify human beings for the more active duties of the world, she added all the charms and graces of social and domestic life. All that is now left to her disconsolate husband, relatives, and friends, is to bear the loss of one so excellent, and consequently so well fitted for a better state, with patience and resignation.

Her

Her remains, with those of her infant daughter, were conveyed from Grey's Court, about noon on Saturday the 25th inst. in a manner suitable to the mournful occasion, and accompanied by the carriages of the principal nobility, gentry, and clergy in the neighbourhood, with the tenantry of Lady Stapleton. They were afterwards deposited in the family vault, on the North side of the chancel of Grey's Church, under the superb monument erected there to the memory of the Lord Treasurer Knollys and his Lady, by their son and heir the first Earl of Banbury.

GENERAL NISBET BALFOUR.

Oct. 10, At Denbigh, co. Fife, at an advanced age, Nisbet Balfour, Esq. General in the army, and Colonel of the 39th Foot. He entered the service as an Ensign in the 4th Foot, in 1761, obtained his Lieutenancy in 1765, and his company in 1770. He was at the battle of Bunker's Hill in 1775, and wounded, in the action at the landing on Long Island, at the capture of Brooklyn, and at the taking of New York in 1776, on which occasion he was sent home by the Commander-in-Chief with despatches, and received, in consequence, the brevet of Major. He was present in the action near Elizabeth Town, in the Jerseys, in the spring of 1777, in the engagements of Brandywine and Germantown, at the siege of Charlestown, and served under Lord Cornwallis part of the campaign after the surrender of the latter place. He was appointed Lieut.-colonel of the 23d Foot in 1778, and Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to the King in 1782. He served part of the campaign in 1794 in Flanders and Holland; received the rank of Major-General 12th October 1793; the Colonelcy of the 39th Foot, 2d July, 1794; the rank of Lieut.-general 1st Jan. 1798; and that of General the 25th Sept. 1803.

General Nisbet Balfour had never been on half-pay.

CAPT. AUGUSTUS BULSTRODE.

At Worcester, in the 45th year of his age, Augustus Bulstrode, Esq. late Captain in his Majesty's 66th Reg. He embarked in the summer of 1811, to join the 2d battalion of his Regiment, then in the Peninsula, where he continued till he was desperately wounded, in the Pyrenees, Dec. 13, 1813. On his return to England, on account of his services, and the extraordinary severity of his wound, his Majesty was graciously pleased to allow him a double pension for life. Capt. Bulstrode was the most perfect gentleman in his manners; he had seen much of the world, and mixed in the best Society. He possessed a highly-cultivated musical taste, united to the most finished execution on the violin.

He married, Jan. 12, 1808, Charlotte youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel Lister, of Armitage Park, co. Stafford, Esq. (uncle to the present Lord Ribblesdale). But his Lady died Nov. 19, in the same year, leaving no surviving issue. The late George-Gardener Bulstrode, Esq. of Worcester, and the subject of the present article, were the last male descendants from Sir Richard Bulstrode, Knt. who died Oct. 3, 1711, at the extraordinary age of 101 years. The former was descended from Sir Richard's first wife, who was daughter of Edward Dineley, of Charlton near Evesham, co. Worcester; the latter from the second, a daughter of M. Samford, Envoy to the Court of England from the Duke of Newbourg, afterwards Elector Palatine of the Rhine.

REV. EDMUND CARTWRIGHT, D.D.

Oct. 30. The Rev. Edmund Cartwright, D.D. F.R.S. and F.R.L.S. He was the fourth son of William Cartwright, of Marnham, co. Nottingham, Esq. born in 1743. He first entered at University College, from whence he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was early distinguished by his literary talents, and published, in the year 1762, an Ode on the birth of his present Majesty. Of his poetical productions, the most popular was, "Armine and Elvira, a legendary tale," which has gone through several editions, and which will be long read and admired for its pathos and elegant simplicity. For several years he was a principal contributor to the Monthly Review, and some of its most interesting articles between the years 1774 and 1784, are of his composition.

But the most lasting monument of his fame is founded upon his mechanical discoveries, which have greatly contributed to the commercial prosperity of the country. The application of machinery for the purpose of weaving is of his invention, for which he took out a patent in the year 1786. Having at that time to struggle against the clamourous opposition of the working mechanics, and some of the manufacturers who had adopted his invention, being deterred from using it not merely by the threatening of incendiaries, but by the actual burning to the ground of a newly-erected manufactory for the reception of 500 looms, where 30 only had been set to work, an entire stop was then put to the use of his invention, and

and his patent elapsed before he had reaped the benefit which was due to him. Soon after the expiration of his patent, the invention came into general use: the consideration of the immense advantage which the country derived from it, together with the loss which he and his family sustained in bringing it to perfection, induced Parliament in 1810, to make him a grant of ten thousand pounds. He also took out patents for combing wool and making ropes by machinery, and was the author of many improvements in arts, manufactures, and agriculture, for which he received various premiums from the Society of Arts, and Board of Agriculture.

It being presumable, that the patent of a Mr. Hulls, early in the last century, for a steam-boat, which had long sunk into oblivion, was as unknown to him as it has been till very lately to the publick, it may be affirmed that the idea of propelling carriages on land, and vessels on the water by steam, was also one of his inventions. The writer of this short memoir saw, upwards of 30 years ago, his plan of a steam-vessel, which was afterwards communicated to an American engineer with whom he was intimate, who introduced it in the United States. It is to be hoped that a person to whose inventive genius posterity is under such obligation, will find an adequate historian: and that while we pay the willing tribute of our admiration to those who render their country feared and powerful, we do not withhold it from him who has so greatly contributed to its prosperity, and to the encouragement of its arts and industry.

Dr. Cartwright was married first, to Alice daughter of Richard Whitaker of Doncaster, Esq. by whom he has left one son and three daughters; and, secondly, to Susanna, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Kearney, who survives him.

ARCHBISHOP TROY.

May 10. After an illness of some weeks, at his house in Cavendish-row, the venerable and learned Doctor John-Thomas Troy, Titular Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. He was a Bishop forty-seven years, and filled the Metropolitan See thirty-seven. Doctor Troy was born in the City of Dublin, in July, 1739,—appointed Bishop in December, 1776, consecrated the following year, and translated to the Archdiocese of Dublin in 1786. He possessed a sound understanding, extensive information, and great virtues. The whole of his long life was exclusively devoted to the duties of his sacred calling. He was aged 83 years and ten months. As a mark of respect to his memory, it was resolved that his funeral should be a public one.—He made himself conspicuous many years ago by a prosecution against the proprietors of the Antijacobin Review, for a supposed libel, in which he gained a verdict, with 50*l.* damages. He published "A Pastoral Letter, addresed to the Catholics of his Diocese," 8vo. 1793.

DR. HAWORTH.

May 2. At his house in Red Lion-square, Doctor Adrian-Hardy Haworth, formerly of Little Chelsea, but lately of Cottenham, near Beverley, Yorkshire, F.L.S. President of the Etymological Society. He was the author of some papers in the Transactions of the Societies to which he belonged, and of the following publications: "Observations on the genus Mesembryanthemum," 8vo, 1794.—"Lepidoptera Britannica," 8vo, 1804.—"Synopsis Plantarum succulentarum, cum Descriptionibus, Synonymis, Locis, Observationibus Anglicanis, Culturaque," sm. 8vo, 1812.

REV. JOHN PALMER.

May 15. At Enon Cottage, Shrewsbury, aged 55, the Rev. John Palmer, upwards of 26 years Pastor of the Baptist Chapel in that town. Mr. P. in 1817, preached, and afterwards published, a sermon on the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. A copy was presented to the Prince Regent, which his Royal Highness very graciously received, and ordered Sir Benjamin Bloomfield to express his acknowledgment to Mr. Palmer.

He was fond of mechanical pursuits, and made many experiments on Suspension Bridges, for which he obtained a patent. His residence, to which he gave the name of "*Enon Cottage*," was of his own construction, and from its singular and romantic appearance, has employed the pencil and the pen.

"Near Salop Castle's antiquated pile,
A lonely cottage stands in humble style,
The Rev'rend Palmer's seat, a man sincere;
Belov'd by many a Christian pilgrim near;
Airy and pleasant is the fav'rite spot,
On which this sound Divine has built his cot."—*Enon Cottage, a Poem.*

GEORGE HARRISON, ESQ.

In our Obituary for 1821, we omitted to notice the death of George Harrison, Esq. late Clarencieux King of Arms; we are therefore glad to avail ourselves of an opportunity of stating some particulars of a man, whose long life was marked by a gentlemanly suavity of manner, which

which produced him the respect of all to whom he was known.

George Harrison, Esq. was the second surviving son of William Harrison, Esq. by Sarah daughter of John Wale of London, and was born Sept. 15, 1740. On the 6th of May 1767, he was appointed Blue-mantle Pursuivant of Arms; and at the installation of the late Admiral Sir John Moore, Bart. as Knight of the Bath in 1772, Mr. Harrison served as one of his Esquires. In November 1774 he became Windsor Herald; on the 22d May, 1784, Norroy King of Arms; and March 19, 1803, he succeeded Thomas Lock, Esq. as Clarencieux King of Arms. This office Mr. Harrison held until a few months before his death; when, conscientiously feeling that the debilities of age rendered him incapable of fulfilling his public duties, he very properly resigned his situation of King of Arms, in which Sir George Nayler, Knt. the present Garter, was his successor.

Mr. Harrison married, in March 1788, Anne the daughter of Michael Fenwick of London, Merchant, and widow of George Bishop, Esq. of Sydenham in Kent, who died April 12, 1807, and was buried in the vault of her family in the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, in Lombard-street. Mr. Harrison died without issue on the 16th of April, 1821, and was interred at Hendon, having been a member of the College of Arms for nearly 54 years, thirty-seven of which he was its Treasurer.

Mr. Harrison was descended from a very respectable family; his great-grandfather Edward Harrison, Esq. of Ponder's End, in Middlesex, was the son of Robert Harrison of Enfield, in that county, by Mary sister of William Coker of London, and was baptized at Enfield, Nov. 20, 1608. In 1643 he married Rose, daughter and co-heir of Robert Franklin, Gent. by whom he had several children. John Harrison, his eldest son, was baptized at Enfield in Feb. 1647-8, and married Jane only daughter and heiress of John Franklyn of Hendon, Gent. and dying in Oct. 1725, was buried at Hendon. The issue of this marriage were six sons and four daughters, of whom two only survived their father; viz. Jane who married Moses Griffith of Edmonton, Gent. and died his widow, without surviving issue, in 1736, and William; which William Harrison was born Nov. 12, 1691, and married in Dec. 1725 Sarah daughter of John Wale of London, by whom he had seven sons and four daughters, of the former of which George, the subject of this article, was the sixth. William Harrison died May 25, 1771, aged 80; and his wife, May 26, 1744. Mary, one of his daughters, married Joseph Rogers of London, Merchant, to whose eldest son Daniel-Charles Rogers, Mr. Harrison bequeathed the principal part of his fortune, and who obtained his Majesty's Royal Licence on the 5th of May 1823, to assume the name and arms of Harrison, in addition to and after that of Rogers, out of affectionate gratitude to the memory of his late uncle.

JOHN COWLEY, ESQ.

Sept. 2. In Guilford-street, aged 76, John Cowley, esq. many years a respectable Scotch factor in Cateaton-street. In 1780 he was elected a Representative in Common Council for the Ward of Cheap; and distinguished himself in that Court as a diligent attender and an able speaker, particularly on the subject of the City Finances. During the Chamberlainship of the celebrated Mr. Wilkes (and not without a hope of himself succeeding to the Chamberlain's gown), he kept a watchful eye over the Money Department of that important Office, and frequently reprehended the antient mode in which the accompts were then kept; but never could hit upon any flaw, or the slightest error or mismanagement; for, whatever might be the demerits of Mr. Wilkes in other respects, his conduct in that official situation was faultless and even exemplary. — Indefatigable and punctual in the concerns of his own extensive business; polite and affable in his conversation; and always neatly elegant in his personal appearance, Mr. Cowley realized the character of a complete gentleman and an upright English merchant; and in his domestic habits he was a kind husband, an affectionate father, and a faithful friend.

WILLIAM LUSHINGTON, ESQ.

Sept. 11. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 77, William Lushington, Esq. formerly a merchant in London, and agent for the Isle of Grenada. He was elected M.P. for the City of London in 1795, on the death of Mr. Alderman Sawbridge; and in the same year was elected Alderman of Billingsgate Ward, on the death of Mr. Alderman Sainsbury. He resigned his Alderman's gown in 1799; and retired from the representation of the City of London, at the General Election in 1802. He also filled the offices of Vice-President of the Artillery Company, Treasurer of the City of London Lying-in-Hospital in the City-road, and Vice-President of the Society of Patrons of the Charity Schools, of the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, and of the Universal Medical

Medical Institution in Old Gravel-lane. He was also a Director of the British Fire Office. Mr. Lushington was a man of great abilities, and an eloquent speaker, both in Parliament and in the City Senate. He published "The Interests of Agriculture and Commerce inseparable," 8vo. 1808.

Charles Coles, Esq.

Sept. 19. At Ditcham Grove, Hants, aged 89, Charles Coles, Esq. This respectable gentleman was for many years in an extensive business as a Stationer in that part of Fleet-street which is in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West; but he had for many years wholly retired to his extremely pleasant country residence. He was the father of the Stationers' Company; having been admitted on the Livery of that antient Corporation in November 1759.

Mr. Robert Bloomfield.

Aug. 19. At Shefford, co. Bedford, aged 55, Robert Bloomfield, the amiable author of the "Farmer's Boy," and other poems. He had some time since removed into Bedfordshire, in hopes that country air might be beneficial to his health. In his latter years he has been unable to work, and nearly blind from his frequent and violent head-aches. To his bodily sufferings were added pecuniary embarrassments. The generosity of his friends and the public was kindly exerted in his behalf some years since; but in his last years his distresses accumulated upon him. He is mercifully released from all his troubles. [A memoir of Mr. Bloomfield shall appear soon.]

Mr. William Lowndes.

Oct. 22. Aged 68, Mr. Wm. Lowndes, bookseller, formerly of Fleet-street, and late of Bedford-street, Covent Garden. He was the eldest son and successor of Mr. Thomas Lowndes, whose death is recorded in our vol. LIV. p. 878, and who is more fully noticed in the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," vol. III. p. 646.—In industry, integrity, and eccentricity, Mr. William Lowndes bore some resemblance to his father. He had a good knowledge of old books, particularly of those relative to the Drama; and published two Sale Catalogues whilst resident in Fleet-street in 1785 and 1786; and several others, to the present time, in Bedford-street. He has left three sons and three daughters.

Mrs. William Molesworth.

May 26. At St. Breoke Rectory, Cornwall, after giving birth to her fourth child, beloved and mourned by every one who knew her, Katharine, the wife of the Rev. William Molesworth. She was the eldest daughter of Paul-Treby Treby, Esq. of Plympton, Devon, by his wife Lætitia-Anne, sister to the present Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart. of Trelawny co. Cornwall, and was married Nov. 6, 1817—a day memorable in the history of this country, for the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales in a similar manner.

Mrs. Henrietta Fordyce.

Jan. 10. At Bath, aged 89, Mrs. Henrietta Fordyce, relict of the late Rev. Dr. James Fordyce, author of the celebrated "Sermons to Young Women," and aunt to Mrs. Fordyce Knapp. Distinguished in her early years for rare and splendid talents, genius, and brilliancy of wit, together with piety, rectitude of thought, and simplicity of mind and manners seldom equalled, she engaged and secured the esteem and best affections of Dr. Fordyce, and during a period of thirty years, which they passed together, he found in her the bright pattern of her sex.

Mrs. Jane White.

Feb. 2. At Lincoln, in her 77th year, Mrs. Jane White, relict of the late Chas. White, esq. and eldest of the four daughters of the late Sir Francis Bernard, bart. She was distinguished through life by every estimable quality which can adorn the Christian character, her exertions being at all times unwearied for the relief and comfort of the distressed and afflicted, wherever they presented themselves. Her youthful days were chiefly passed in Buckinghamshire, where her charitable attentions to the poor were first displayed, and are still remembered; and subsequently during a long residence at Lincoln every person within reach of her will bear testimony to the active benevolence which she manifested by her attendance on the sick and distressed, without regard to distance or weather, and waving all considerations of personal ease in the earnest desire to do good.—Like her younger sister, Mrs. King (whose decease we noticed in our Magazine of February, 1822) she occasionally made use of her pen, and has left some small pieces of poetry, which are treasured by her friends, but nothing has yet been published.—The sweetness of disposition, for which she was always noticed, continued to her last moments, when she appeared to drop asleep. She has left a son and a daughter, both married, and had the pleasure of seeing her grand-

grand-children coming forward into active life, where the example of her virtues may serve them as a model for their conduct.—She was married to the late Mr. White in 1774.

MRS. STEWARD.

Sept. 9. At Lewisham, in the 25th year of her age, to the inexpressible grief of her husband, and the deep regret of her family and friends, after a lingering and painful illness, borne with the most exemplary fortitude and resignation, Sarah, the beloved wife of James Steward, of Lewisham, Esq. and the only surviving daughter of Daniel Sewell, of Thetford Abbey, Norfolk, Gent.

Mrs. Steward was blessed with the sweetest temper, kindest disposition, and most fascinating manners. In every relation of life, her virtues shone conspicuous, and deservedly gained the esteem and affection of her acquaintance. A warm and generous friend to those whom she loved, she endeared herself to them by constant acts of kindness and generosity. To her disconsolate husband she was most tenderly attached, and by the exercise of every social and domestic virtue, confirmed the empire she had gained over his heart. Strict in every Christian and moral duty, she possessed that serenity and cheerfulness of temper which seem naturally to flow from conscious virtue and the hope of the Divine favour. These were the source of that exemplary patience and resignation which enabled her to support a long and painful illness, and inspired that heavenly composure with which she looked forward to that awful change which has now removed her to another and a better world.

Clos'd are those eyes which brilliant sense inform'd,
And cold the heart with every virtue warm'd;
Low is that lovely form, and pale that face,
That lately breath'd with beauty, life, and grace;
Mute is the music of that tuneful voice,
Silent the tongue that bade all hearts rejoice.
Thine was the hand that gave, the lip that blest,
The liberal spirit, and the feeling breast;
Truth, meekness, spotless innocence were thine,
And holy hope, and charity divine.
Adieu, sweet shade! complete was thy career,
Though early lost, and premature thy bier!
Yet, lest unaltered fortune should have seemed
The source whence virtues so benignly beamed,
Long pining illness proved thy equal soul,
And smiling Patience crown'd the beauteous whole;
Pain could not sour, whom blessing had not spoiled,
Nor death affright, whom not a vice had soiled.
Lamented Saint! from those bright realms where now
Unfading wreaths of glory bind thy brow,
In visions come, and with an Angel's smile,
The Husband's pang—the Father's tear beguile:
Thine infant daughter guide—oh, may she be,
As gay, as graceful, and as good as thee!
Best of thy sex, farewell! removed to shine
Where kindred spirits wait to welcome thine.

Ipswich, Sept. 28. L. J.

MR. WILLIAM MORLIS.

Oct. 27. In Cross-street, Hatton-garden, aged 59, Mr. William Morlis, for nearly 30 years an assistant in the printing-office of Messrs. Nichols and Son. Mr. Morlis deserves a niche in our Obituary, having been employed many years in selecting from the public prints, and arranging, the lists of Deaths, &c. for this Miscellany. He served his apprenticeship with the elder Mr. Nichols, and was never employed in any other printing-office. He was an excellent Compositor, his proof-sheets seldom requiring the correction of mere errors of the press. He possessed the warm regard of his employers, and the respect and esteem of his fellow-workmen. In singleness of heart, decency of demeanour, and strict integrity, he has left few men his superior.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

June 7. At Wappenburg, near Warwick, at a very advanced age, the Rev. *Robert Plowden*, the late Pastor of the Catholic Congregation of Bristol. To this Divine, the Catholics of Bristol are indebted for their Chapel, Priest's-house, and for their Charity-schools, for which, in addition to many valuable donations received from his numerous Catholic and Protestant friends, he freely sacrificed nearly all his own personal comforts, besides a considerable share of his private property. He resided for upwards of 30 years, admired for the purity of his zeal, even by those who differed from him in his religious creed. He was brother to the late Rev. Charles Plowden, President of Stonyhurst, and of Francis Plowden, the now celebrated Barrister, both noted authors; who were descended from an eminent lawyer in the reign of Elizabeth, and whose Reports are still held in high authority. Mr. Charles Plowden was pastor of the Catholic Congregation of Bristol before the above gentleman. Mr. Robert Plowden published "A Letter to a Roman Catholic Clergyman upon Theological Inaccuracy," 8vo. 1795.

July 4. At Greenwich, aged 67, the Rev. *William Morgan*, D. D. late Chaplain to the Royal Naval Asylum.

July 26. In consequence of the overturning of the *Sovereign*, a post coach from Birmingham to London, about 4 miles from Leamington, co. Warwick, the Rev. *Charles-Lewis Atterbury*. The corpse of Mr. Atterbury was considerably flattened about the chest and neck, but otherwise little disfigured. The Coachman was also killed. The jury returned a verdict of *Accidental Death*, and expressed their conviction, that no blame attached to the coachman, who was a sober, steady man, and a respected father of a family. Mr. Atterbury entered

as Student of Christ Church, Oxford, nearly thirty years since: he took the degree of M. A. in 1803; and was 46 years of age. On reference to the ancestry of the above gentleman, we find that the first of the name mentioned in Chalmer's Biographical Dictionary, was Francis, Rector of Milton, in Northamptonshire: who, among other ministers, subscribed the solemn league and covenant in 1648, and was the author of some published sermons: he was the father of Lewis Atterbury, who was Chaplain Extraordinary to the Duke of Gloucester, and was drowned Dec. 7, 1693. The eldest son of the foregoing, Lewis, was educated at Westminster under Dr. Busby, and sent to Christ Church at the age of eighteen: this gentleman, who was likewise in the Church, died at Bath in 1731. He gave his whole collection of pamphlets, amounting to upwards of two hundred volumes, to the library of Christ Church, and charged his estate for ever with the payment of ten pounds yearly to a school-mistress, to instruct girls, at Newport-Paguell; which salary he had himself in his life-time paid for many years. Dr. Lewis Atterbury was the author of several works on religion. The brother of this last, Francis, was the famous Bishop of Rochester, and friend of Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church. The history of this prelate is so well known that any further account of him would probably be regarded as superfluous. The Bishop of Rochester left one son, Osborn, who, after many vicissitudes, obtained, in 1746, the Rectory of Oxhill, Warwickshire: he left a widow and five children behind him, two sons and three daughters: Francis, the eldest son, and father to the unfortunate gentleman whose death we now record, was educated on the foundation at Westminster, elected Student of Christ Church, in 1755; in 1768 was appointed by the Bishop of Cloyne his Domestic Chaplain; in 1770 was collated by him to the dignity of Præcentor in the Cathedral of Cloyne; and, in 1776, was presented to the valuable living of Clonmell, or the Great Islands, in the same diocese.—The remains of Mr. Atterbury were interred Aug. 1, in Christ Church Cathedral. According to custom full service was performed over his remains, and every mark of respect was paid by the resident members of the College.

July 28. When on a visit to his son, at Reading, in his 63d year, the Rev. *James Hinton*, many years Pastor of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Oxford. He was born at Buckingham in 1760, educated at the Dissenting College, Bristol, under the Rev. Caleb Evans, D. D.; and entered upon the duties of the Ministry in the city of Oxford, where he continued to labour with fidelity more than 36 years. In 1792 he was engaged in a controversy with Dr. Tatham, when he published an octavo pamphlet, entitled, "Vindication of the Dissenters in Oxford, in reply to Dr. Tatham's Sermon," and a narrative of an assault made upon him by some soldiers as he was going to preach at a neighbouring village. His discourses, distinguished alike for sound doctrine and fervent piety, were delivered in an elegance of style, and with a spirit of devotion not often surpassed. He was among the first promoters of every plan to mitigate the sorrows, or to augment the happiness of mankind. His liberality of sentiment, generosity of disposition, and urbanity of manners, were subjects of general remark. Intimately acquainted with the varied branches of useful knowledge, he was admirably qualified to be the instructor of youth. Mr. Hinton was author of several tracts in polemic theology, which procured him much credit in the literary world. He was greatly beloved by the members of his own Congregation, honoured and revered by all.

Aug. 3. At Holme Pierrepoint, aged 79, the Rev. *John Cleaver*, D.D. Rector of Slingsby and Vicar of Crambe, co. York, and formerly of King's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1767, M.A. 1773, and D.D. 1795. He was presented to the living of Slingsby in 1773, by the Earl of Carlisle; and to that of Crambe in 1814, by the Abp. of York.

Aug. 5. At West Bromwich, near Birmingham, the Rev. *Thomas Klyne*, B.A. of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford.

Aug. 8. At Malton, suddenly, whilst attending his duty at the Visitation, in his 58th year, the Rev. *Wm. Smith*, M.A. Rector of Hinderwell and Bransby, both co. York, and eldest brother of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of York. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1789 and M. A. 1792; was presented to the Living of Hinderwell in 1793 by Lady M. Boynton, and to that of Bransby in 1806 by Thomas Smith, esq.

Aug. 8. At Epping, after a lingering illness, the Rev. *James Currey*, B.D. Preacher at the Charter-house, and Rector of Thurning, in Norfolk. He was of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794, B.D. 1802. In 1811 he was presented to the living of Thurning, by his College, and the following year he was elected Preacher at the Charter-house.

Aug. 8. At Chiswick, aged 34, the Rev. *Cornelius Neale*, M.A. formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was highly distinguished for his mathematical and classical attainments, being Senior Wrangler, and first Smith's Prizeman in 1812, and one of the Chancellor's Medallists of the same year.

Aug. 13. At Stratton, near Cirencester, aged 69, the Rev. *Thomas Boys*, D.D. late Fellow of New College. He took his degrees of M.A. June 30, 1781, B.D. April 20,

20, 1792, D.D. ...... He was presented to the living of Stratton, co. Gloucester, in 1817, by Thomas Masters, esq. and in the same year was presented to that of Radclive cum Chagmore, Bucks, by the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. He was, as many who loved him living and lament him dead can attest, polished as a gentleman, zealous as a pastor, correct as a scholar, constant as a friend, pious as a Christian, upright, kind, and affectionate in every social relation.

Aug. 14. The Rev. *H. Blenkinsop*, M.A. a Minor Canon of Windsor, and Rector of Fulmer. He was of Lincoln College, Oxford. He took the degree of M.A. July 14, 1719. In 1797 he was elected by the Dean and Canons of Windsor a Minor Canon of their Collegiate Chapter; and the same body presented him to the Rectory of Fulmer in 1809.

Aug. 19. In Welbeck street, aged 75, the Rev. *John-Frederick Browning*, D.D. Rector of Titchwell *cum* South Meare, Norfolk, and Prebendary of Salisbury. He was of King's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1772, M.A. 1776, D.D. 1789; was presented to the Rectory of Titchwell *cum* Meare in 1785 by Eton College; and was elected Prebendary of Uffcombe in the Cathedral of Salisbury in 1802.

Aug. 19. At Kirkstall Bridge, aged 34, greatly beloved and lamented, the Rev. *Henry Parker*, late of Leeds and Sunderland, and fourth son of the late T. Parker, esq. of Hornby, Lancashire.

Aug. 19. At the house of the Rev. Jas. Bradshaw, Rector of Brandsburton, with whom he had returned in a gig from Hornsea, and after partaking of a hearty supper, aged 49, the Rev. *Charles Rushworth*, B.D. Senior Fellow and Steward of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798, and B.D. .... His death was awfully sudden, having been in good health and spirits until late in the evening, when he was suddenly seized with spasms in the stomach, and expired in ten minutes. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but without effect. He was a gentleman of very regular habits, and had taken only a few glasses of wine at dinner, and nothing after tea, but a tart and a little milk, his usual supper. His remains were interred on Friday, with all due solemnity, in the chancel of Brandsburton Church, which is in the patronage of St. John's College.

Aug. 21. At St. Martin's, Shrewsbury, the Rev. *John-William Bourke*, M.A. Vicar of that parish, and of Oswestry. He was of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. Jan. 26, 1797. He was presented to the Vicarage of St. Martin in 1803 by the Bp. of St. Asaph: and to that of Oswestry in 1808 by the Devisees of the Earl of Powis.

Aug. 23. Drowned, near Tantallon Castle, the Rev. *James Thomson*, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Thomson, Preston Church, near North Berwick. Accompanied by his uncle and a younger brother, he went to bathe, and leapt from a rock into the sea, where it was deeper than he conceived it to be. Not being a swimmer, before a boat, which was accidentally passing, could be brought to the spot, he sunk. Neither his uncle nor brother could render him any assistance. His body was found a very short time after the accident happened, in an erect posture. Medical assistance was procured from North Berwick, but too late.

Aug. 23. At Mells (of which parish he was many years Rector, and Vicar of Doulting, Somersetshire), the Rev. *John Bishop*, D.D. formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. July 9, 1762, B.D. Nov. 25, 1769, D.D. Dec. 11, 1782. He was presented to the living of Doulting *cum* East and West Cranmore, Downhead, and Stockland St. Nicholas, Curacies, in 1782, by T. Horner, esq. who in the following year presented him to the living of Mells *cum* Leigh on Mendip, Curacy.

Aug. 26. After a very short illness, in his 37th year, at Eastbourne, near Midhurst, Sussex, the Rev. *Samuel Arnott*, Curate of that Parish, Rector of Lynch and Yelden, in the same county, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. He was presented to the Rectory of Lynch in 1814 by Mr. and Mrs. Poynts, and to that of Yelden in 1819 by the Rev. E. S. Bunting.

Aug. 29. After a short and severe illness, much esteemed and regretted, the Rev. *Richard Porter*, Master of the College Grammar School, Bristol.

DEATHS.

London and its Environs.

Sept. 10. Aged 73, the relict of Sir Geo. Booth, bart.

Lately, At Lambeth, aged 82, the relict of G. Nelson, esq.

Capt. Judson, of Portsmouth Division of the Royal Marines.

Aged 34, Honoria-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of T. Williams, esq. of Park-crescent, Portland-place.

Oct. 11. At Teddington, aged 87, Jas. Lukin, esq. most deeply lamented and revered by his family and friends, to whom his virtues, integrity, and affectionate disposition, had so justly endeared him.

Oct. 15. In Cumberland-st. Eleanor-Jane, wife of Capt. T. Madan Maitland, Grenadier Guards.

Oct. 16. In Warwick-st. aged 65, Mr. Robert Fogg, an eminent dealer in foreign China, whose extensive transactions on the Continent for many years past, and whose purchases of the Cabinets and China of Louis XIV. enabled him to supply the splendid

splendid collections at Carlton House, the Pavilion, Grimsthorpe Castle, Cashiobury, Woburn, and Harewood House, with some, if not the greater part of their unrivalled contents. Mr. Fogg was the representative, through his mother, of Colonel Carlos, the faithful companion of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.

Oct. 17. Mary-Anne, wife of Mr. Dudley Adams, of Ludgate-st. medico-electrician.

Oct. 18. In Cirencester-place, aged 75, Joseph Dussaux, esq. a General in his Majesty's service.

Oct. 19. At Vauxhall, Wm. Powell, esq.

Oct. 19. In Clifford's-inn, G. Field, esq. one of the Six Attorneys belonging to the Palace Court.

Oct. 19. At Brixton, Mrs. Fillingham, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Burne, esq. of Walworth.

Oct. 21. At Ratcliffe-highway, aged 71, James Horsford, esq. surgeon.

Oct. 24. Aged 52, Rebecca, wife of Mr. John Lawford, Paragon, Blackheath.

Oct. 25. At the house of her son, W. T. Comber, esq. Camberwell, aged 84, Mary Comber, widow of the Rev. Thomas Comber, LL.D. late of East Newton, co. York, and dau. of W. Brooke, M.D. late of Fieldhead, in same county.

Oct. 25. In Gower-st. aged 41, Bartlet-Bridger Shedden, esq. youngest son of Robert Shedden, esq.

Oct. 26. In Queen-st. May Fair, at an advanced age, the widow of late Edw. Colman, esq. many years Serjeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons.

Oct. 28. In St. John's-st. aged 29, John Sparks, esq.

Oct. 29. Aged 79, Anne, relict of late Mr. John Barnard, of College-street, Westminster.

Oct. 31. At Islington, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Phipps, late of Gutter-lane, Cheapside, goldsmith.

Oct. 31. Charles Grant, esq. the East India Director. Of this eminent character we hope shortly to give some interesting particulars.

Nov. 1. In his 72d year, Mr. Chas. Gray, many years a clerk in the banking-house of Sir Jas. Esdaile and Co. and much respected by the firm.

Nov. 2. At Chelsea, aged 58, Edw. Holl, esq. of the Navy Office.

Nov. 3. At Pinner, Caroline, wife of Ralph Carr, esq.

Nov. 5. At Hampstead, aged 91, the widow of Wm. Seymour, esq.

Nov. 5. In Bedford-street, aged 20, Mary, only dau. of the late Hon. Robt. Hamilton, of Queenston, Upper Canada.

Nov. 6. At Hammersmith, aged 54, Mary-Arabella, wife of John Crowder, esq. Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within.

Nov. 6. Aged 51, John Dewes, esq. late of the 28th Regiment, after a long and painful illness. He has left a widow and eight children.

Nov. 7. Aged 54, Jacob Yallowley, esq. of Winchmore-hill.

Nov. 8. In Queen-Anne-st. aged 28, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. W. A. Hammond, Rector of Whitchurch, Oxfordshire.

Nov. 7. At Pancras, aged 85, Mary, relict of G. Bagster, esq.

Nov. 10. Aged 74, Thos. Smith, esq. of Brentford.

Nov. 12. At Chelsea, aged 88, Katherine, widow of Henry Raper, esq.

Nov. 12. At Wimbledon, the widow of the late James Meyrick, esq.

Nov. 13. In Highbury-place, aged 67, the relict of Jabez Smith, esq. of Stoke Newington, and sister to Mrs. Pryce, whose death is recorded in our last, p. 380. She has left an only daughter, the wife of Dr. Wilkinson, of White Webbs, Enfield.

[*The Obituary of the Counties is this Month unavoidably postponed.*]

ABROAD.—*Oct.* 17, 1822.—Of a jungle fever, at Korga, a village on the road to Dinagepore, whither he was proceeding for change of air, attended by the medical officer of the corps, Brevet Capt. Geo. Preston, 1st batt. 9th reg. Bengal Native Infantry, and acting Adjutant of the Rungpore Local Battalion. He was the second son of the late W. S. Preston, esq. of Warcop Hall, co. Westmoreland.

Nov. 6. At Nusserabad, 39, Capt. William Hales, of 29th reg. Bengal Native Infantry, eldest son of Wm. Hales, esq. of Camberwell.

Nov. 17. At Merat, Bengal, Mr. John Gilbert Barnard, Lieut. of Artillery in E. I. C's service, and one of the sons of late Rev. T. Barnard, of Litcham, co. Norfolk.

At Bushire, in Persia, Mr. Rob. Green, Assistant-surgeon in the E. I. C's service.

Nov. ... In Persia, on his way from India to England, for the recovery of his health, aged 23, Lieut. Herman-Joseph Milford, of 5th reg. Inf. Madras Presidency.

Nov. ... At Quito, South America, Wm. Henderson, esq. son of Dr. Henderson, physician in Dundee.

Dec. 8. At Canton, 59, Capt. Thos. Sanders, of the E. I. C's ship Orwell.

Dec. 24. At Goa, Capt. Thos. Fair, 5th Madras Native Infantry.

Dec. 28. At Madras, Henry Hodgson, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

Lately. On his passage to this Country, in the Lord Castlereagh, Chas. Daw, esq. Surgeon in E. I. Company's Service at Bombay.

Off Bermuda, aged 16, James, son of W. G. Maude, esq. R. N. late of Otley, a midshipman on board H. M. S. Salisbury, Capt. W. Maude. By a sudden gust of wind the boat was upset, and he and another midshipman, and nine men, were drowned.

A woman recently died at Richland, in Oswega

Oswega county, aged 109. A few days before her death she appeared to be in great agony of mind; and at last confessed that she had strangled an infant child *eighty-one years before*. Having divulged the secret, she became composed, and met her end with tranquillity.

At sea, on board H. M. S. Active, in consequence of a fall from the mast, aged 15, David, third son of Capt. Waring, R. N.

At Fontainbleau, aged 21, Norton Charles Knatchbull, esq. 1st Royal Drag. son of Wyndham K. esq. of Russell-place.

On his route from Leghorn to Sweden, Mr. Bierstrom, formerly Swedish Consul in Tripoli.

Jan. 20, 1823. At the Presidency, Madras, Lieut. W. Graham, 14th reg. Native Inf.

Jan. 24. At Dijon, Lieut.-col. Ogle, E. I. C.'s service.

Jan. 29. At Fairfield, Jamaica, in the prime of life, Chas.-Gordon Gray, esq.

Feb. 6. At Colgong, in the East Indies, aged 22, Mr. William Jenkins, son of Mr. Abraham Jenkins, surgeon, Marshfield.

Feb. 9. Samuel Long, esq. of Basseterre, St. Kitts.

Feb. 11. On board H. M. S. Liffey, at Trincomalee, in Ceylon, aged 22, A. H. Cooke, esq. third son of the late B. Cooke, esq. of Owston.

Feb. 14. At Quebec, Thomas Scott, esq. Paymaster of his Majesty's 70th regiment, and brother to Sir Walter Scott. He had been with his regiment in Canada, since the commencement of the last American war.

Feb. 22. At St. Omer, 58, John Hudson, esq. Post Captain R. N.

Feb. 25. At Paris, Alexander, son of the Hon. Levison-Granville-Keith Murray, of Madras, brother of the Earl of Dunmore.

March 13. In camp, at Doola, Brevet-Capt. William-Graham Thurnam, of the 7th Bombay Regiment of Infantry, and Brigade Major to the Forces at Malligaum.

April 1. At Chittagong, Calcutta, aged 24, Andrew Reid, esq. of St. Andrew's, N.B. and late of the Calcutta Commercial Bank.

At Cuddalore, Madras, William French, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

April 19. At Sea, 25, Henry Barry, esq. Purser of the London East Indiaman.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 45, Lieut.-col. P. Waterhouse, Major of 81st reg. in which he served 22 years.

April 20. On his passage to England, aged 31, T. James Brown, esq. Member of the House of Assembly, in Jamaica.

Aged 22, on board His Majesty's Packet Manchester, on his passage from Malta to England, Wm.-Henry, son of the late Mr. James Brame, of Lowestoff.

April 22. At Toulouse, the Countess M'Carthy.

April 25. In Bahia, South America, Nathaniel Deey, esq. of Shepherd's Bush, son of W. Deey, of Dublin.

On board the Catherine East Indiaman, on his passage home, George-Macleod Knox, esq. many years resident at Madras.

April 30. At the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Pearson, late Commander of the Company's ship General Hewitt.

April . . . At Charleston, Benj. Moodie, esq. many years Consul of his Britannic Majesty for South Carolina. Such was the amiable and correct deportment of this gentleman during his residence in America, that when the relations between that country and Great Britain were unfortunately severed by the late war, the affections of Charleston followed his departure, and welcomed his return again with joy. His remains were interred with great respect; the colours of the shipping in Charleston harbour were displayed at half-mast.

Of fever and dysentery, on board the Colombian sloop of war Peninsula, off Maracaibo, Mr. Richard M. Barry, Lieutenant of Marines in the Colombian service.

May 2. Lieut.-col. Thos. Davey, R.M. late Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

May 3. After a residence of 63 years, at his estate, Lulloden, St. Ann's, Jamaica, in his 77th year, John Gayner, esq. a very active magistrate of that parish and of Trelawny.

May 10. At Bareda, Charles Augustus West, esq. superintending surgeon of the Surat division of the army. Mr. West was returning from his tour of duty through Candeish, when he was attacked with the jungle fever.

May 16. At Bombay, Capt. Longlands, third son of late T. Longlands, esq. of Great Queen-street.

May 17. At Rome, where he was prosecuting his studies with great ardour and success, in his 20th year, Henry-Hippisley Coxe, esq. only son of the late John-Francis-Buller-Hippisley Coxe, esq. nephew and heir-apparent of the late Henry Coxe, esq. of Stone-Easton, M. P. for Somersetshire.

May 21. At Calcutta, Rob. Ross Young, esq. son of late J. Young, esq. of Belwood.

May . . . At Sierra Leone, Louisa, dau. of late W. Barber, esq. of Hammersmith.

June 19. At Versailles, Isabella, wife of Major-gen. John Murray.

June 21. At Norfolk, Virginia, Mr. Chas. Bowring.

June 26. At Montreal, Lieut.-col. Lavicourt, half-pay 27th foot.

July 6. Mr. Robert Brown, jun. eldest son of Robert Brown, esq. of Streatham-common. In company with his brother, he was making the tour of Italy. Whilst at Rome, they paid a visit to the cascade of Tivoli. Mr. R. Brown, looking down upon the falls, missed his footing, and fell in. His body was not found for 48 hours afterwards.

Aug. 12. At Riga, Mr. Von Sievers, President of the Supreme Court of Livonia, a man justly esteemed for the goodness of his character. He was a native of Holstein, and studied

studied at Kiel and Gottingen. He first visited Russia in 1785, as Danish Camberlain.

Agu. 17. At Madeira, aged 20, Mr. Philip Bigge, of University College, Oxford, second son of T. B. esq. of Brompton.

Aug. 22. At Geneva, of a pulmonary consumption, aged 23, Charles Wiseman, esq. B.A. late of St. John's College, Cambridge, youngest son of the late B. Wiseman, esq. of Diss, to the unspeakable grief of his relatives, by whom the remembrance of his promising abilities, amiable disposition, and moral worth, will be always affectionately cherished.

Aug. 24. At Kingston, Upper Canada, Lieut.-col. Andrews, 60th foot.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 24, to Nov 17, 1823.

Christened.		Buried.		Between			
Males - 1137	2281 *	Males - 1176	2273*	2 and 5	245	50 and 60	181
Females - 1144		Females - 1097		5 and 10	84	60 and 70	169
Whereof have died under two years old			694	10 and 20	88	70 and 80	143
				20 and 30	176	80 and 90	65
				30 and 40	211	90 and 100	7
Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.				40 and 50	210		

* The astonishing increase in the Christenings and Burials this month is owing to the clerk of St. George Hanover-square not having made any return since last Christmas.

QUARTERLY AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Nov 15.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
49	8	28	7	21	1	29	2	35	8	31	6

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Nov. 24, 45*s.* to 50*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Nov. 19, 31*s.* 5¾*d.* per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Nov. 21.

Kent Bags	8*l.* 0*s.* to 12*l.* 12*s.*	Kent Pockets..........	8*l.* 8*s.* to 15*l.* 15*s.*
Sussex Ditto	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*	Sussex Ditto..........	7*l.* 16*s.* to 9*l.* 9*s.*
Yearling.............	3*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.*	Essex Ditto............	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*

Farnham, fine, 14*l.* 0*s.* to 20*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Nov. 24.

St. James's, Hay 5*l.* 15*s.* Straw 2*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* Clover 5*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*—Whitechapel, Hay 6*l.* 0*s.* 0*d* Straw 2*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* Clover 6*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*—Smithfield, Hay 5*l.* 10*s.* Straw 1*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* Clover 6*l.* 6*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....................	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market Nov. 24 :.	
Veal	3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts.............. 3,243	Calves 210.
Pork	3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 21,200	Pigs 800.

COALS, Nov. 21: Newcastle, 43*s.* 6*d.* to 48*s.* 6*d.*—Sunderland, 47*s.* 4*d.* to 50*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 42*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 40*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 74*s.* Mottled 82*s.* Curd 86*s.*—CANDLES, 8*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 10*s.* 0*d.*

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCKS, WATER WORKS, FIRE INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT SHARES, (from the 25th of Oct. to the 25th of November, 1823), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE, (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Removed to No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 2200*l.* Div. 75*l.* per annum. A Bonus of 5*l.* per Share to be paid at *Lady Day*, 1824, over and above the *Christmas* Dividend.—Coventry Canal, 1100*l.* Div. 44*l.* per annum.—Oxford Canal, 780*l.*—Neath, 320*l.* ex Div. 13*l.* payable August and November.—Swansea, 190*l.* with Div. 10*l.* due 1st of November.—Monmouth, 185*l.*—Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal, 100*l.* ex Div. 5*l.*—Grand Junction, 265*l.* Div. 10*l.* per annum.—Old Union Canal, 78*l.* 79*l.*—Grand Union, 18*l.*—Rochdale, 95*l.*—Huddersfield, 20*l.*—Ellesmere, 68*l.* Div. 3*l.* per annum.—Regent's 40*l.* 10*s.*—Thames and Medway Canal, 22*l.*—Portsmouth and Arundel, 25*l.*—Lancaster, 27*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 32*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 6*l.* 5*s.*—Kennet and Avon, 21*l.* Div. 17*s.* per annum.—West India Dock Stock, 220*l.* Div. 10*l.* per annum.—London Dock Stock, 118*l.* 10*s.* Div. 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum.—Globe Assurance, 168*l.* Div. 7*l.* per annum.—Imperial Ditto, 125*l.* Div. 5*l.* per annum.—Albion Ditto, 50*l.*—Atlas Ditto, 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*—Hope Ditto, 4*l.* 10*s.*—Rock Life Assurance, 2*l.* 18*s.* ex Div.—East London Water Works, 128*l.* Div. 5*l.* per annum.—Grand Junction Water Works, 64*l.*—Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, Old Shares, 74*l.* 10*s.*—New Ditto, 5*l.* paid, 4*l.* 10*s.* premium.—London Institution, original Shares, 30*l.*—Russell Ditto, 9*l.* 9*s.*

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 27, to November 26, 1823, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning. (Fahrenheit's Therm.)	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning. (Fahrenheit's Therm.)	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°			Nov.	°	°	°		
27	45	54	48	30, 25	foggy	12	30	42	34	30, 45	rain
28	50	52	50	29, 80	cloudy	13	32	46	35	, 44	fair
29	45	49	44	, 72	fair	14	33	43	43	, 25	fair
30	42	46	42	, 78	rain	15	45	50	45	, 30	fair
31	42	42	40	, 16	rain	16	43	47	36	, 44	fair
N.1	39	45	37	, 85	showery	17	36	42	45	, 40	cloudy
2	33	46	32	30, 12	fair	18	45	48	44	, 46	cloudy
3	35	50	49	29, 95	cloudy	19	44	46	45	, 18	fair
4	50	51	47	, 63	cloudy	20	46	52	44	, 06	cloudy
5	45	50	49	, 70	rain	21	45	50	47	, 16	fair
6	50	56	48	, 98	fair	22	46	49	45	29, 98	cloudy
7	48	56	49	30, 01	cloudy	23	45	48	47	30, 03	cloudy
8	49	51	44	, 23	cloudy	24	47	51	47	, 07	cloudy
9	40	45	41	, 44	fair	25	46	52	48	, 25	cloudy
10	40	44	38	, 52	fair	26	47	49	47	, 25	cloudy
11	35	40	35	, 65	cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From October 28, to November 26, 1823, both inclusive.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*	Ex. Bills, 500*l.*
28	Hol.											
29	228	82⅝ 2	83⅛ 2¾	95½	99	103⅛	21	—	265	71 pm.	36 38 pm.	37 39 pm.
30	220¾	81½ ⅝	82 ⅛	95¼	98¾	102¾	20⅝	—	263¼	72 pm.	37 38 pm.	37.38 pm.
31	221¼	81⅞ ⅝	82⅛ ¼	95⅜	98⅞	102½	20¼	—	263¼	72 pm.	37 38 pm.	37 38 pm.
1	Hol.											
3	222¾	82¼ ½	83 ¼	—	99½	103⅜	20⅞	—	265½	—	38 42 pm.	38 42 pm.
4	Hol.											
5	Hol.											
6	222¾	82⅜ ⅛	83⅛ ⅜	95⅞	99½	103⅛	20⅞	—	266	79 pm.	46 48 pm.	46 48 pm.
7	223	82¾ ⅛	83½ ¼	96⅛	99⅞	104	21	81⅛	266½	80 pm.	46 48 pm.	46 49 pm.
8	222	82½ ⅜	83 ⅛	—	99¼	103¾	20⅞	—	266	81 pm.	48 49 pm.	47 49 pm.
10	Hol.											
11	—	82⅜ ½	83 ¼	96	99⅝	104	21	—	266¼	81 pm.	49 50 pm.	49 50 pm.
12	—	82¼ ⅛	83½ ¼	96⅛	99¼	104	21	81½	—	82 pm.	50 48 pm.	50 41 pm.
13	223	82⅜ ⅛	83⅛ ⅜	96¼	99⅜	103⅞	21	—	266	78 pm.	49 47 pm.	49 47 pm.
14	223	82½	83⅛ ⅜	96¼	99⅝	103¾	20⅞	81⅜	—	74 pm.	48 41 pm.	48 41 pm.
15	—	82⅜ ¼	83¼ ⅜	—	99¼	103⅞	21	—	—	79 pm.	45 47 pm.	45 47 pm.
17	—	82½ ⅜	83¼ ⅜	—	99⅝	103⅞	21	—	—	80 pm.	45 47 pm.	45 47 pm.
18	222	82½ ¼	83¼ ½	96⅛	99⅞	103⅞	21	—	—	—	44 46 pm.	44 46 pm.
19	223	82¾ 3	83½ ¼	96⅛	99⅞	103⅞	21	81¼	—	77 pm.	44 46 pm.	44 46 pm.
20	223¼	83 2⅞	83¼ ⅛	96⅛	99¾	103⅞	21	—	267¼	77 pm.	45 46 pm.	45 46 pm.
21	—	82⅞ 3	83¼ ⅜	96⅛	99⅞	104	21	81¼	—	79 pm.	45 48 pm.	45 48 pm.
22	223	83 ⅛	83⅛ ⅞	—	100	104⅛	21⅛	—	267¼	78 pm.	46 49 pm.	46 49 pm.
24	223½	83½ ⅜	84⅛ ⅜	—	100⅛	104⅜	21¼	—	—	78 pm.	48 49 pm.	48 49 pm.
25	224	83⅜ ¼	84½ ¼	97¼	100⅜	104½	21⅛	—	268¼	88 pm.	49 50 pm.	49 50 pm.
26	224¼	83½ ⅜	84¼ ⅜	97¼	100¼	104¼	21⅛	82¼	268½	78 pm.	50 48 pm.	50 48 pm.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Mercant. Chronicle
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22 Sunday Papers
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Birmingham 2
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Cambrian
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Coventry2 Cumberl
Derby--Devon
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Dorchest.-Durham 2
Essex- -Exeter 4



Gloucester 2-Hants
Hereford--Hull 3
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Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
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N. Wales Northamp.
Nottingham 2-Oxf. 2
Oswestry Pottery
Plymouth 2--Preston
Reading- Rochester
Salisbury -Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne...Stafford
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Suff..Surrey...Sussex
Taunton ..Tyne
Wakefield. Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmorland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven. Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2..York 4
Man. 2.. Jersey 2
Guernsey 2
Scotland 31
Ireland 56

DECEMBER, 1823.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.

Review of New Publications.

Historical Chronicle.

Embellished with Views of the OLD ROYAL PALACE, Westminster; and of the early RESIDENCE of Mr. ROBERT BLOOMFIELD. Also a Representation of a RING of Bp. ALHSTAN, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We have been favoured with numerous minute corrections and additions from "R." and "D. A. Y." on the Compendium for Suffolk. The latter will please to recollect that it is not *our* Compendium, but that we insert it as sent by our Correspondent S. T. to whom we shall therefore hand over such communications as we may receive. To "D. A. Y." we briefly hint, that it is not wonderful for a *resident* in a County to be enabled to point out errors in a paper drawn up by a gentleman who has not so accurate a local knowledge, but who relies principally on established topographical works for his information.

J. N. will be much obliged by any Biographical Notices of *Gilbert Dugdale*, author of "Time Triumphant, 1604;" of the two *Alexanders*, *Sigismund and Henry*, prominent features in the Court Revells; of *Thomas Giles*, Director of the Court Dances in 1610; and of *John Alleyne*, a famous singer in the service of the Queen.

Our Reviewer informs F. S. that the line of Pope, "*Shakes his white plumes*," &c. is a mere interpolation of that paraphrast: for the original (Iliad, lib. xiii. line 754, 'Ηρα και ὡρμηθη, &c.) has not a word about plumes of feathers.

In Aziel's long Letter there is much *good sense*, too much *asperity*, and (unfortunately) too much *truth*. But *why are WE* to attack the *genus irritabile*, or thrust our head into the hornet's nest, whilst the Censurer sits snug, and smiling under the veil of concealment, as an anonymous writer?

Lancelot informs Rowley, p. 290, that there is in the possession of a neighbour a little book, entitled "Bibli Summula," printed in 1621, and thus dedicated: "Generosissimo ac optimæ spei adolescentulo Poningsio More, eruditæ pietatis maximum incrementum, à Domino precatur Johannes Shaw." This was Sir Poynings More of Loseley near Guilford, Surrey, created a Baronet in 1642, but I believe now extinct. The dedication includes six 12mo pages, and contains some family information. The book is neat and entire as when printed.

Mr. T. Webb, of Sowtin, near Exeter, in reply to Viator, p. 290, states that he has "been given to understand, on good authority, that he is the representative of General Webb;" but he does not produce his authority.

—n— remarks, "The article in page 212, about *Littlecote* in Wilts, will admit of several additions. The *Darells* were a branch of those of *Sesay* in Yorkshire, which house of Sesay ended in Sir Geo. Darell, who died in 1466, leaving a daughter and heir Joan, married to Sir George Dawney, ancestor of Viscount Downe. (See Collins's Peerage, by Brydges, vol. VIII. p. 455.) Another branch of Darell settled at *Calehill*, near Ashford in Kent, temp. Hen. IV. or Hen. VI. where they still flourish.—I have some recollection that the strange tradition your Correspondent relates is to be found in Aubrey's Miscellanies. I think also that the pedigree of the Darells of Littlecote, and the Pophams, is to be found in *The Topographer*, 1789, 1790, 1791, 4 vols. 8vo.—For the Darells of Calehill, see *Stemmata Chicheleana*."

P. P. says, "As we are approaching the period when our new Churches are to be opened, it is suggested by a strenuous supporter of the Established Religion, that considering this desirable renovation of our ecclesiastical concerns, whether it would not be proper and advisable (even in conformity to the improved taste of the times) to introduce more *music* into the service; that is to say, by having the *Te Deum*, &c. chaunted, and the Psalms (accompanied by the best music) sung by some of the charity boys at the organ, *in parts*."

Talpa observes, "The lines supposed to be by Quarles (p. 208), are appended to his Argalus and Parthenia, ed. 1677, with the motto *hos ego versiculos*, and his name subjoined.—P. 220. Who can seriously state that the Druids sacrificed to *Thor*?"

S. D. will be much obliged to N. R. S. who furnished the notices of the Heath family in the Magazine of September 1822, if he will state further in what Inn of Court Benjamin Heath, Town Clerk of Exeter, was called to the Bar; or the name, residence, and profession of his father.

The paper signed "Inquirando" relates to a knot of ale-drinkers not worthy to be named in Mr. Urban's pages.

T. S. observes, "In your Magazine for August, you mention that the Commissioners for the improvement of the Western part of the Metropolis intend removing the shabby buildings near Charing Cross. I much wish they would determine upon an improvement that would be a general accommodation; the making an opening in a line with Coventry-street into Leicester-square, and from thence to St. Martin's-lane, and the widening the West end of New-street.

A. H. would be obliged by any information that would enable him to recover the original pedigree of the family of Alexander, Earls of Sterling in Scotland, brought down to 1743, and the re-grant or new patent of creation to that peerage.

S. wishes to obtain any particulars of the family of John Sturt, the celebrated engraver, who was born at London 1658, and who engraved in 1694 an elegy on Queen Mary in so small a size that it might be set in a ring or locket. He also asks are there now any descendants from the above John Sturt, and who were his parents and ancestors?

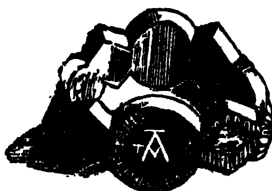
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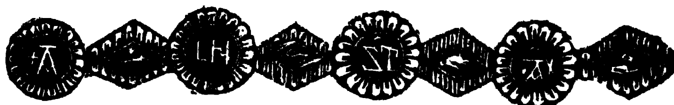
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE RING OF ALHSTAN, BISHOP OF SHERBORNE, FOUND AT LLYSFAEN, CARNARVONSHIRE.





Mr. URBAN, *Chester, Dec.* 1.

I SEND you sketches of the front and extent of this precious relic of the ornamental taste and magnificence of the ninth century; the ring is now in my possession.

The use of rings is of very remote antiquity. Nuptial rings were worn by the antient Greeks and Romans, and Tertullian notices the custom as having been adopted by the early Christians. The episcopal ring is also of very remote origin, forming, indeed, an especial part of the ceremonial of consecration, and used occasionally as seals. Of this description is the one now under notice. It was found about 50 years ago, by a labourer, near to the surface of the ground, on a common at Llys faen. It is of massy gold, weighing nearly an ounce and a quarter. The workmanship is very neat, and the enamelling distinct and perfect. The pattern is alternately a circle and a lozenge; the outer part wrought in an ornamental style. The circular compartments, four in number, bear the epigraph. On the first (in Saxon characters), Ᾱ; on the second LH; on the third ST; on the fourth Ᾱ; and the Runic N, like X, forming the word Ahlstan.

The lozenges are occupied with different devices; on the first is a rude representation of a dragon, the cognizance of the kingdom of Wessex, and under which Alhstan, Bishop of Sherborne, often led its armies to battle. There were three Bishops of London of this name, and one (the seventh) of Sherborne; but the ring is supposed to have been the property of the latter (who filled the episcopal chair from 817 to 867), being well known as an efficient member of the true Church militant. Dr. Pegge, quoting the Saxon Chronicle, observes, that in 823 (*after* his consecration as Bishop), King Egbert sent his son Ethelwolf, Alhstan his Bishop, and Woolfherd his Alderman—a curious trio—to drive Baldred, King of Kent, across the Thames. On the accession of Ethelwolf to the throne, the Bishop distinguished himself, that is, to use the French phraseology, "*covered himself*

with

with glory," in many military actions; nor was he less distinguished as a naval hero, for, according to Matthew of Westminster, he, in conjunction with Earl Other, attacked the Danes off Sandwich, put their fleet to the route, and captured nine of their largest ships. In 828 Egbert visited North Wales, in a hostile manner; and Dr. Pegge argues the probability of Alhstan having had the command of the army, and that this ring was at that period lost. We have no proof, however, that the invaders penetrated so far as Carnarvonshire, in the N.E. corner of which the ring was found. Soon after its discovery, another gold ring of much greater weight was picked up near the same place,—a situation close to the sea; but its manufacture was extremely coarse when compared with this. In order to account for the superiority of workmanship in this ring, at a time when the Saxons were so barbarous in their manners, the learned Doctor says, that Egbert the Great resided in his younger age not less than 12 years at the Court of Charlemagne, and it is not improbable that some artists in the enamelling line might have been brought by him into England from thence.

This ring attracted the particular notice of Dr. Pegge, in 1771; and in 1773 he read a paper respecting its history before the Society of Antiquaries, on the 2d of December; which is printed in Archaeologia, IV. 47.

I have in my possession a brass medal, a little larger than half-a-crown, on one side of which is a figure in a Scotch military habit, in the attitude of command, standing on a ground strewed with flowers; beneath him is a demi-figure of a man reclining on a studded shield; encircling these are the words "CAROLUS PRINCEPS." On the other side, a figure of Fame hovering over a city, bearing in the left hand an imperial crown, and issuant from the trumpet, "TUUM CUIQUE." To what does this owe its origin? Is it in commemoration of the entrance of Charles Edward Stuart into Edinburgh? Perhaps some of your readers will satisfy me on this head? J. H. HANSHALL.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 5.

A FRAGMENT of a printed *jeu d'esprit* (not published) has fallen in my way (no matter what title it bears), from which I can scarcely doubt that those who have friendship for the Veteran will be pleased.

It assumes the establishment in England of an Order of Literary Merit, and describes the members originally elected; and the subsequent candidates for admission, and the pretensions on which they found their claims, together with the objections which were made, on the part of the Chapter; for it is a Chapteral order who elect their own members.

In the number introduced, it contains of course a mixture of praise and censure. Among the deceased who are recorded, are Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Smith, Miss Seward, Mr. John Hunter, Hayley, Warren Hastings, Ricardo, and one particularly long dead, the unjustly-neglected Dr. *Sneyd Davies*.

If desired, extracts of two or three more characters shall be sent you.

"Next came the venerable J... N......; 'Most noble and honourable Chapter (he began), though the fathers of many of you were not born when I commenced the fearful career of authorship, I humbly and with diffidence solicit at your hands the distinction so justly coveted, ere I die!—It is true that I have not entirely conformed to the changing fashions of the times; nor will it be expected, by an Order of which liberty of thought is among the primary privileges, that I should always have approved them. I have laboured rather in the regions of FACT than of FANCY: if it appears to me that the commencing century has gone too much the other way, I trust I may be forgiven. I was brought up in a school of classical criticism; perhaps not unjustly blamed, as mere *verbal* criticism;—but if this species of criticism was once too highly prized, it is now surely too much neglected. It may exercise the memory, rather than the higher faculties of the mind;—but in seeking precision of expression, how often do we arrive at precision of thought! It is true that I was afterwards led into another course of investigation, neither so elegant, nor so scholarlike; I fell, by my intimacy with Mr. *Gough*, into what are called the dry, thorny, and barbarous paths of National and Local Antiquities: but I found flowers scattered continually in my way; and I can exclaim with my lamented acquaintance *Thomas Warton*,

ton, that 'Not rough and barren are the slighted paths of hoar Antiquity.'

"Of opinions and speculations, except from the few gifted beings who rise once in a century, the fashion and the charm soon passes away: facts are materials which never lose their value. This is the rock on which I stand. In this field I have toiled: and on this pretension I found the merit of the *Monthly Register* which it has fallen to my lot to conduct for almost fifty years, which, having outlived by half a century all its contemporaries, is now approaching the 100th year of its age, becomes more mellow and rich by the operation of time, and of which the few weeds, scattered among its flowers and fruits, will never destroy the virtue or the bloom!"

"*Fortunate Senex!*" exclaimed a young member, warmed by the frank, cheerful, and benevolent manner of the Veteran: the words ran through the assembly; and *J... N......* was voted into the Order by acclamation.

B.

Mr. Urban, *Dec. 28.*

THOUGH no person has a greater regard for the established laws of his country than myself, or has a higher veneration for those learned, virtuous, and independent characters, by whom these laws are now with a firm and equal hand administered, I never could see with what justice a man should forfeit his life for the transgression of them, on evidence merely circumstantial. We have the happiness to be governed by a code of laws more pure and merciful, probably, than those of any state in the world; still that is no reason why a particular law should not be abrogated, if, after long experience, it be found unjustly to deprive a *single* subject of his life. However clear and strong the circumstantial evidence may be, by which an unbiassed and upright jury may convict a person of murder; yet with what pain and anguish would a feeling and conscientious Judge and jury be affected, if, after a life thus sacrificed, time should bring to light other evidence, by which the innocence of the poor sufferer is clearly substantiated! How much better, then, would it be for the person so convicted not to suffer death, but to be transported for life. If, in future, any thing should arise to attest his innocence, he might again be restored to honour, to his friends, and to liberty.

To conviction on circumstantial evidence I ever had an utter abhorrence; and this abhorrence was increased by the following circumstance, which occurred to me some years ago.—Having been invited to dine with a friend in the country, I arrived at his house at an early hour. In order to amuse me before dinner, he produced a number of antient coins. As I was unable at the time to make out one of them, my friend requested me to take it home, for more accurate investigation. In the course of the evening, after my return, I had occasion to go into my kitchen, and perceiving a large bright fire, I took out the coin in hopes of decyphering its characters. Unfortunately, during my anxious examination, it fell amongst the ashes. Not knowing the real value of it, I ordered my cook and servants to search carefully amongst the ashes; but all their labours proved fruitless. At an early hour of the following morning, I walked out to superintend a labourer who was employed by me in making a sunk fence before my house. The moment I got there, he said, "Sir, you have come at a lucky time, for I have just found a curious coin." On looking at it, with some warmth I replied, "How can you say you found it here? for that very coin I lost in my kitchen last night, and I am positive you have been there this morning." He then most solemnly assured me he had not; but had dug it up with his spade at that very instant. As I never had doubted his veracity before, the poor man seemed exceedingly hurt at my remark and incredulity. The evidence against him was to me, at that time, so convincing, that I never could have believed him afterwards.

Distressed at this man's obstinate perseverance in falsehood, I immediately left him in disgust, and returned to my house; when lo! my cook brought to me the very identical coin which I had lost!

Now, Mr. Urban, what evidence can be adduced more remarkable, or more circumstantial than this? I will leave it to a more skilful arithmetician than myself to calculate the odds against the like coincidence, viz. that a rare coin should be found nearly at the very same place, and at the very same time, in which a similar coin was lost! The

The above circumstance has taught me a very useful lesson;—it has taught me never to prejudge a man without indisputable evidence; and, instead of condemning an accused person by appearances, by surmises, by vague report, or by evidence merely circumstantial, I have acquired, I trust, a portion of that charity which "thinketh no evil, which rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth."

Yours, &c. P. W.

Mr. Urban, *Kellington, Dec.* 12.

THAT human life is short, fleeting, and uncertain, every circumstance around us sufficiently evinces. How apt we in general are to neglect this admonition, and how prone we all are to flatter ourselves that it possibly may be our lot to extend life to its most protracted limits, every day's experience confirms.

The following elegant lines by Sir Thomas More—

"Fleres si scires unum tua tempora mensem,
Rides, cum non sit forsitan una dies"—

were as elegantly and feelingly paraphrased by a lady, at p. 360 of your Magazine for last October. Permit me to offer to your readers another translation of these impressive lines from the pen of a Cumberland poet (Ralph), whom I have before noticed in your pages; and whose poems, perhaps, from the provincial dialect in which they are for the most part written, are, it is presumed, less generally known than their merits seem to deserve.

"Wretch! man would cry,
If sure to die
Before a month is past;
Yet laughs away
This poor short day,
Which is perhaps his last."

When we are upon the subject, Mr. Urban, of *Cumberland Poets*, you may perhaps recollect that you did me the honour to insert in your pages some time ago a copy of verses, entitled "To-morrow," which I believed at that time, and still have strong reasons to believe, proceeded from the pen of a *Miss S. Blamire*, of Thuckwood-nook near Carlisle, and accordingly communicated them to you as such. M. H. the authoress of "Affection's Gift," however, claimed them as the production of a *Miss Parker*, upon the authority of Dr. Styles, who, in his "Early Blossoms," has published them as the effusions of that lady's Muse. In consequence of this charge, I made every inquiry in my power to ascertain their real author. I communicated the result of my researches to you, and which seemed fully to satisfy the inquiries of M. H. as far at least as I was concerned, and who also at the same time, with her acknowledgments for my candour in communicating the sources from which I derived them, added a hope that Dr. Styles would act with the same frankness and liberality. Whether, however, the Doctor has never seen this appeal (which I can scarcely suppose), whether he is so much *rapt* up in evangelical rhapsodies, or whether he is so much dazzled with the glare of Royal splendours, as to be utterly incapacitated from giving any attention whatever to the certainly just request of an amiable lady, I am unable to say; or whether he is so much engaged in the contemplation of his own academical honours, as altogether to disregard the giving satisfaction to one who can claim no higher distinction than that of a regular member, late Fellow, and, for nearly twenty years, a resident, in what he flatters himself may justly be esteemed the first College (Trinity) of the first University of Europe.

No disparagement is here meant to the late publications of Dr. Styles. The elegant language in which they are written, and the sacred principles of morality and true religion which they inculcate, are certainly well calculated to implant in the youthful mind the desire of attaining whatever is praiseworthy, and whatever is conducive to dignify their nature, and to make them useful members of society.

I subjoin another copy of verses from the plaintive Muse of Miss Blamire, and to the legitimacy of which, it is presumed, there can be no objection whatever.

Written on a gloomy Day in Sickness at Thuckwood, in June 1786.

"The gloomy lowering of the sky,
The milky softness of the air,
The hum of many a busy fly,
Are things the cheerful well can spare.
But to the pensive, thoughtful mind,
Those kindred glooms are truly dear,
When in dark shades such wood-notes wind,
As woo and win Reflection's ear.
The birds that warble over head,
The bees that visit every flower,

The

The stream that murmurs on its bed,
All aid the melancholy hour.
Added to this,—the wasting frame,
Thro' which life's pulses slowly beat,
Would fain persuade that naught's the same
As when health glow'd with genial heat.
Where are the spirits light as air,
That self-amus'd would carrol loud,
Would find out *pleasure* everywhere,
And all her paths with garlands strew'd?
Nature's the same,—the Spring returns,
The leaf again adorns the tree,—
How tasteless this to her who mourns,
Or she who droops and fades like *me!*
No emblem for myself I find,
Save what some dying plant bestows,
Save when its drooping head I bind,
And mark how strong the likeness grows.
No more sweet Eve, with drops distill'd,
Shall melt o'er thee in tender grief,
Nor bid Aurora's cup be fill'd
With balmy dew from yonder leaf.
What tho' some seasons more had roll'd
Their golden suns beneath thine eye?
Yet, as the flower of mortal mould,
'Twas still thy lot to bloom and die."

Yours, &c. OMICRON.

NEW MARRIAGE ACT.

THE New Marriage Act, which came into operation on the 1st of November last, has, we trust, at length established the subject upon a solid and permanent foundation: and it is hoped that an Institution, which it has ever been the best policy of States to leave unshackled, so far as is consistent with its sacred character, will not again be embarrassed by the innovations of inexperienced or interested Legislators. The present Act, for which, it is understood, we are indebted to one of the most eminent legal characters in the Upper House, has for its basis the 26 G. II. c. 33, commonly called Lord Hardwicke's Act, with some judicious modifications, calculated chiefly to afford facilities to contracting parties, and at the same time to defeat the *mercenary* views of designing fortune-hunters. In furtherance of these ends, it is provided, That the Bishop of the Diocese may authorise the publication of Banns, and solemnization of Marriages, in any public Chapel. That the Minister shall have written notice seven days previous to the publication of Banns; and that they shall be published from a proper register book, instead of from loose papers. That if the Marriage be not solemnized within three months after the publication of Banns, or the date of the Licence, a republication shall take place, or a fresh Licence be obtained. That a residence of *fifteen* days only, of *one* of the parties prior to obtaining the Licence, shall be sufficient; and if either party be a Minor, an oath, that the proper consent has been obtained, shall be alone required. That the bond shall be dispensed with —which having been subject to a heavy stamp duty, materially reduces the expence of a Licence, and thus renders it accessible to many, who were before deterred by that consideration. That in any fraudulent Marriage contracted with a Minor without consent, the Marriage shall remain good, but the guilty party shall forfeit all property which would have accrued from the Marriage, and which shall be secured for the benefit of the innocent party and the children. Such are some of the judicious regulations of the present Act, which, as connected with a subject involving the morals, and consequently the happiness of society, cannot be too generally known, and will, it is presumed, prove acceptable to your circle of readers. N. D.

MR. URBAN, *Bath, Dec. 9.*

TURNING over an old volume of your labours, I find an enquiry that I am fortunately able to answer (VOL. LXXV. i. p. 520). Lawrence Dalton, esq. Norroy King of Arms, was of the ancient Lancashire family of that name; and bore, Azure, crusuly of crosslets, a lion rampant guardant Argent; being the second son of Roger Dalton, of Bispham, esq. as may be seen in the last Visitations of that county. The family afterwards removed to Thurnham Hall, where the head still resides. Norroy was an able and industrious Herald, leaving numerous Visitations, &c. now in the College of Arms, British Museum, and private collections. I have seen a small dark portrait on wood of him somewhere in the North of England, probably by some of Holbein's copyists. By Dorothy, his wife, he had several sons; one of them, Walter, settled in Oxfordshire. His posterity were living in respectability near Witney about sixty years ago. Their landed property was lost by their loyalty to their Sovereign during the civil wars, wherein they likewise suffered personally.

Yours, &c. SEXAGENARIUS.

Mr.

Mr. Urban, *Greenhithe, Dec. 24.*

A Correspondent in your Literary Publication for the month of September, p. 204, under the signature of A. H. deserves well, not only of the inferior Clergy of the Establishment, but of every generous and humane man in the kingdom. He kindly advocates the cause of these deserving Labourers in Christ's Vineyard (inferior only in temporalities), by recommending a plan to the Legislature, in order to disburden the Incumbents of small Livings of the repairs of parsonage houses and buildings, by a rate levied on the parish; a mode which would scarcely be felt by the parishioners, but would operate as a considerable relief to their humble pastor.

A. H. strengthens the cause which he has undertaken by an argument which cannot be denied or contradicted, namely, "that the Civil Magistrates neither provide nor repair the hall of their sittings; for whenever the municipalities require the residence of their chiefs, that residence is provided for them, and it is preserved and repaired for their successors." And can it be supposed that the constant, the weekly—nay, the daily labours of a resident incumbent of a small living, are of less importance to their flocks, and to the community at large, than the duties of these officers?

Perhaps that spirit of revolution, which at one time had well nigh broke out in this country, with its attendant murders and devastations, was, under God, in a great measure prevented by the Clergy in general, but particularly by the resident Clergy, who necessarily mix with their flocks, and consequently possess the best means of knowing, and, if necessary, of counteracting, any dangerous opinions or misguided principles, which might have been broached and disseminated among them by some secret and vile incendiary. Surely, then, these men deserve this little boon.

To assist this real philanthropist, permit me to make a few remarks and observations on this by no means unimportant subject. It is well known that the resident incumbents of small livings have seldom any interest, except their merits, to push their preferment, being frequently the younger sons of large families among the middling classes. Thus situated, they find in their bosoms a strong stimulus to qualify themselves properly for their sacred function, having no pecuniary means to get their exercises done for them; and being conscious also, at the same time, that their sole fortune is their clerical profession. Therefore, when any one of these has the good fortune to be inducted (for some are curates for life), although they may barely surmount the incidental expences; yet here again another difficulty presents itself—To procure carts, waggons, horses, and servants, to collect his little tithe, is impossible. He is, consequently, obliged to come to an agreement with his parishioners. Behold, then, the unequal contest! He is unacquainted with the real value of his tithes, whilst the farmers are perfectly at home in this business. Would it, then, be any hardship upon the parish, if it were bound by law to keep the parsonage-house and buildings in decent repair?

I remember, when a boy, reading a passage somewhere to this effect: "To give a man his own, as a benefit, is but a more impudent robbery—a wrong enhanced by the slavery of an obligation." Which words, in this case, may not be altogether irrelevant.

There is another distressing circumstance, not unworthy public notice. Let us, now, suppose this Clergyman (for there are many examples) to have possessed his little living for twenty years, and that the eldest of his six children is about thirteen or fourteen years of age, which will demand, every year, increasing expences; can it be supposed that these things will not create a proportionate anxiety in the breast of the parent for the welfare of his children, who, with little means, will have to make their way in a hard-hearted world? and may not such anxiety sometimes accelerate that most distressing of all circumstances, his premature death? Moreover, this painful catastrophe may happen at a time or season of the year which will add another load of misery to misfortune. It may happen, when the hay and corn harvest are about to commence. The farmers sweep their fields, tithe and all; and not a single farthing accrues to the widow and her orphans. If a successor is not inducted before the tithes are inned, they will rest securely in the pocket of the farmers. Is there any other property so badly guarded?

T. B.

Mr.

Gent. Mag. Dec. [illegible] Pl. I. p. [illegible]







EXTE[illegible]IEWS OF THE PRINCE'S CHAMBER AND HOUSE OF LORDS, WESTMINSTER.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 13.

IN your Magazine for August last, p. 99, with that true Antiquarian zeal which has ever distinguished the pages of your Miscellany, you sounded the knell over the departing relics of the once interesting Palace of Westminster. Having been so fortunate as to secure sketches (*see Plate I.*) of the two apartments which have been sacrificed to make room for the ephemeral successors which are now rapidly occupying their site; and thinking that they will prove equally acceptable to those of your readers who may have had a personal knowledge of these interesting remains of antient splendour, as to those whose acquaintance with them is only derived from the ample and accurate descriptions you have furnished, I beg leave to place the memorandums I was so fortunate to make (which you may perceive was during the time the work of destruction was in full activity), at your disposal. You have already so well described them, that it is unnecessary for me to attempt an amplification upon your Correspondent's article on the subject. I shall, therefore, only add, that one solitary Chamber only remains of this once extensive fabric; and if report speaks true, this sole surviving relic is doomed to destruction in the ensuing year. Without intending to impugn the motives of those in whom is vested the power of carrying into effect the arrangements which have led to the destruction of so large a portion of the Palace of Westminster, an edifice which had been respected upwards of five centuries, I cannot help observing, that such a sacrifice at the present time, when our national antiquities are generally acquiring a degree of importance and consideration beyond what they have experienced at any former period, is neither prudent nor in good taste, and nothing short of the most urgent necessity can justify the measure. It is therefore sincerely to be hoped that the proposed sacrifice of the Painted Chamber will receive fuller consideration before carried into effect; and, if practicable, some other mode may be adopted, of accomplishing the purposed accommodation, which may embrace the preservation of this interesting apartment. D. E.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 14.

AS a lover of antiquities, I am of course desirous of rescuing from oblivion such remains as may be conducive to the illustration of these researches. Living at Islington, I have often been led to visit, with feelings of peculiar veneration and curiosity, the *Roman Camp*, mentioned by Mr. Nelson in his "History of Islington," in which he declares himself of opinion, that, from its situation, and the testimony of the Roman historians upon the subject, it was the station occupied by Suetonius Paulinus, previous to the battle in which he defeated Boadicea, Queen of the Britons. This interesting relic is, I am sorry to say, about to be destroyed for the purpose of letting out the ground on building leases. The *Pretorium* is, however, as yet untouched, and, I think, could leave be obtained to dig there, some coins and other antiquities might be discovered. As little appears to be known to many even of the existence of this Camp, I would just mention it as a spot worthy of investigation, could permission be obtained. This desideratum I thought you might perhaps be able to supply, or at least suggest some means by which it may be accomplished, and I feel confident it will be highly gratifying to the lovers of antiquity.

As I am on the subject of Islington, I would beg to be informed by some of your learned Correspondents, whether there is any existing print of the ceiling in the parlour of the Pied Bull. It is omitted by Nelson, although he has one of the chimney-piece; in which, however, he has neglected to explain two birds, the bodies and tails of which are still visible, and are represented in the print. I am led to believe these birds to be hawks, and a rebus of the name of the carver. The same rebus occurs in an old manor house at Berlen, near Snodland, Kent. It is fully described in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. III. p. 155.

Yours, &c. E. G. B.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 15.

I HAVE lately found the inclosed Essay among my late venerable Father's theological papers, but do not know its author. From the initials at the head of the paper, which are in my grandfather's hand, I am led to believe

lieve it to be Dr. Stebbing's.—But I do not venture to send it you as his. Upon perusal you will better judge, by its style and sentiments, whether you deem this at all probable; and perhaps your extensive reading will be able to determine this point, especially if it has ever been in print; and moreover, his hand-writing may have passed your inspection. A. H.

B. Dr. S———

"The existence of a Deity by whom the worlds were made, is evident beyond all contradiction; and shall be taken for granted as the foundation of this Essay.

This God must needs be but one, and must have all possible perfection in himself; i.e. all that our reason informs is good and great in the highest degree, must be supposed to be in Him who made all things. Reason informs us that there is a real, necessary, and eternal difference between actions morally good and morally evil, besides those necessary or indifferent actions that cannot be called good or evil in themselves. The former have been ever called virtues, and the latter vices; and they who by frequent acts of one or the other have acquired habits of these, have been, and are justly said to be, virtuous or vicious, good or evil, righteous or wicked men.

God must of necessity be good, in a moral sense, and in the highest degree, i. e. infinitely just, wise, holy, beneficent, &c.

It must needs be pleasing to God, that his creatures (who are by him made capable thereof) should desire, intend, and endeavour to be as like him as possible in all moral perfections: and the contrary must of necessity be displeasing to him.

It is rational to suppose that those who thus study to please God, will be approved and accepted by him, shall receive favours from him, and that (if it be possible for men to be happy) He will make them so.

Those that live righteously and virtuously are certainly the happiest men of all others, even in this world; by reason of that inward peace and satisfaction which is the necessary effect of a good life; their own conscience approving and justifying them to themselves. Besides, there is an inexpressible pleasure in doing several sorts of good actions, well known to all that exercise themselves therein.

The happiness or pleasure which these have in the practice of virtue, is in itself most rational and humane, i.e. every way suitable to that nature which God has given us, but yet it is not all that virtuous and good men are capable of, and consequently will aspire after and press towards, after they have attained the highest degree of it that is possible in this life.

The happiness they still desire and press towards, is not of another kind from what they now experience in themselves, but a greater increase of the same, to the utmost that they are capable of.

This makes it highly probable, tho' not certain, that God will not disappoint the desires and hopes of them who have thus approved themselves to him, and that since they do not enjoy so perfect a happiness in this world, there may be a life after this when they shall: that since it is their chief good, their superlative desire to be yet more like to God, in moral purity and goodness, and in the blessedness resulting from thence, he will raise them again, or cause them to exist in a future state, when they shall find what they could not in this state.

Reason informs us, that God, who made the world by his power, does certainly govern it by his Providence; though we are not able to account for the reason and design of all events.

It is certain that there is a great deal of that which is called evil in the world, I mean, besides the vice and wickedness of men, sickness, pain, poverty, and affliction, which must of necessity be subject to the direction and influence of the Supreme Being.

It is evident to every observer, that these things happen alike to all men, whether virtuous or vicious; and consequently that the favour and displeasure of God are not to be judged by or inferred from our escaping or suffering these evils.

The inward peace and pleasure that good men have, cannot counterbalance the real pain, misery, and distress, which at least many of these suffer in this world. And it is irrational and inhumane to pretend, with the Stoics, that we are or can be happy and well pleased, that we can acquiesce in our present state, from the consideration of our virtue and goodness; when at the

the same time we are upon the rack or tortured with acute distemper, or torn and burnt by the cruel injustice of men, or starving through excess of poverty and want even of necessary food, &c. This is another argument that makes it very probable that there is a life after this, when good men shall find that they did not serve God for nought.

It is not at all impossible or incredible, that God who made us to live and be at the first, should make us to live and be again in a future state.

The light of nature or reason further informs us, that as we live, and are sustained by the Providence of God, we ought to love him, to serve him, to reverence him in our hearts, to give him thanks and praise for all the good we receive at his hands, and to look to him with desire and expectation for all that we want; that we ought to worship him in such a way as we think will be most acceptable to him; in the general, that the best way to serve him is to strive to be as like him in wisdom, goodness, and purity, as possibly we can.

It cannot be but those who thus approve themselves to God, not only are the best, but will be in the end the happiest men, and will be really happy, if there be such a thing as happiness to be found and enjoyed by men.

Those who have gone thus far, ought next to consider and inquire whether there is need of a farther revelation from God, whether there be any such thing, and where it is, and what evidence we may reasonably expect for it, and what we ought to be satisfied with, &c.

If a positive revelation from God, superadded to natural reason, be not absolutely necessary to make us wise, virtuous, and happy, yet neither is it superfluous and needless: it is not absolutely necessary, because many have been wise and virtuous, and consequently happy without it; yet it is not superfluous. Because it is possible for God to reveal to us many things which are conducive to our goodness and happiness, which we could not know, at least not so fully, without a revelation.

It is not impossible that God might —nor irrational to suppose that God has, revealed himself and his will to men in a particular and extraordinary way.

Those to whom such revelations were made, might at the same time be as certain, might have as real an objective certainty that these were extraordinary, miraculous, and supernatural appearances, or representations, as we are certain of any thing that we perceive by our senses, or discover by our reason. But their own reason must inform them whether these revelations are from God, or from some other cause: of this indeed they may have a subjective certainty, or a rational persuasion in their own minds, but not a real or perfect knowledge.

Let us for instance take it for granted, that the matter of fact is as related (Acts ix. 4.) concerning St. Paul; he might be as certain and sure that he was struck down by a light from Heaven, and that he heard a voice pronouncing those words, "Saul, Saul, &c." as he could before be certain that he was journeying towards Damascus.

But then it was by the use of his own reason and reflection, that he came to consider and discover that it was from God; he must be supposed to have hereupon reasoned within himself, and compared all the circumstances of it in his own mind, and by that means to have come to a just and full persuasion that it was God himself who had done and said this to him; or, which is the same thing, Jesus the Son of God, whose followers he had persecuted.

So that those to whom a revelation is given thus, though they are sure they see or hear something extraordinary, yet can have no more than a rational probability that it is from God, and a declaration of his will to them. At least they cannot be so sure of this as of a mathematical theorem, or of the fact itself.

But then as to those to whom these make report of what they have heard and seen, and to whom no such appearances are vouchsafed, it can be to them no more than probable, that what they say is true: it wholly depends upon the veracity of those that attest it; that they say or swear they saw and heard and felt such things.

It is the first-born of absurdities to pretend to certainty or demonstration in things that wholly depend upon testimony, though he would be a stupid sort of sceptic that should pretend to disbelieve or doubt of many things that have no other evidence for them: and, therefore, after all that can be said,

said, it is not certain, but highly probable to us, that there are such places as Spain and Italy; that there have been such men as Alexander and Julius Cæsar.

If twenty men that we have known, or if but four or five, whose honesty and veracity was never suspected by us, should solemnly protest that they saw such and such phænomena in the air, —suppose that such or such a form visibly appeared to them, and that they heard such a voice, and such articulate words pronounced — we should scarce deny our assent to their report; though we could not be so sure of it as they themselves were.

There have been many pretended revelations from God. It is worth our serious inquiry, whether any or which of them were really divine, and consequently that ought to be received and obeyed by us.

If any pretended revelation from God be contradictory to reason, it must of necessity be an imposture; for we cannot be so sure of any thing revealed from Heaven, as we are that reason is given us by God himself; and that those things which we know by the use and exercise of reason, are infallibly true: suppose it to be declared in any system of revelation that three and two make not five, but seventeen; that revelation must be false, because reason tells us the contradictory to it is true.

If any pretended revelation from God be contradictory to the common sense of mankind, or to the evident principles of morality and goodness, that revelation cannot be from God: for we cannot be so certain of any positive revelation whatsoever, as we are certain of the necessity and obligation of being virtuous and good: so that if any revelation pretended to be from God, do either require or oblige men to be vicious, inhuman, unjust, intemperate, &c. such must needs be an imposture, and ought to be rejected as such. But then it does not follow, on the other part, that whatever pretended revelation does enjoin men to be virtuous and good, does forbid vice and wickedness, is certainly a positive revelation from God; for men, by the light of nature, might devise such a scheme, and therefore there must be more than this to prove the divine authority of a revelation.

That revelation which makes unworthy representations of God, and such as contrary to the natural ideas which reason teaches us from the works of nature to form of Him, cannot be divine, because we cannot be so sure that this particular revelation is from God, as we are that God is holy, just, and good, most excellent, perfect, and blessed, &c."

Mr. Urban, *Nov. 22.*

YOUR Correspondent (p. 392) obligingly replied to my enquiry relative to the Poynings family, by a piece of advice and a sarcasm. Unfortunately for their intended effect, both were superfluous. I had previously consulted the authorities he mentions, and I entertained no ambition of appropriating the equivocal kind of honour to which he alludes. The object of my enquiry was, the descent of a family which may claim some honour, from its rank and alliance for above a century and half, even though its unlucky founder happened to be the illegitimate son of a celebrated Peer, brother and uncle of two others, and in his own person a gentleman and a soldier. The points I wish to ascertain, are "the *line* by which this family descends from Edward Lord Poynings?" "Whether Edward, the third son, left male issue?" "Or whether any of the descendants from the three co-heiresses of Sir Adrian Poynings, by Mary, daughter and heir of Owen, son of Thomas Lord De La Warr, ever assumed the name and arms of Poynings?" The eldest of these three daughters married Andrew Rogers, esq.; the others married two gentlemen of the name of Moore.

Ostenhanger House, in Kent, the seat of the antient Barons Poynings, was, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, one of the most singular relics of antiquity remaining in this kingdom. The edifice, which was of unknown date, was encircled by nine rude towers, contained two chapels, and was said to be lighted by 365 windows, or something which bore that appellation. Upon the decease of Edward Lord Poynings, it was granted by the Crown to his illegitimate son Thomas, created a Peer by Hen. VIII. and upon his death, without issue, it passed I think to the Moores.

This venerable pile, which had been for many centuries the residence of some of the most powerful and martial

tial Barons of Kent, the Ankervilles, the Criolls, and the Poynings, at length fell into the hands of a gentleman who, in a Gothic age, which tolerated nothing but what it called Grecian, pulled down the old fabric, and out of the materials erected a *very neat house.* ROWLEY.

"John Chalkhill the Poet not fictitious."

Mr. URBAN, *Fleet-street, Dec. 2.*

I LOSE no time in stating my conviction that your Correspondent N. p. 418, has furnished the *sine qua non* in this question, by producing that notice of Chalkhill, which had escaped the researches of Mr. Singer, and upon a consideration of which, I have little doubt, that gentleman will admit, his original hypothesis must fall to the ground.

Still, however, I must contend that the suggestion was highly creditable both to his taste and feelings; and I cannot think that any apology is due from those who have followed in the same train of thinking.

For my own part, I was particularly cautious not to adopt the supposition, until I had duly weighed the question whether the slightest charge of duplicity must of necessity follow the admission that Isaac Walton was the real author of "Thealma and Clearchus."—The result was, that I thought myself fully prepared to vindicate him most handsomely, in case such a charge should be brought.

Isaac Walton was, doubtless, one of the most honest-hearted creatures that ever drew breath; yet was he the very man of all others to blend the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove; and a very slight knowledge of his writings will serve to convince any person of his habitual wariness, that his avowed love of simplicity should not be abused by an artful and designing world.

Even the very name of *Chalkhill* has something about it that looks like *innocent stratagem;* and though I readily admit that the production, for the first time, of an *historical* personage bearing such name, will probably set the matter at rest, and render further argument needless; yet it must ever be considered as a most singular circumstance, that such personage should have been indebted to Walton alone for his *poetical existence;* and to casual Antiquarian discussion for a "local habitation" to accompany his "*name!*"

Still there is one circumstance which must continue to perplex us (unless we infer at once that Chalkhill looked up to Walton as his decided superior, and dared not publish any thing without his revision); for, with respect to one of the songs in the "Angler," signed "Jo. Chalkhill," Walton decidedly lays claim to a "*part*" of it, in that peculiarly modest and ingenuous way, which might easily lead to the belief that it was entirely of his own composition.

The passage occurs in Chap. 16 of the "Angler,"—

"*Venator.*—Gentlemen, my master left me alone for an hour this day, and I verily believe he retired himself from talking with me that he might be so perfect in this song; *was it not so, Master?*

"*Piscator.*—Yes, indeed, for it is many years since I learned it, and having forgotten a part of it, I was forced to patch it up by the help of mine own invention, who am not excellent at poetry, as my part of the song may testify: *but of that I will say no more, lest you should think I mean, by discommending it, to beg your commendations of it.*"

Now, arguing from the strict integrity of Walton, this were indeed taking too much to himself, unless the chief merit of the composition rested with him; and I will merely beg, in conclusion, to submit, whether the like might not have been exactly the case with respect to the larger work of "Thealma and Clearchus? I. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 10.*

THE difficulty found lately at the Fonthill Sale to fix the true name on a certain vase as to its material, whether topaz, crystal, or what-else, reminds me of a grand mistake about an article ensured in the commercial world for a much larger sum forty and odd years ago.

The *Russel,* of 74 guns, in a dark night ran stemling on-board an outward-bound China ship, which was presently sunk. In the perilous moment of quitting her, Capt. Webb snatched up a small package, containing a pearl of above 10,000*l.* price, consigned by his ship for the China-market, a rescue proving of double emolument to the underwriters! for the same pearl was, after the loss of the

the *London*, forwarded upon another ship and a new risk.

A great profit was expected by its sale in China: but the merchants at Canton had their doubts at first sight, and finally pronounced it *no pearl.* Your humble servant remarks, that it was lying in the Company's treasury about 1783, as a thing not worth above 100 dollars. Some Correspondent more lately from the East, may likely enough favour us with a complete detail about this curious affair.

Yours, &c. W. P.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 2.

SHOULD you consider the observations which follow convey any information, or likely to elicit any, respecting the etymology of the term *Oriel*, as applied to the College of that name, belonging to the University of Oxford, alluded to in your last Number, page 424, by your intelligent Correspondent, J. M. Blandford, I request permission to refer him and your readers to the derivation of that word, as it is to be found in Bailey's Dictionary. "*Oriel College* (probably, q.d. *Aurea. Aula*, L.—a golden hall, or as others will have it, of *Orientalis*, from its Eastern situation), a College of the University of Oxford."

Respecting the words *aula* and *aurea*, as alluded to, or rather as applied by him; the import of the first is, a fore-court, a hall, a Prince's court, a King's palace; that of the latter, a gold colour, beautiful, goodly, amiable, precious; most of which are applicable to the place alluded to. The word *Oriel* I do not find in Ash, but *Oriol* he defines to be "a little room next the hall." And *Oryal* (an old word) "a cloister or porch," to which Bailey attaches the same meaning; and the further definition (as it occurs in old records) of "an arched room*in a monastery."

L. Desormeaux.

On Metropolitan Courts of Requests.—No. II.

IN the first article upon Courts of Requests, inserted in the Number for November, p. 399, some of the principal defects of these Courts, as at present constituted, were pointed out. It is the intention of the writer, in the present paper, to remark more at length upon those defects. The first of these defects was stated to be the delay attendant upon the proceedings in some stages, and the dangerous expedition used in others. Upon this point we have only to remark, that there can surely be no adequate reason assigned why a defendant should be allowed to oblige the plaintiff to appear at the Court twice,—once upon the day of hearing, appointed in the first summons; and afterwards upon a second day, appointed in what is called the *Rule* or *Order*, thus compelling him to expend a further sum in expences, and to lose (what is generally very valuable to the suitors in these Courts) his time. It is true that if the decision be ultimately in favour of the plaintiff, the costs will fall upon the defendant; but the defendant may very likely prefer a gaol to the payment of either debt or costs. Nor is it possible to suppose that any justification which would satisfy the mind of a single impartial man, can be urged for the disgraceful hurry in which the different cases are finally decided: upon these two points, then, reform is clearly desirable. The initiatory process ought to be shortened, and a larger portion of time allotted to the decision of the cases,—such a portion of time as will enable the Court to understand the circumstances of each case, before they pronounce any decision.

Upon the next point, the amount of fees taken in these Courts, will any person, however strongly he may be attached to them, by interest or otherwise, pretend that an alteration is not absolutely necessary? when the fact stares him in the face, that the expenses of proceedings in some of these Courts amount to twice the sum demanded in others for the same processes; when a summons may be obtained and served in the Tower Hamlets for sevenpence; while in the Borough Court, the charge is one shilling and eightpence: what reason can exist for this difference? Is there any extra trouble? No. The charges are regulated upon no certain principle; the consideration of trouble never entered the imaginations of the framers of the Acts by whose authority these Courts were established. Certainly this evil ought to be remedied; this injustice ought not to be continued. Why should a man, because he resides in the Borough of Southwark, pay nearly treble as much for the same proceedings, as he would if he resided in Whitechapel?

Whitechapel? But this difference of expense and excess of charge apply not only to the original process, but to every subsequent proceeding; the costs amounting frequently to seven or eight shillings, when perhaps the debt sought to be recovered does not amount to one. It is true that in the majority of the Metropolitan Courts, the expenses are less, perhaps do not exceed, in some of them, one-third of the sum above stated; but this only exhibits the manifest injustice of these different charges; for if the officers of the Court whose fees are highest receive but a fair and moderate remuneration for their labour, the officers of those Courts where the expenses do not exceed the third-part of those received in the former Court, are of course most unjustly treated—they are not paid any adequate compensation for their labour; but if the lower rate of fees be fully sufficient to satisfy most liberally the demands of the clerks and bailiffs employed, then the higher rate of fees ought most certainly to be abolished, as an intolerable and useless burthen upon a numerous class of the community: that this is the case,—that the lower rate of fees is fully sufficient for every proper remuneration of the necessary officers, is evident; for no one will pretend to assert that the clerks, &c. of the Tower Hamlet Court are less respectable, less able, or less zealous, than their brethren of the Borough Court.

The jurisdiction of nearly all these Courts is so extensive, that little surprise need be entertained that the suitors are so numerous as to occupy the different Courts with the mere calling of their names. Some of the mischiefs attending their extensive jurisdictions have been already stated: to the impossibility of fully hearing every case brought before the Court for decision, may be added the loss of time occasioned to suitors, and the want of that local knowledge which is very frequently so valuable an adjunct to those entrusted with the administration of the laws, especially where attempts to deceive are so frequent as in Courts of Requests. This inconvenience might easily be removed, by the various Courts sitting on different days for different parts of their jurisdiction; as, for instance, the Ossulston Court might sit one day for the Holborn, another for the Finsbury, and another for the Kensington divisions, of that extensive Hundred: but this would amount only to a partial remedy for the grievance, as even then persons might be compelled to come from Barnet or Acton to the Metropolis, to answer a claim for some trifling debt; and, thus circumstanced, would most probably prefer payment of the debt demanded, however unjustly, to the far greater evil of the loss of time, and to the expence to which they would be exposed if they were to contest the matter; and thus a most alarming practice may be expected to prevail,—of debts being unjustly demanded, and even enforced, upon the speculation that payment will be made, because the party proceeded against will not choose to lose his time, and to waste a journey of some miles to resist the claim. And, on the other hand, many persons would undoubtedly rather sacrifice their just debts, than take two or three journies to the Metropolis, and expend a sum of money, or costs, in endeavouring to obtain them. In either case the morals of parties having suits in these Courts cannot fail to receive the most serious injury; for if a man can escape the payment of his debts, he will not be very scrupulous in contracting more of them, and will place his reliance for a livelihood upon this and other fraudulent means, rather than upon honest industry and frugality: and if a man can by the instrumentality of these Courts, obtain fraudulent sums of money, with little chance of detection, there will be many instances in which the dishonest and the profligate will avail themselves of their power to procure the means of subsistence, at the expense of the virtuous and sober part of the community.

A Barrister.

Mr. Urban, Nov. 28.

THE following recollections arise from the perusal of a Song penned by an amateur Sportsman at a period when the Quorndon Hunt was in the full zenith of its glory under the management of the first Sportsman of the day (as a Fox Hunter)—the late Mr. Meynell!—The Song, which was written in the character of Richard Norman, that Gentleman's Earth-stopper, is of considerable length, and was communicated to the Leicester Journal last week

week by one of the Old School, thus introduced:

"It is true OLD TEMPUS has been instrumental in 'running to Earth' all the high-bred Horses and Hounds of that period, together with most of the distinguished characters; but a chosen few still remain, and it may prove a treat during *their Twilight* to have their memories refreshed with the recollections of 'olden times'—as well as prove a stimulus to the *Crack Sportsmen* of the present day—to rival their predecessors in all the gallant and dashing exploits of the Field."

Should any part be erroneous, there still remain some celebrated Sportsmen of the Old School who can readily supply a clearer account.

When the Duke of York was on a visit at Althorpe, it was proposed that Earl Spencer's Hounds should throw off at Gumley, but as the agreement then stood, that Mr. Meynell was to hunt *from* those Coverts, and Earl Spencer *to* them, the parties for that day met there, and hunted together; and it was probably about that time, that the Duke of Orleans had a very dangerous fall, and was taken up by some of the Farmers, one of whom is still living. The Earl of Carlisle then occupied Langton-hall; and the Quorndon Hunt, as it was termed, from Mr. Meynell residing there, was at the height of its glory, being attended not only by most of the principal Noblemen and Gentlemen that were Fox-hunters, but likewise by the Duchess of Devonshire, and many other Ladies of the first distinction. The late Duke de Biron, formerly Duke de Lauzun, was for a short time to have had the use of Gumley Hall, from his intimacy with Mr. Meynell, and the Owner of that Mansion; and it will be recollected, perhaps, that within these few years, part of the Duke's effects have been sold by auction at Stoney Stanton, on the death of Mr. Franks, who for more than twenty years was Steward to the Duke at Montrouge, near Paris. The late Mr. Meynell was not merely a Fox-hunter, but one of the most accomplished Gentlemen in England in the Drawing-room; he was the intimate friend and companion of the late Duke of Grafton, first Lord of the Treasury, and as Party at that time ran very high, though all sorts of Newspapers were received, no Politics, by agreement, were admitted as the subject of discussion. The Parties in general in the Summer frequented the Horse Races, just established in Whittlebury Forest, and partook of the festivities at the Duke of Grafton's seat there, called Wakefield Lodge. Marshal Biron was Uncle to the Duke de Lauzun; and Prince Talleyrand, when Bishop of Autun, was the Duke's Preceptor: they were all well acquainted with England. Yours, &c. A VETERAN.

MR. URBAN, *Westminster, Nov.* 1.

THE following Epitaph is one of those at Venice, mentioned by Φ in vol. XCII. ii. p. 595. It is transcribed from a drawing of the monumental tablet taken many years ago by an Italian artist.

"D. O. M.

Illtro D'no Henrico Stuerto D'Avbigni, secundo genito excellentissimi Principis Esmei Ducis Leviniæ, Regiâ propinquitate et generosissimo indole præclaro. Hieronimus Weston, Britanniarum Regis ad serm Remb. Venetam Legatus, suavissimo affini. M. M. P. MDCXXXII. Vixit annos XVII."

On reading these lines, I think it is evident that the Italian who made the list communicated by Φ, ignorant of the Latin language, and with difficulty discovering the names, has considered that a memorial of the Ambassador which was merely his tribute to the memory of a relation. He was Lord D'Aubigny's brother-in-law, having married his sister Frances. (See Part i. p. 216.)

The second son of Esme (third Duke of Lennox), is said, by Sir Egerton Brydges*, to have been George, who was slain in the King's service, at the battle of Keinton, Oct. 23, 1642. Henry, the subject of the foregoing epitaph, dying abroad at the early age of 17, has been hitherto overlooked.

Several particulars of the Weston family have been afforded by your Correspondent STEMMALYSMU, in P. i. page 413. The conjecture that Anne Weston "is probably the person who Φ says is buried at Venice," must now be rejected. Whilst, from any evidence before us, we neither find that "her father," her brother (the ambassador), or any other of the family, were there interred. Her sister Catherine is buried at Rome. NEPOS.

* Collins's Peerage, vol. VIII. p. 429.

Mr.



HOUSE IN PITCHER'S COURT, BELL ALLEY.

ONCE THE RESIDENCE OF ROBERT BLOOMFIELD

Memoir of the late Mr. Robert Bloomfield.

Mr. Robert Bloomfield, the amiable Author of "The Farmer's Boy," "Rural Tales," &c. (whose death is recorded in page 473), was born at Honington, a village between Euston and Troston, co. Suffolk, on December 3, 1766. He was one of the sons of Mr. George Bloomfield, a tailor, in middling circumstances, father of six children, and who died when our Author was but six months old. His mother (whose maiden name was Elizabeth Manby) was born at Bromden in 1736, a very religious member of the Church of England, kept a small day-school in the village of Honington, and, with the other children, took all possible care to implant in his mind virtuous principles. He thus learned to read as soon as he could speak; and was brought up by his mother till he was sent to Mr. Rodworth, senior clerk to the magistrates of the Hundred of Blackbourne, in which Honington is situated. There he learnt to practise his pen for about three months, when he came away, and was never after sent to any other school. When he was about seven years of age, his mother again married, and had another family. On the death of one of his brothers-in-law, Robert wrote some commemorative verses, which are said by Mr. Capel Lofft to have "strongly manifested the affectionate disposition of the writer, and are among the proofs of his early poetic genius." At the age of eleven, the late Mr. W. Austin, of Sapiston, a neighbouring village, took him into his house, as a *farmer's boy*, to attend his own workmen in the field, and supported him for some time; more especially as he was so small of his age, that he seemed very unlikely to be ever able to get his future living by labour. His mother too, at this period, was so poor as to be able but with the greatest difficulty to find him a few necessary articles of wear, even though the chief burthen of his support fell on Mr. Austin. —This part of his life furnishes the subject of his chief Poem, entitled "The Farmer's Boy."

The elder brother of the poet, Mr. George Bloomfield, who lived in London, in Pitcher's-court, Bell-alley *, Coleman-street, offered to take him under his protection, and teach him to work at the trade he himself followed. His mother, liking the proposal, brought Robert to London by the coach, June 29th, 1781, declaring that she should never have been happy, had she not herself seen Robert delivered safely, and charged me, says his brother George, with the care and guidance of the boy in his moral and religious duties, in such solemn and powerful language as will never be erased from my memory:

"No father ever had a son more affectionately dutiful than he proved to me; but his boyhood is faithfully described in the preface to the first edition of 'The Farmer's Boy'."

Robert worked in a garret with his brother, where the beds were miserable and coarse, and every thing far from being either clean or comfortable. With them, in the same garret, lodged four other mechanics, all single men, who paid a shilling a week for their lodging. To these the poet used to act as errand-boy, in return for which they assisted and instructed him in his work. Robert used also to read to them the yesterday's newspaper (which was always brought them by the pot-boy), and some other books and tracts which they had; and having procured an English Dictionary, he was enabled by its assistance to read and understand the most difficult passages he met with, and to peruse some of the long speeches of Burke, Fox, and North. He used very frequently to go and hear Mr. Fawcet, a dissenting but eloquent preacher, at a meeting-house in the Old Jewry, and much improved his pronunciation by hearing him. Once or twice he went to Covent Garden Theatre, and now and then to a small debating society at Coach-makers' Hall. In addition to the Newspaper, which very much enlarged his ideas and expanded his mind, he read a History of England, a book called "The British Travel-

* By the kindness of a Correspondent we are enabled to lay before our readers a view of this house, since pulled down (*see Plate II*). It was in the attic of the centre house that George Bloomfield, the brother of the Poet, carried on the trade of a shoe-maker. In this garret they had two beds, and five men worked at the shoe-making business.

ler," and a "Geography," which were taken up in sixpenny numbers by the workmen who lived in the same garret as he and his brother. Besides these, he was very fond of perusing the Old "London Magazine," at his leisure hours—a publication which George Bloomfield regularly took in. His first poetical production of any importance, was composed about this time. It was a song, called "The Village Girl." He composed it unknown to his brother, and did not show it to any one until he had finished and revised it, when it met with so much approbation, that George sent it to the Editor of their Newspaper, who, to their great exultation, inserted it in the "Poet's Corner," and also another poem or song shortly afterwards, named "The Sailor's Return." A person subject to the most dreadful fits having taken a lodging in the garret, so annoyed and distressed Robert and his brother, by the frequent recurrence of that malady, that they were compelled to hire lodgings in another part of the city. Here the young Poet met with a Scotchman, who lent him some Novels, Milton's "Paradise Lost," and Thomson's "Seasons," with which last he was more pleased than with any thing he had ever before read.

It was some time in the year 1784 that the contention between the journeymen shoemakers, as to whether those who had not served their apprenticeship to the trade was entitled to follow it, was to be decided. As great disturbances were created by the controversy, and as many of the trade were entirely suspended from working, Robert obtained permission of his brother to return home until all differences should be settled. He was again indebted to the kindness of Mr. Austin, who permitted him to remain under his roof for two months, at the termination of which period, to secure our Poet from any consequences of litigation, he was bound an apprentice to Mr. Dudbridge, a freeman of the City of London, in whose house his brother George also lodged. Mr. Dudbridge acted in an honourable way, by taking no advantage of the power which the indentures gave him. George Bloomfield staid with Robert until he found the latter could work as expertly as himself. When he left him, however, the poet was turned of twenty, and was a good player on the violin.—Nathaniel Bloomfield (another brother) had married a Woolwich woman, and it happened that Robert having likewise formed an attachment with a comely young woman of the same place, named Mary Ann Church, whose father was a boat-builder in the Government-yard there, married her on December 12, 1790. Soon after he again retired to Bell-alley, and pursued his occupation in a garret amid six or seven workmen, where his active mind was employed in composing "The Farmer's Boy, a rural Poem."

In November 1798, Mr. George Bloomfield sent the MS. of that poem, accompanied with a modest, sensible, and well-written letter, to Capel Lofft, esq. through whose means it was first presented to the public.

Mr. Lofft revised it, and prepared it for the press, bestowed on the Author his protection, printed it at his own expense, and wrote the preface. On its first appearance it was highly approved of, and passed through many editions in a very short time; it fully established the claim of the Author to the title of Poet, and stamped his name with the honour of genius.

This poem, which became the basis of his future reputation, was written under circumstances most appalling to genius and taste; it was not to adventitious considerations, but to its own intrinsic merits, that it owed the admiration of the literary world. Its merits were universally acknowledged, and perhaps no author ever possessed higher or more valuable testimonials of esteem, procured through talent, than Robert Bloomfield. Charmed as the world was with other beauties of the poem, they could not but reverence that fervid glow of pensive morality which has been justly said to "pervade and hover over every page," and which was taken by the best judges of the human heart as an earnest that "his blameless life still answered to his song." Of all the modern Poets, poor Giles was Nature's warmest enthusiast and devotee: if she did not unlock for him her most magnificent treasures, filling him with high thoughts, she was pleased to admit him to her most familiar converse, giving him the key of her affections, and through him waking our tenderest sympathies in language that needs no teaching to be understood.

Many

Many exalted and great literary characters were among the patrons of the early and astonishing genius of Bloomfield. His R. H. the Duke of York, the Duke of Grafton, Sir C. Bunbury, Dr. Drake, Mrs. Opie, &c. &c. were all charmed with its beauties and various merits, and became benefactors of the Poet. The first edition was published in March, 1800. Twenty-six thousand copies were sold in two years and three quarters, and translations of it were made, and published, in Latin, French, and Italian. But Bloomfield did not meet with *universal* and *general* praise. There were many, as usual, whose dissentient or detracting voices were distinguished amid the plaudits of the public. Lord Byron, in particular, noticed him in his celebrated satire of "English Bards, and Scotch Reviewers." As soon as his first publication appeared, the late Duke of Grafton allowed him a pension of a shilling a day, and the present Duke generously continued it.

About two years after his appearance as an author, the Duke of Grafton appointed him Under Sealer in the Seal Office; but his health still declining, he was forced to relinquish the situation.

He afterwards worked some years at his trade (shoe-making). He also made some Æolian harps, for which many generous friends gave him a good price, which was a great assistance to him.

In 1811, we find that he lived in the City-road (having abandoned shoemaking), with a wife and four children. "The Banks of Wye," the most beautiful, and at the same time, the most noble and spirited of all Bloomfield's productions, was published during the course of that year, in 8vo. Two other works had previously made their appearance, "Rural Tales, Ballads, and Songs," 8vo, 1802, and "Good Tidings; or News from the Farm," 8vo, 1804. These were much admired for their sweetness, simplicity, chasteness and poetical picturing, and were only exceeded by a subsequent volume, entitled "Wild Flowers," which he published in 1806, 8vo. His "May-day with the Muses" was brought forward in the spring of 1822, and reached a second edition the same year. It well maintains the reputation he had acquired by his preceding volumes. For a very considerable time before the publication of that work, Mr. Bloomfield had taken up his residence at Shefford, in Bedfordshire, (in the hopes the country air might be beneficial to a constitution naturally weak,) where he spent the evening of his life.

To insure a house and home to his aged and revered mother, and her husband, he kindly bought the cottage (his birth-place), gave it a new roof which cost him 50*l.* and gave the old folks their living in it. His mother died twenty years ago; his good old father-in-law died two years since. He then hoped to assist himself by the sale of his cottage. In this he was fatally disappointed. In this hour of the greatest need he sunk into the grave, nor lived to receive one shilling!

A little village drama, entitled "Hazlewood Hall," in three acts, which has nothing but simplicity and the name of Bloomfield to recommend it, appeared a few months ago; and little was it expected that the circumstance of its publication should be so soon followed by the lamentable event of the death of its amiable author. The preface is dated from the place of his dissolution, so recently as the 12th of April last.

His works have been published collectively in 2 vols. 18mo.

Bloomfield was a modest, unassuming man; indeed, such was his diffidence to those whom he considered his superiors, that his behaviour was what is called "sheepishness," more than any thing else. Every good quality seems to have been united in him, and his private character was truly exemplary and gratifying. In person, he was about the middle size, rather thin, keeping his hair constantly combed down over his forehead; but there was great simplicity and good sense in his conversation.—Religion, *practical* Religion, enabled him to bear up against the ills of life without a murmur. It was this made his life a lesson of morality to those who knew him best. This gave him that placid cheerfulness which attended him through life. He was the kindest, truest friend that ever man was blest with. As a husband, parent, and member of society, few, very few, can compare with him.

Of all Bloomfield's published works, no single volume has so much interest as his "Wild Flowers," which was dedicated to his only son Charles.

"There

"There can be no harm in telling the world," observes the Poet in his Dedication, "that I hope these 'Wild Flowers' will be productive of sweets of the worldly kind; for your unfortunate lameness, should it never be removed, may preclude you from the means of procuring comforts and advantages which might otherwise have fallen to your share. What a blessing, what an unspeakable satisfaction, would it be to know that the Ballads, the Ploughman's Stories, and the Broken Crutch of your Father would eventually contribute to lighten your steps in manhood; and make your own crutch, through life, rather a memorial of affection than an object of sorrow!"

Speaking of the comparative merits of Bloomfield and Burns, rurally estimated, the Editor of the "Lyre of Love" says—"Burns was the Bloomfield of Scotland; Bloomfield is the Burns of England. Both were alike found, by the Muse, at the plough; both delighted to sing the loves and joys of their native plains; and both have obtained the reputation and dignity of Poets."

Throughout all his poetry, sweetness and pathos are the prevailing characteristics; and in perusing his tender and beautiful "Rural Tales," the reader frequently feels a witness that he cannot stop, to prove that he never appeals to the heart in vain. His Ballads and Tales are indeed fac-similes (and as such alone are truly valuable) of the manners of a happy English peasantry. Even now, doubtless, in some nooks of our island, some Walters and Janes, some Phœbes, some Peggy Meldrums, may be found to strengthen their hopes by his many examples of virtuous love triumphing over poverty, disappointment, and despair. This was the field where his genius loved to refresh itself, and his reward was never so full as when shedding tears of satisfaction over the young couple he had made happy. Alas! that he who employed himself so often in contriving the ideal happiness of others, should not have participated in his own designs!

'Ah, why should Fate her baleful influence shed?
Why pour it on the Bard's devoted head?
From Fortune's cup the bitterest draught he takes,
And feels the malice dulness never wakes."

His constitution, naturally weak, had of late years become alarmingly impaired; every fresh attack left him still weaker; the last, it was feared, had he survived, would have fixed him in a state of mental aberration, to which himself and dearest friends must have preferred his death!

He was indeed a man of sorrow, but he is gone! "Thank God," exclaims his brother George, "he is released."

He has left a widow and four children; two sons and two daughters. The sons are apprenticed in respectable lines of business in London. The eldest daughter is enabled to maintain herself; the youngest is at present residing with her mother at Shefford.

We close this Memoir with some pleasing stanzas to his memory, by Bernard Barton, which first appeared in the Suffolk Chronicle:

"*On the Death of* BLOOMFIELD, *the Suffolk Poet.*

1.

"Thou shouldst not to the grave descend
Unmourned, unhonoured, or unsung,—
Could harp of mine record thy end,
For thee that rude harp should be strung;—
And plaintive sounds as ever rung
Should all its simple notes employ,
Lamenting unto old and young
The Bard who sang THE FARMER'S BOY.

2.

"Could Eastern Anglia boast a lyre
Like that which gave thee modest fame,
How justly might its every wire
Thy minstrel honours loud proclaim.
And many a stream of humble name,
And village-green, and common wild,
Should witness tears that knew not shame,
By Nature won for Nature's child.

3.

"The merry *Horkey's* passing cup
Should pause—when that sad note was heard;
The *Widow* turn *her hour-glass* up,
With tenderest feelings newly stirred,
And many a pity-wakened word,
And sighs that speak when language fails,
Should prove thy simple strains preferred
To prouder poet's lofty tales.

4.

"Circling the *old oak table* round,
Whose moral worth thy measure owns,
Heroes and heroines yet are found
Like *Abner* and the *Widow Jones*;—
There *Gilbert Meldrum's* sterner tones
In Virtue's cause are bold and free;
And e'en the patient suff'rer's moans,
In pain and sorrow—plead for thee.

"Nor

5.

"Nor thus beneath the straw-roofed cot
 Alone—should thoughts of thee pervade,
Hearts which confess thee unforgot,
 On heathy hill, in grassy glade;
In many a spot by thee arrayed
 With hues of thought, with fancy's gleam,
Thy memory lives!—in *Euston's* shade,
 By *Barnham Water's* shadeless stream!

6.

"And long may guileless hearts preserve
 Thy memory and its tablets be:
While Nature's healthful feelings nerve
 The arm of labour toiling free;
While Childhood's innocence and glee
 With green Old Age enjoyment share;—
Richards and *Kates* shall tell of thee,
 Walters and *Janes* thy name declare.

7.

"On themes like these, if yet there breathed
 A Doric Lay so sweet as thine,
Might artless flowers of verse be wreathed
 Around thy modest name to twine —
And though nor lute nor lyre be mine
 To bid thy minstrel honours live,
The praise my numbers can assign
 It still is soothing thus to give.

8.

"There needs, in truth, no lofty lyre
 To yield thy Muse her homage due;
The praise her loveliest charms inspire
 Should be as artless, simple too;
Her eulogist should keep in view
 Thy meek and unassuming worth,
And inspiration should renew
 At springs which gave thine own its birth.

9.

"Those springs may boast no classic name
 To win the smile of lettered pride,
Yet is their noblest charm the same
 As that by *Castaly* supplied;
From *Aganippe's* crystal tide
 No brighter, fairer waves can start,
Than Nature's quiet teachings guide
 From Feeling's fountain o'er the heart.

10.

"'Tis to THE HEART Song's noblest power—
 Taste's purest precepts must refer;
And *Nature's tact*, not *Art's* proud dower,
 Remains its best interpreter:
He who shall trust, without demur,
 What his own better feelings teach,
Although unlearned, shall seldom err,
 But to the hearts of others reach.

11.

"It is not quaint and local terms
 Besprinkled o'er thy rustic lay,
Though well such dialect confirms
 Its power unlettered minds to sway;
It is not these that most display
 Thy sweetest charms, thy gentlest thrall,—
Words, phrases, fashions, pass away,
 But TRUTH and NATURE live through all.

12.

"These, these have given thy rustic lyre
 Its truest and its tenderest spell;
These amid Britain's tuneful choir
 Shall give thy honour'd name to dwell:
And when Death's shadowy curtain fell
 Upon thy toilsome earthly lot,
With grateful joy thy heart might swell
 To feel that these reproached thee not.

13.

"How wise, how noble was thy choice
 To be the Bard of simple swains,—
In all their pleasures to rejoice,
 And soothe with sympathy their pains,
To paint with feelings in thy strains
 The themes their thoughts and tongues discuss,
And be, though free from classic chains,
 Our own more chaste Theocritus.

14.

"For this should Suffolk proudly own
 Her grateful and her lasting debt;—
How much more proudly—had she known
 That pining care, and keen regret,—
Thoughts which the fevered spirits fret,
 And slow disease,—'twas thine to bear;—
And, ere thy sun of life was set,
 Had won her Poet's grateful prayer.

15.

"'Tis NOW TOO LATE! the scene is closed,
 Thy conflicts borne—thy trials o'er,—
And in the peaceful grave reposed
 That frame which pain shall rack no more:—
Peace to the Bard whose artless store
 Was spread for Nature's humblest child;
Whose song, well meet for peasant lore,
 Was lowly, simple, undefiled.

16.

"Yet long may guileless hearts preserve
 The memory of thy Verse, and thee:—
While Nature's healthful feelings nerve
 The arm of labour toiling free,
While SUFFOLK PEASANTRY may be
 Such as thy sweetest tales make known,—
By cottage-hearth, by greenwood tree,
 Be BLOOMFIELD called, with pride, *their own!*"

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 27.*

IT is hoped that you will find some Correspondent who will do justice to the memory of BLOOMFIELD. He was a genuine poet in the class to which he belonged; not, perhaps, a very high class; but a genuine poet in any class is much more rare than is commonly supposed. A primary trait is exhibited by productions which consist in ideas and sentiments rather than in words. Nine-tenths of modern poetry are a mere trick of language; three-fourths of the other tenth consist

consist of monstrous imagery, outrageous fiction, or extravagant sentiment or thought. A false ambition proves an emptiness of genius. Bloomfield wrote, because his mind and his heart were full.

He had a gentle spirit; his taste and his pleasures were simple and humble: he turned inward, and was content with the feelings which Nature inspired in him; and never seemed desirous or tempted to go abroad for borrowed thoughts and strange decorations. His writings, therefore, have no unsuitable patches, but are all of a piece.

In the simple style of composition which belonged to Bloomfield, poverty or flatness of thought cannot be disguised; but to a nice or solid taste, disguise only aggravates these defects. We bear, therefore, with these faults, where there is no pretension, for the sake of the touching passages, which they so frequently introduce, and which more than redeem them.

We are justly enraptured with a noble train of fiction, when we have the good fortune to meet with it: but experience proves that this magnificent faculty exhibits itself but unfrequently in the course of centuries; and great pleasure may be derived from powers and exertions of a far inferior kind.

There is in the visible world, in the actual forms of things, in the external shapes of creation, beauty, and even grandeur, which may delight the fancy and move the heart. To paint these images is not to fulfil all the sublime purposes which answer Shakspeare's character of a grand poet, when he talks of "giving to airy nothing a local habitation and a name;" but still it is to convey "a home-felt delight," "a sober certainty of pleasure."

There is a calm domestic enjoyment, a gentle, unstimulated, unexhausting emotion in Bloomfield's poems, which, when the duties of life call upon us to repress visionary moods, and keep ourselves in a humour fitted for the humble occupations of daily business, is happily consonant to the frame of mind we would wish to cultivate.

There are a numerous host of fabricators of verse, who may be compared to milliners and tailors, who do not concern themselves about the *quality* of the figure which they are employed to clothe; but think all merit lies in the *dress* which they furnish for them; and who of course take both the materials and forms of their ornaments from the last favourite fashions of the market. Bloomfield's care was directed to the choice of the figure to be dressed; and then he put it forth in the simplest habiliments of mere necessity, through which its native beauty might shine unencumbered.

It may be doubted whether great dealers in words have any distinct ideas. The memory supplies them with tissues of gaudy expressions, which look well to the eye, and tickle the ear, but leave no clear impression on the mind, and awaken no sympathy in the heart.

Bloomfield's language is clear as a transparent stream, beneath which the bed is seen as through a lucid mirror.

The character of his poetry is peculiar to himself; and this, with its truth and nature, will secure him a permanent fame. ——os.

On Polar and Diurnal Magnetic Attraction.

(Concluded from p. 398.)

I NOW proceed to state what science requires to be done in the Southern Hemisphere, where a *contrary dip of the needle, a distinct line of no variation,* and a decided attraction of the South end of the magnetic needle, indicate the existence of a *South-east Magnetic Pole.* Philosophers had supposed the existence of two magnetic poles in each hemisphere; but as the imagined situations of two of them have been visited by navigators of eminence, the idea of their actuality must be abandoned, as corresponding effects did not appear to justify the supposition. That there is actually a South-east magnetic pole, may be proved to demonstration; and that it does not lie under the meridian of the North-west pole, may be equally demonstrated.

In 50 deg. South latitude, and 80 deg. East longitude, and under *the very meridian* of the North-west pole, there is a West variation of 31 deg. Now if the North-west pole acted on *all places* under its meridian all round the globe, there ought to be no variation here. The real fact is, that the South-east pole attracts the South end of the needle, which causes the North end to shew 31 deg. of West variation; and on the same principle, in 60 deg. of South latitude, and about 90 deg. of East longitude, the variation was 40 deg.

40 deg. West, because that situation was still nearer to the attracting pole.

Again, Captain Cook's utmost southing was 71° 10′ in about 106 deg. of West longitude. This situation was but little to the West of the meridian of the North-west pole, and if this pole governed the variation there, it ought to have been but a few degrees East, whereas it proved to be not less than twenty-three degrees. This is easily accounted for. The situation in question being above a hundred degrees to the eastward of Captain Cook's position, the nearest, or South end of the needle was attracted by the South-east pole, and consequently the North end was inclined eastward, and indicated 23 deg. of East variation, in reference to the North pole of the earth, from which reckoning is habitually made in both hemispheres.

The *line of no variation*, in the Southern Hemisphere, runs South from New Holland, and may be, at present, under the meridian of 135 deg. East longitude. If, Mr. Urban, I had the command at the Admiralty, for ten minutes, I would order a ship properly conditioned, to proceed to India, in order to sail southward, *on this line of no variation*, till the dipping-needle was found to stand *perpendicular*, or directly over the South-east magnetic pole. This must be done in the southern summer. If solid ice should be found to stop progress, the discovery of the precise site of this pole must ever remain hopeless, though its actual existence, from facts, and various statements in your Magazine, cannot be doubtful.

Having had occasion to write to the French Scientific Minister, Chateaubriand, on the very defective state of telegraphic communication, and on my work on Harmonics, sent to the French King, to him I pointed out how glorious it would be for the French nation to ascertain the precise position of the South-east magnetic pole; but, alas! I fear the suppression of rational liberty, with that of the press, occupies more attention on the continent, than useful scientific pursuits.

We frequently find the North poles of magnets stronger than the South; and this may account for the dip of the needle continuing North, a considerable way to the South of the earth's equator. Where the South dip commences, must be the position of the *magnetic equator*, common to both magnetic poles: but the influence of each pole may extend, with a weakened effect, beyond this equator, occasioning anomalies of variation frequently met with, and arising from some degree of counteraction of the two magnetic poles. Supposing the site of the South-east pole to be discovered, as recommended, the rate of its progress and the line of its orbit round the South pole of the earth, can be ascertained by future trials: for if not found where the dipping-needle stood perpendicular at a former period, the quantum of its movement westward will be found, by finding by trial its site under the new line of no variation. If that site be under the original parallel of South latitude, the course of the orbit may be concluded to be circular; but elliptical, in the event of a difference in the relative latitudes. The rate of progress of each magnetic pole, from one meridian to another, can be ascertained only, by such accurate observations carried on through *a series of years*.

Captain Webb, of the East India Company's service, an officer of distinguished scientific talents, has done himself much honour by his accurate measurements of the Himalia-mountains, clearly made out to be the highest in the world. On inquiry, he informed me, that as far as he could recollect, in the absence of his journals, the *variation* in that situation was about 1° 50′ East. This corresponds with my theory, as the needle, so situated, ought to point nearly that much to the East of the North pole of the earth.

If the needle is applied to a meridian laid off in Russia, in about 80 deg. of East longitude, the line of no variation will be found there; and I trust, the Emperor of Russia, who is a liberal patron of science, will direct this experiment to be made. Travellers inform us, that the action of the magnetic needle is found to be rather sluggish, on very lofty mountains. This furnishes an additional proof that the magnetic influence proceeds entirely from the interior of the earth, as the various polarities communicated in former papers sufficiently evince.

Having by a continued series of careful experiments established the *communication of polarity by juxta-position*, and the *transmission* of polarity in a circuit, without contact of contiguous wires, I find that needles magnetised by *juxta-position*, and suspended

ed by silken threads, retain a strong polarity. If communication be cut off between an electrifying machine and the earth, no electricity is excited; and similarly, if a magnet could be insulated, no magnetism would be imparted by juxta-position. No substance has been as yet found capable of insulating magnetism, as it permeates glass very readily.

I must remark here, an error apparent on Charts of the variation of the Compass. The lines of no variation in North and South latitude are joined, or curved into each other, as if they ran round the Globe, independent of an *accounting rationale,* whereas it is obvious, from the discovery of the North-west pole, that the cause of the variation in both hemispheres can no longer be doubted; and that the lines of no variation are distinct in each hemisphere; those in the North, moving constantly eastward, while those in the South, have an opposite direction, with some anomalies, where both poles operate in proportion to relative distance and position.

I formerly attempted to account, in some degree, for the wonderful phenomenon of the *diurnal variation* observed by me, in South latitude, compared to that well known in North. I reasoned the case, on the supposed four magnetic poles of *Halley.* We now, however, must confine ourselves to two undubitably existing. Experiment shews, that heat applied to a magnet, diminishes its power. The diurnal variation in North latitude, moves West, from seven in the morning till two o'clock in the afternoon. During that time, the North-west pole is out of the influence of solar heat, and acts more powerfully on the North extremity of the needle, than during the rest of the day and night, when the sun is over that pole. The consequence will be, first, an increase, followed by a diminution of, at present, the West variation. The South-east pole acting on the South end of the needle, aids this effect; and to this pole may probably be ascribed the difference observable between the summer and winter diurnal variations. In South latitude, the diurnal variation is found to move easterly between morning and evening. It may be no improbable hypothesis to ascribe this effect, on the same principle, to the action of the South-east magnetic pole operating with more power on the South extremity of the needle during the night, when this pole is less under the influence of the sun's heat, than during the day, when, as a necessary consequence, the North extremity of the needle moves, as it actually does, eastward. It is true, that the French circumnavigators in one situation state the needle to have moved westward during the day time. It is well known that there are several islands, and other known situations, where the action of the needle is quite irregular, owing to a construction of magnetic matter, and therefore, such exceptions cannot militate against a general rule. This much on the cause of the diurnal variation, I throw out, as a conjectural hypothesis whose verification, or the reverse, must depend on farther observations and reasonings of Philosophers, to a limited number only of whom can be applied the import of "*Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.*" Little do I presume to rank myself among that select few.

If, in process of time, it should be ascertained, that the *dip of the magnetic needle* proves *the same* on the line of no variation, wherever found, such circumstance will furnish a decided proof that the *moving magnetic power,* or *pole,* changes position under the *same* parallel of latitude. In the year 1576, the dip was 71° 50′ in London, when the variation was 11° 15′ East. In 1775, or 199 years afterwards, when the variation was 21° 30′ West, the dip was 72° 3′, being a difference of only 13 minutes of a degree. The medium of these two dips gives 71° 56′, making a difference of only 6 minutes from that found in London, in 1820. From all this we may almost conclude, that the magnetic pole moves under the same parallel of latitude.

On the line of no variation, the straight line from the moving power within the earth, to the extremity of the dipping-needle, will be shorter than when the needle is situated on the same parallel, but on either side of the line of no variation; and consequently, the dip must necessarily be somewhat more on this line, than when the needle is farther removed from the attracting power. If, as stated, 161 years be the period of a quadrant of the movement of the pole, in the year 1979, the line of no variation will pass over London, when the dip

dip will be at its maximum there. When in twice 161 years more, the magnetic pole will again be under the meridian of London, the variation will again be *nothing*, about the year 2301. In this case, the pole will be on the *other side* of the North pole of the earth; and, consequently, the dip of the needle will be a little less than when, in the former case, it pointed to the magnetic pole situated *between* London and the North pole of the earth.

Though these may be very distant speculations, Mr. Urban, I hope your excellent Magazine will reach a period enabling our posterity to see how far we were right. The brilliant discovery of the North-west magnetic pole, and the ascertained *return* of the variation, give modern natural philosophers a great advantage over former men of great eminence and knowledge. Sensible of the gratification arising from the advanced state of the present science in particular, the moderns may well say,

"Prisca juvent alios, ego me nunc denique natum Gratulor." *Ovid.*

The *cause* of the general and diurnal variation, may, like many other recondite points, for ever elude human research; and may be always approximating to an unattainable maximum. Who can tell why a musical string, touched at any one point, subdivides itself into aliquot parts, *each* of which vibrates the same note?—No one can explain the cause of gravity and attraction. To resolve them into centrifugal and centripetal forces, explains an effect, but not a cause.

The whole of the solar system has a motion in space. Stars unaccountably appear and disappear. Electricity and magnetism are closely connected, and yet no degree of electricity was found at the magnetic pole.

Subtle Philosophers, with wonderful sagacity and art, have analysed matter, reducing it to minute elementary parts of ascertained properties; but as it were to shew the limits of the most acute human research, a *residuum* of unknown qualities remains beyond the reach of farther investigation.

We are "*fearfully and wonderfully made*," but who can tell the law of *spirit* (an emanation from the DEITY) acting on organized matter, by a fine system of mechanism directed by volition? Mathematical science has yet to get beyond a calculus and an approximation. There is no limit to the extent, and multiplied are the branches of human ignorance. We see, "*as through a glass darkly*," "*the secret things which belong to the Lord our God.*" Perfect knowledge may be much of the nature of future happiness. We must be content with witnessing many effects which we never can trace to a satisfactory cause, but that of resolving them into the will of unerring Providence. Such are the apologies I offer for the public attempts made in this paper, intended mainly to elicit the reflections of those better qualified to handle one of the most wonderful and interesting subjects within the whole compass of science.

To Captain Parry and to his intrepid companions, science and the maritime world owe lasting gratitude and obligations. It is the duty of every man, as well as of official men, to reflect on subjects where national interests and the cause of humanity are concerned. In your number for last February, I stated what occurred to me relative to the Discovery-ships. Those who hazarded well-meant opinions are unnecessarily reprehended in a sort of demi-official paper, stating that the Commander of the expedition allowed himself three years for accomplishing his enterprising voyage*; but assigning no reason why the distance from Repulse Bay to Behring's Straits, equal to about that from the Thames to the West Indies, should occupy such a time.—It was probably meant to explore new Channels to the North of the parallel of 70 deg; and in the event of finding Behring's Straits obstructed by a barrier of ice, to return home through the Polar Bason.—Though Captain Franklin found an open sea from the mouth of the Coppermine River, as far as he came Eastward, it by no means follows that a long narrow channel leading from Repulse Bay into the Hyperborean Sea, is not always frozen over; more especially as the sea farther South, between Southampton Island and the North-American Coast, is seldom found navigable, even in the warmest summer. I trust, Mr. Urban, that orders

* Capt. Parry arrived at the Admiralty three days after this Letter was written. ED.

orders have been sent out as early as possible this year to explore the coasts and seas formerly alluded to.

That there is a North-west passage there cannot be a doubt; but that Behring's Straits have not a barrier of ice across, even in the height of summer, has never yet been made out. In point of fact, the attempt ought to have been made there (and that could have been done with no risk), and not through Repulse Bay, and the dubious long channel North-west of it. If it be a future object to examine the Hyperborean Sea, safe posts or blockhouses must be established East and West, from the mouth of Mackenzie's River, to which materials might be conveyed for constructing light vessels: but it may be a question how far any object in view may be worth the hazard and expense of the undertaking.—The Country, however, must not forget what is due to the bold Navigator, and to those whom he commanded, for having conferred *so signal a national benefit* as the discovery of the NORTH-WEST MAGNETIC POLE. JOHN MACDONALD.

MR. URBAN, *Portsea, Oct.* 4.

THE Portsmouth Road affords as great a variety of scenery as any other perhaps of the same length, and the approaches to Petersfield are picturesque. A traveller would be almost tempted to call it little Switzerland. As the interesting, and during the war active port of Portsmouth, is now become less animated, the hurrying traveller may be allowed to indulge his predilection for Landscape scenery, by deviating from the line of road at Petersfield, crossing the country, and enjoying the retired and seldom frequented village of East Meon, where its antient Norman Church, already described in vol. LXXXIX. p. 297, at the foot of an immense round down, affords a singular prospect. And if the traveller will be content to quit his chaise and find his way along towards Hambledon, and bear in it a shaking over the memorable spot where the rough sport of Hampshire is, in all its scientific energy, played on a plain called "Broad Halfpenny," he will enter another village, where eminent Naval characters have found a retreat from the rough surface of the Bay of Biscay, and enjoy the still romantic scenery of the place. Proceeding through the Forest of Bere (now disforesting) along a road perfectly straight, and like a military way, it leads at about 12 miles from where the road was left, into it again, and proceeding to the top of Portsdown, the place is arrived at where our late venerable Monarch enjoyed the scene. The little indulgence of this short deviation from a "*straight course*," to this lately lively Port, is amply compensated by the objects and prospects seen at Catherington Church-yard; a view such as the inhabitants within the sound of Bow Bell perhaps seldom see. Italy cannot afford a better; nor Leith Hill in Surrey, a superior landscape.

I had almost forgotten to add, that if nothing else was worthy of recollection at East Meon, the following admonition from the serious spot, *Gravesend*, was worthy of communication.

"And where's the man, O reader, point out where! [share?
Where lives the man that has at best his
Too many faults, and even too much sin;
Inspect thyself, and mark what lies within,
Then note not other's faults, thy own amend,
This do—you will yourself and them befriend."

Yours, &c. T. WALTERS.

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 11.

YOUR Correspondent "X." vol. XCIII. ii. p. 582, mentions an ancient custom, uniformly observed in the town of Bodmin, of the *tolling* of the Church Bell about eight o'clock in the evening, and which the inhabitants call the "Curfew Bell." I am not aware how prevalent such a custom is at this time, but I am inclined to believe that it is not very general—it is unnecessary to refer to the origin of this remnant of Norman Feudal Law, it being too familiar to the readers of English History to render an explanation requisite. Yet, however unpleasing such a recurrence might be to the present enlightened age, the utility of the custom cannot be questioned. Your Correspondent says that about eight o'clock the Bell is *tolled*. I beg leave to state, that in the town of Dorchester, in the county of Dorset, the sexton of St. Peter's Church (I should add that there is in the tower a fine peal of eight bells) regularly *rings* the *seventh* bell precisely at eight o'clock, for about ten minutes, and

and afterwards *tolls* the same bell to as many strokes as correspond with the day of the month. Another custom, I do not know how peculiar it may be to this town, prevails, of the sexton of this same parish ringing the *first* bell regularly at *six o'clock* in the morning from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and at *seven o'clock* from the latter to the former period, being the winter six months; and at *one o'clock at noon*, during the whole year, Sundays excepted; thus serving as a summons for the different classes of mechanics and labourers to begin their daily work, commence after their dinner hour, and finally conclude at the warning sound of the Curfew. How long this last custom has existed, has not been ascertained, but it is presumed from a very distant period. The advantages of such a regular summons to and discharge from occupation are daily experienced.—It would be interesting to know in how many places the ringing of "The Curfew," is still kept up, and communications on the subject might be easily made, with observations and illustrations of local customs connected with it, through the medium (with your permission) of your widely-extended Miscellany, always open to assist the curious and learned enquirer.

While on the subject of Bells, it may not be altogether irrelevant to speak of another custom to which Bells are applied, as a memento of frail mortality, announcing the death of individuals; this, I apprehend, is more general than the Curfew, but whether with any difference as to the mode, this allusion may, perhaps, produce some satisfactory information. It is necessary to premise, that there are three distinct parishes in the town of Dorchester, and as many churches; the observations now made refer to the practice adopted in the largest church, St. Peter's, not because there is any variation from the others, but merely, that being the principal church, and the tower contains a larger peal of bells than the others. *On the death* of any respectable individual, the *largest* bell is *rung* by the sexton, during a period from ten to fifteen minutes, and then *tolled*, as follows, if for a man deceased, it is signified by tolling *three* strokes, *thrice*; if for a woman, *two* strokes, *thrice*; if for a boy, *three* strokes, *twice*; if for a girl, *two* strokes, *twice*; for a poor person, the *seventh* bell is rung and tolled in like manner. At the funeral the bell is *tolled* for half an hour previous to the arrival of the corpse at the church and the commencement of the service, but never afterwards, excepting at the funeral of a ringer, when all the bells are muffled, and *chimed* backwards half an hour before the service, and after the interment of the corpse, a peal is rung, the bells being still muffled, and the ceremony of ringing backward for half an hour invariably observed. At the death of an alderman, or person of distinction, the large bell of St. Peter's is always rung, although the deceased person may happen to have resided in either of the other parishes.

I avail myself of the present opportunity of stating, that an Organ has lately been erected in this Church (St. Peter's) under the direction of Mr. Bishop, and the opening of which was celebrated by a Musical Festival on the 9th of Oct. last, with the assistance of the most eminent performers in the West of England; this spirited undertaking was sanctioned by all the principal and distinguished families in the county, the performance was most ably sustained, and the lovers of that divine science were delighted with specimens of vocal abilities, and such execution on the new instrument, as are rarely met with out of the Metropolis. VIATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Oct. 24.*

IN your Minor Correspondence for September, p. 194, I notice, in regard to the Curfew Bell, some observations upon what had also appeared in Part i. p. 582 of your Magazine. I beg to observe, that the custom is used in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was in my early days always mentioned with the tradition of putting out lights by order of William the Conqueror; it was also a regular signal for shutting up shops, and putting children to bed, and with many old women of the lower class it was the notice for going to rest.

Also in your Magazine for September, p. 232, you give the song of "London Bridge is fallen down," which, in my remembrance, formed part of a Christmas Carol, and commenced thus:

"Dame get up and bake your pies,
On Christmas day in the morning," &c.

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The requisition goes on to the dame to prepare for the feast, and her answer is,

"London Bridge is fallen down
On Christmas-day in the morning," &c.

The inference always was, that until the Bridge was rebuilt, some stop would be put to the Dame's Christmas operations; but why the falling of London Bridge should form part of a Christmas Carol at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, I am at a loss to know.

Upon the subject of Bridges—of James the First there is a tradition; it is said of him, that he had an aversion to crossing a bridge, using the argument "that a brig could but fa' ance." And that when on his progress to London, upon his accession, he objected to cross the bridge at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and desired to be ferried over. At the place where the ferry was, he is said to have desired a drink of water, which was brought from a spring contiguous, and in consequence of the honour the spring was inclosed with stone, and named King Jemmy's Well. I have lately been told that it is now formed into a bath, and used for baptism by a society of Baptists. Mr. Brand, in his "History of Newcastle," mentions the well, but not the tradition. You quote Brand on some occasions. Brand was learned in old things, but he relied on his own researches, and rejected much of the tradition of the place, which was a pity; tradition is most assuredly chiefly to be found among the vulgar, but it is interesting, and is the means of elucidating the origin of many customs.

Yours, &c. D.

Mr. Urban, *Westminster, Nov.* 5.

WITH pleasure I perceive that the able and industrious Historian of Wiltshire, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. has published "Memoirs of the Family of Hungerford;" the principal object of which he says "is to *give* and to *gain* information respecting a family which once held so distinguished a situation in the county of Wilts;" and it might be added, that with almost every county in England they were connected in some way or other, either by marriage or by purchase.

The following notices respecting one or two of the family, may be worth inserting. If they should add any information to what Sir Richard has already obtained, I shall be satisfied in having communicated them.

This family were greatly enriched by their marriage into that of Molin; the heiress of whom carried into the Hungerford family immense estates and possessions, amongst which no small portion were situate in the county of Bucks. By the marriage of another heiress of the Molin family into that of the Hastings, these three illustrious families became closely connected with each other.

An Edmund Hungerford married Margery, third daughter of Edward de Handlou, who died at least as early as 4 Henry V. by Alice, daughter of John Lord Strange of Knokyn.

Sir Walter Hungerford married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Berkeley, of Beventon, co. Gloucester, and relict, first, of Sir John Arundel, of the family of the Earldom of Arundel, who died April 29, 1421; and, secondly, of Sir Richard Poinings. He thus became the *third* husband of that lady. It must have been this Sir Walter, who, according to "Lysons's Berkshire," p. 295, died in 1448, seised of the manor, together with the town and park of Hungerford, which had been granted to him by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, before his accession to the throne. This Walter is noticed by Sir R. C. Hoare, p. 7, as dying in 1449, and that the above Eleanor was his second wife, by whom he had no surviving issue. Among the names of the gentry in Wiltshire returned by the Commissioners, one of whom was the above Walter, Lord Treasurer of England, 12 Hen. VI. 1433, occur "Rob. Hungerford, mil.—Edm. Hungerford, mil." These were in all likelihood two of the sons of the Lord Treasurer, Sir Walter Hungerford, by his first wife Catharine Pevrell.

...... Hungerford married *Ursula, eldest daughter of Nicholas Sanders, esq.* of Ewel, by Jane or Joan, only daughter and heir of Sir John Iwardby, or Ewerby, of Farley, and relict of Sir John St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze, co. Wilts, who died Sept. 1, 1512*. This Mr. Hungerford was, no doubt, the Thomas Hungerford, esq. buried at Chelsea, in 1581, and who is noticed on his monument† as having married "*Vrsula Maidenhead, the daugh-*

* "Manning and Bray's Surrey," I. p. 460.

† "Hungerfordiana," p. 89.

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ter of the Lady Sandes."—If they are the same persons, there exists a mistake, either in "Manning and Bray's Surrey," or on the Monument, the latter of which we are to suppose is the most correct.

An Anthony Hungerford was Sheriff of Berkshire 28 Hen. VIII. He bore for his arms, "Sable, two bars Argent, in chief three plates."

I must now notice two errors in the "Hungerfordiana," if we allow "Fuller's Worthies" to be correct:

P. 124. "2 Hen. VIII. *Walter* Hungerford." Fuller, "*Wil.* Hungerford."

Ibid. "1, 7. Phillip and Mary," should be "1, 2. Phillip and Mary."

Yours, &c. S. T.

Mr. Urban, *Nov. 22.*

In the Life of Hayley, written by himself, and edited by Dr. Johnson, there is scarcely omitted the name of any person of literary renown, with whom the Poet of Eartham was not either acquainted, or did not correspond. I was therefore rather surprised that among the number of the literati therein enumerated, no mention is made of Cyril Jackson, the late learned and excellent Dean of Christ Church.—This is certainly the more extraordinary, when we consider that the Ex-Dean lived in the immediate vicinity of Hayley. This reminds me of an anecdote of those two eminent characters I once heard in their neighbourhood. The latter one time expressed a wish to be on friendly terms with the former—when the answer returned was, that "Dr. Jackson would have no objection to buy his butter of Mr. Hayley, but for further intercourse he was by no means desirous." This perhaps may account for the omission of his name among the acquaintance of the learned Poet. One circumstance appears to me to take off considerably from the pleasure in perusing this entertaining Work,—and that is this, that the friend and admirer of Gibbon, according to the account of the Biographer of that enthusiastic missionary Henry Martyn, became, towards the close of his life, from a latitudinarian in religion, an admirer of the popular Preacher of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, and a short-lived disciple of the Evangelical School. Clericus Londinensis.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SUFFOLK.

(Continued from p. 406.)

EMINENT NATIVES.

Alabaster, William, eminent divine, Hebraist, and dramatic poet, Hadleigh (ob. 1640).
Allen, Sir Thomas, celebrated naval Commander, temp. Charles II. Lowestoft.
Ashby, Sir John, Admiral, and contemporary with Adm. Ulber, Lowestoft (ob. 1693).
Aungervile, Richard, commonly known by the name of Ric. de Bury, Bp. of Durham, tutor to Edw. III. Lord High Chancellor and Treasurer of England, Bury, 1281.
Bacon, Sir Nicholas, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Bury (ob. 1578).
Bale, or Balæus, John, Bishop of Ossory, and Author of "*De Scriptoribus Britannicis,*" Northales, commonly called Cove, near Dunwich, 1495 (ob. 1563).
Barningham, John, Carmelite in Ipswich, and a man of great parts, Barningham (ob. 1448).
Battely, Dr. John, Antiquary, Bury, 1647 (ob. 1708).
Beacon, Thomas, English Reformer (ob. about 1570).
Beale, Mary, portrait painter, 1632.
—— or Belus, Robert, lawyer, Woodbridge (died 1601).
Bederic, Henry, Augustin Monk, much followed, Bury (flourished 1380).
Bedingfield, Sir Robert, Lord Mayor of London in 1707, Halesworth.
Bohun, Edmund, political and miscellaneous writer, Ringsfield (flor. end of 17th century).
Bloomfield, Robert, Author of "The Farmer's Boy," "Rural Tales," &c. &c. Honnington, near Bury, 1766 (ob. 1823, see pp. 497 to 500, for Memoirs of him).
Bond, William, translator of Buchanan (ob. on the stage, while acting in Zara, 1735).
Boyce, John, one of the translators of the Bible, temp. Jas. I. Nettlestead,* 1560.
Brooke, Sir Robert, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, in 1554.
Brotherton, Joan, dau. of Edw. de Montecute, Bungay.
Brownrig, Ralph, Bishop of Exeter, Ipswich, 1592.

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* Fuller says "Elmeseth," or Elmsett. The author of the "Beauties of England and Wales" says Elmsett, and that his father was Rector of this place.

Burkitt,

Burkitt, Wm. commentator on the New Testament, Hitcham, 1650.
Burton, Sir Henry, Lord Mayor of London in 1428, Mildenhall.
Bury, Boston of, learned Monk of Bury Abbey, and author, Bury * (flourished 1410).
—— John of, a great opposer to the Wicklevites (flourished 1460).
Butler, William, eminent physician and humourist, Ipswich, 1535.
Calamy, Edmund, jun. Nonconformist divine, Bury, 1635.
Capel, Sir William, Lord Mayor of London in 1503, Stoke-Neyland.
Capell, Edward, commentator on Shakspeare, Troston near Bury, 1718.
Cavendish, John, who killed Wat Tyler in 1381, Cavendish.
—————— Sir John, father of the above, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Cavendish (beheaded during the insurrection of Jack Straw).
—————— Thomas, second Englishman who sailed round the world; in his second voyage severed from his company, and never after heard of †, Trimley St. Martin.
Cavendish, Sir William, usher and biographer of Wolsey Cavendish, about 1505.
Clagett, Nicolas, D.D. eminent divine, Bury, 1654 (ob. 1727).
———— Wm. D.D. eminent divine, elder brother of preceding, Bury, 1646 (ob. 1688).
Clare, Richard de, Earl of Gloucester, created Knight in 1245, Clare (ob. 1262).
Cooke, Sir Thomas, Lord Mayor of London in 1462, Lavenham.
Coppinger, Sir William, Lord Mayor of London in 1512, Buxhall.
Cornwallis, Charles, fourth Viscount Cornwallis (ob. Jan. 19, 1722).
Covel, John, D.D. learned divine, Horningshearth, 1638.
CULLUM, REV. SIR JOHN, Bart. author of the "History of Hawstead," Bury, 1733.
Crabb, Habakkuk, a modest, pious, and useful divine among the Dissenters, Wattisfield (ob. 1795).
Daye, John, eminent printer, Dunwich (ob. 1584).
Drury, Sir William, Lord President of Munster (ob. 1598).
Eachard, John, eminent divine, and a great wit, about 1636.
Echard, Laurence, divine, and historian of some eminence, Barsham, 1671.
Edwardston, Thomas, scholar, writer, and confessor to Lionel Duke of Clarence (ob. 1396).
Elyot, Sir Thomas, author of a Latin and English Dictionary (ob. 1546).
Ely, Thomas of, papistical writer, Monks Ely (ob. 1320).
Enfield, Dr. William, Unitarian divine, the well-known compiler of "The Speaker," and other numerous and valuable works, Sudbury, 1741 (ob. 1797).
Etheldred, St. daughter of Anna, King of East Anglia, Exning.
Eyre, Sir Simon, Lord Mayor of London in 1445, and benefactor, Brandon (ob. 1459).
Fairclough, Samuel, celebrated Nonconformist, Haverhill, 1594.
Falconberge, Henry, LL.D. divine and benefactor, Beccles (ob. 1713).
Firmin, Giles, Nonconformist divine, and physician, author of "The Real Christian," (ob. 1697).
———— Thos. benevolent and amiable merchant, Ipswich, 1632 (ob. 1697).
Gainsborough, Thos. celebrated portrait and landscape painter, Sudbury, 1727 (ob. 1788).
Gardiner, Richard, Lord Mayor of London in 1478, Exning.
————— Stephen, Bishop of Winchester, and Chancellor of England, Bury, 1483.
Garnham, Robert-Edward, divine, Bury, 1753.
Gillingwater, Edmund, historian of his native place, Lowestoft (ob. 1813).
Gregory, Sir William, Lord Mayor of London in 1451, Mildenhall.
Grosseteste, Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, Stradbrook, 1175.
Hawes, Stephen, poet, and Groom of the Chamber to Hen. VII.
Herne, Thos. controversial writer (ob. 1722).
Hitcham, Sir Robert, Serjeant-at-Law, Nacton (ob. a little before the civil wars).
Hoare, Wm. ingenious artist, Eye, 1707.
Horminger, John, learned writer (flourished 1310).
Howard, Henry, Earl of Surrey, Framlingham (beheaded 1546-7).
Jackson, Arthur, nonconformist divine, Little Waldingfield, 1593.
Jeffery, John, divine, Ipswich, 1647.
Jenkins, William, nonconformist, Sudbury, 1612.
Inchbald, Elizabeth, celebrated dramatic writer, Staningfield, 1756.
Keble, Joseph, lawyer, and author of several law-books, 1632.
Kinyngham, John, the first encounterer of Wickliffe at Oxford, who disputed with so much modesty, that Wickliff prayed heartily for him, that he might be convinced (ob. 1399).
KIRBY, JOHN, who surveyed the County in 1732-3-4, and was author of the first edition of the Suffolk Traveller, 1735 (ob. 1753).

* Fuller places him as a native of Boston, co. Lincoln.
† The author of "English Topography" says, being unsuccessful in his second voyage, "it is said he died of grief on the coast of Brazil soon after 1592."

KIRBY,

KIRBY, JOSHUA, F.R.S. A.S. son of the preceding, and author of a well-known treatise on Perspective, Parham, 1716 (ob. 1774).
Lanham, Richard de, learned divine, Lavenham (beheaded with Abp. Sudbury in 1381).
Laney, Benjamin, successively Bp. of Peterborough, Lincoln, and Ely, Ipswich (ob. 1674).
Leake, Sir Andrew, celebrated Naval Commander, Lowestoft (ob. 1705).
Losing, Herbert, Bishop of Thetford, temp. William Rufus. He removed the Bishopric of Thetford to Norwich. Hoxne (ob. 1110).
Lofft, Capel, Barrister, the friend of Bloomfield, Bury, 1751.
Lydgate, John, Monk of Bury, a poet of considerable merit and favour, disciple of Chaucer, and author of "The Fall of Princes," a poem," Lydgate, about 1380.
Martin, Sir Roger, Lord Mayor of London in 1567, Long-Melford.
Mawe, Leonard, Bishop of Bath and Wells, "a good scholar, a grave preacher, a mild man, and one of gentil deportment," Rendlesham (ob. 1629).
May, John, Bishop of Carlisle (ob. 1598).
Mettingham, John de, Chief Justice of Common Pleas in 1290 (ob. 1301).
Michell, Sir John, twice Lord Mayor of London, viz. in 1424 and 1436, Icklingham.
Mighells, James, (nephew of Sir J. Ashby), a celebrated naval officer, Lowestoft (ob. 1733).
Milborne, Sir John, Lord Mayor of London in 1521, Long-Melford.
Morton, Richard, eminent physician (ob. 1698).
Nash, Thomas, celebrated author of "Lenten Stuff," &c. Lowestoft, 1564 (ob. 1600).
Naunton, Sir Robert, Secretary of State to Jas. I. Alderton (ob. 1630).
Necton, Humphrey, first Carmelite who in Cambridge took a Doctor's degree (ob. 1303).
Oteley, Sir R. Lord Mayor of London in 1434, Ufford.
Overal, John, Bishop of Norwich, and an advocate for Conformity, Hadleigh (ob. 1618).
Paddesley, Sir John, Lord Mayor of London in 1440, Bury.
Paschal, John, Bishop of Landaff, a great scholar, and popular preacher, (ob. 1361).
Peverell, Thomas, Bishop of Worcester, learned and much esteemed (ob. 1417).
Reeve, Clara, author of "The Old English Baron," &c. Ipswich (ob. 1807).
——- John, last Abbot of Bury, Melford.
Ruggle, George, author of "Ignoramus," Lavenham, 1575.
Sampson, Thomas, eminent Puritan divine, Playford, 1517.
Sancroft, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, sent to the Tower by James II.; author of various works, Fresingfield, 1616.
Scroope, Thomas, Bishop of Dromore; Bradley (ob. 1491, nearly 100 years old).
Sibbs, Richard, learned Puritan divine, Sudbury, 1577.
Soame, Sir Stephen, Lord Mayor of London in 1598, Bradley.
Southwell, Robert, Romish exile writer (executed 1595).
Sparrow, Anthony, Bishop of Norwich, and author, Depden, 1685.
Spencer, Sir John, Lord Mayor of London in 1594, *rich Spencer*, Waldingfield (ob. 1609).
Spring, Thomas, the "rich clothier," benefactor, Lavenham (ob. 1510).
Sudbury, Simon de, alias Tibald, Archbishop of Canterbury, and great enemy of Wickliffe, Sudbury (beheaded by Wat Tyler's mob in 1381).
Thurlow, Edward, celebrated Lord Chancellor, Ashfield, 1735 (ob. 1806).
——— Thomas, Bishop of Durham, and brother of Lord Thurlow, Ashfield (ob. 1791).
Trimmer, Sarah, religious and ingenious writer, Ipswich, 1741 (ob. 1810).
Ulber, Admiral, temp. Chas. II. Lowestoft (ob. 1669).
Ward, Samuel, excellent artist, linguist, and divine, Haverhill, 1577.
WOLSEY, THOMAS, Cardinal, founder of Christ Church, Oxford, and builder of Hampton Court, Ipswich, 1471.
Wotton, William, learned divine and author, Wrentham, 1666.
YOUNG, ARTHUR, agriculturist, and author, Bradfield Hall (ob. 1820).

(To be continued.) S. T.

OWEN'S ACCOUNT OF WALES IN 1602.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Hundreds, 5.—*Castles*, 2.—*Parish Churches*, 64.—*Fairs in the year*, 27.
Chief Lordships, 7.—Iscerdin, Generglyn, Tregaron, Coedmor, Lanbeder, Landeweybrevis Iscoed.
Market Towns, 4.—Cardigan, Aberstwith, Tregaron, Lanbider.
Forest and Great Woods, 3.—Coed-mor, Coedylly, Forest yr Escob.
Ports and Havens, 6.—Cardigan, Aberstwith, Aberdyvy, Aberporth, Llanina, y Borth.
Chief Rivers, 7.—Teivi, Ayron, Yswith, Rheidiol, Eleri, Ceri, Dyvy.

Chief

Chief Mountain, Pénplymon.—*Lay Bishoprick*, Lanbadern vaur.
Monastery, Ystradflyr.—*Friery*, Nonc.—*Nunnery*, Llanllyr.
Collegiate Churches, Llandervy Brevy.—*Priory*, Cardigan.

Generosi.	*Mansiones.*	*Uxores.*
Richard Price, Miles.	Gogarthan.	Gwen fil. et hær. Thos. ap Rees ap Morris ap Owen.
John Lewis.	Abernantbychan.	Fil. Richard Price, milit.
Moregan Lloyd	Llanllyr.	Eliz. fil. hær. Lewis ap Henry.
John Stedman.	Ystradfflyr.	Anne Philipps.
John Lloyd.	Llanvaer.	Fil. Walt. Rees.
Richard Mortimer.	Coedmor.	Katharine Meyrick.
Thomas Price.	Lansaintfred.	Bridget fil. et hæres John Griff. ap Jevan.
Thomas Griffiths.	Llanbeder.	
John Stedman, jun.	Ystradfflyr.	Margt. filia John Lloyd.
Morris Vaughan.	Glan Y Cery.	Eliz. f. Gr. ap Jevan, senior.
David Lloyd.	Abermaid.	Maria fil. Watkin Thomas.
John Lloyd.	Llwynrwirth.	Joice fil. Johis. Price de Newton.
John Byrth.	Llandigwy.	Anne fil. Lewis Davids.
David Llloyd ap Hugh.	Clydsiack.	Angharad fil. John ap Howel John.
David Lloyd.	Llanybythen.	
David Thomas Parry.	Llandigwy.	Ellena Lewis.
Lewis David Gwynn.	Manachty.	Lleiki fil. Dd. Lloyd Dd. Phe.
Lewis Gwyn Griffiths.	Killphorch.	Fil. Jevan Lloyd ap Lewis.
David Lloyd ap Rees ap Howell.	Orynvryn.	——1. Margaret fil. Hugh ap He Lloyd. ——2. fil. John ap Price ap Newton.
John Lewis.	Llangranog.	Ellena filia Thos. Jenkin ap Evan.
Geo. Philipps.	Tir y Gilby.	Anna Wogan.
Hugo Gwynn.	Morvamaur.	Fil. Roland Griffiths.
David Lewis.	Geirnos.	Gwen Thomas ap Harry.
Riscus ap Ridderck ap William.	Panybettwys.	Eliz. fil. Ridderck Lloyd.
Nicholas Bowen.	Krigbischan.	Fil. Owen ap Rees.
Richard Vaughan.	Penbryn.	Fil. Johannis Scowrfield.

Patria.—*Soil.* Barren, and champion.—*People.* Tall and serviceable; quiet in government; but abounding in theft.

Towns.—All the towns in the shire are ruinous, poor, and decayed.

Cardiganshire. Long from Towin to Penplymmon, 36½ miles. Broad, from Llanbedir to Aberath, being 18 miles, 9 miles. The upper end being 18 miles, 14.

Containeth square miles, 463.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Hundreds, 7.—*Castles*, 6.—*Parish Churches*, 57.—*Fairs in the Year*, 13.

Chief Lordships, 6.—Denbigh, Ruthyn, Yale, Bromefield, Chirck, Dunael.

Market Towns, 3.—Denbigh, Ruthyn, Wrexham.

Parks, 10.—Bodsdriff, Coeduor Llwyn, alias Holt Park, New Hall, alias Park yr wear, Chirck, alias Park dw Suady, Park Bychan, Moelewig, Llewens, Eton Park.

Chief Rivers, 7.—Clyyd, Elwy, Conway, Dee, Ceirog, Alen.

Chief Mountain and Hill, Moelvill.

Monastery, Ville Cruce, also Llangewast.

Priory, Dinas Vassey juxta Denbigh.

Frieries—Nunneries, None.

Generosi.	*Mansiones.*	*Uxores.*
Johannes Salisbury, Miles.	Llywenn.	Ursula fil. com. Derby.
Richard Trevor, Miles.	Trevalyn.	Catherine d' Robt. Puleston.
John Lloyd, Miles.	Bodildris.	Margt. fil. John Salisbury.
Robert Salisbury, Miles.	Rûg.	fil. H. Bagnol, militis.
Edward Conway.	Bryneuryn.	fil. John Puleston, militis.
Edward Thellwall.	Plusyward.	fil. Tydyr ap Robert.

Richard

Generosi.	*Mansiones.*	*Uxores.*
Richard Leighton.	Marchwiall.	fil. Wm. Morton.
David Holland.	Yvardre.	Helena fil. John Owen.
Wm. Middleton.	Gwaynynog.	fil. John Conway.
Thos. Middleton, Miles.	Denbigh Castle.	
William Wynn.	Lanvair.	f. John Salisbury, Militis.
Hy. ap. Jevan Lloyd.	Soflwyn.	Jana f. et hær. Roger ap Howell Rees.
Thos. ap Howel.	Horseley.	
Edw. Lloyd.	Llysvasey.	
John Edwards.	Chirck.	
Owen Brereton.	Burras.	
Robert Tunbridge.	Caeryvallen.	Soror Wm. Gerard, Milit.
Peter Mytton.	Glaenclwyd.	
Gryff Wynn.	Y Berth ddw.	fil. Salisbury de Caurwst.
Geo. Cure.	Cadwgan.	Soror Edw. Brereton.
Richard Parry.	Foysogy.	Blanch fil. Edw. Thelwal.
Gilbert Goiard.	Pantyskir.	fil. Wm. Almer.
Morgan Broughton.	Yscoed.	fil. Hy. Peicy.
Kinvrig Eyton.	Eyton.	
Tulk Lloyd, jun.	Toxhill.	Anna Conway.
Thos. Price.	Plasgellin.	fil. William de Carnarvon.
John Wynn Decka.	Royton.	
John Puleston.	Berse.	fil. Powel.
John Pulston.	Llyny Knottie.	
Edw. Eyton.	Rywabon.	Katherine fil. Edw. Wynn ap Howell.
Edward Billet.	Greysford.	fil. Gravener de Eton bote.
Evan Lloyd Jeffry.	Eglwysvagh.	Margaret fil. et hæres Morris. Jo. ap Ellis —— J.
Richard Clough.	The Green.	

PATRIA.—*Soil.* Fruitful and good.

Towns.—Denbigh, a good town, but much given to quarrelling and suits at law. Ruthen, not much inferior in goodness. Wrexham, a good town, and civilly governed, yet no corporation.

Denbighshire. Long, from Llanrwst to Dee at Holt Castle, 23 miles. Broad, from Llangoorn to Clwydjux to Lleweney, 12½ miles.

Containeth square miles, 253.

FLINTSHIRE.

Hundreds, 5.—*Castles*, 8.—*Parish Churches*, 28.—*Fairs in the year*, 8.

Chief Lordships, 8.—Eaglefield, Mold, Hawarden, Mereford, Maclor, Hope, St. Asaph, Oflen.

Market Town, 1.—Caerwyss.

Parks, 2.—Old Park juxta Hawarden, Emerald Park.

Chief Mountains and Hills, 3.—Moebruddig, Coperland, Myniddlygin.

Chief Rivers, 5.—Clyyd, Allen, Scerviog, Whater, Fyddron.

Bishop's See, St. Asaph.

Monasteries, 2.—Basingwerk, alias Macsglas, Munachlog Ruddlam.

Priories—Frieries—Nunneries. None.

Generosi.	*Mansiones.*	*Uxores.*
Thos. Mostyn.	Mostyn.	fil. Petri Mostyn.
Thos. Hanmer, Miles.	Hanmere.	fil. John Salisbury, Milit.
Roger Puleston.	Emrall.	fil. Geo. Bromeley, Milit.
John Conway, Miles.	Penrythan.	fil. Edward Moregan.
Wm. Hanmer.	Fennes.	fil. Dimocke de Wellington.
Piers Moston.	Talaceray.	Lowrey Conway.
Thos. Ravenscroft.	Brecton.	fil. Roger Brereton de Halton.
Edward Moregan.	Goldgreve.	fil. Johannis Davids.
Robert Davids.	Gwsaney. Vannol.	Soror Thos. Ravenscroft.
John Lloyd, Regist.	St. Asaph.	
Wm. Dymoch.	Wellington.	Soror Wm. Hanmer de Fennes.
Roger Moston.		
John Mofeton.	Bangor.	
Thos. Evans.	Northoppe.	Jana fil. Jo. Edwards de Chircke.

Peter

Generosi.	*Mansiones.*	*Uxores.*
Peter Pennant.		
John Conway.	Guven Egran.	Jana fil. Doct Elice Price.
George Hope.	Broughton.	
Robert Salisbury.	Leude Brooke.	Maria fil. Jo. Edward de Chircke.
Wm. Lloyd.	Houghton.	
Roger Brereton.	Howton.	
Wm. Thomas Griffith.	Pantylungdy.	

PATRIA.—*Soil,* the shire little fertile and fruitful; gentlemen very discreet and well inclined.—*People,* tall, personable, and withal very civil.
Towns.—No good towns in the shire.
Flyntshire, long from Aberclwyd to Aberalem juxta Dec. 23 miles.—Broad from Killklin to Flyn, 5½ miles.
Containeth square miles, 233.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Hundreds, 9.—*Castles,* 4.—*Parish Churches,* 48.—*Fairs in the Year,* 16.
Chief Lordships, 10.—Powis, Kistley, Keveiliog, Kerry, Kedewew, Aliaster, Corthw, Cause, Dryddw, Carno.
Market Towns, 6.—Montgomery, Machynleath, Newton, Welsh-Pool, Llanwilling.
Chief Mountains and Hills, Penplymmon.
Forests aud great Woods, none.—*Parks,* none.
Chief Rivers, 5.—Severn, Dovy, Vyrnewy, Tanatt, Rue.
Monasteries—Priories—Frieries—Nunneries, none.

Generosi.	*Mansiones.*	*Uxores.*
Wm. Herbert.	Pool Castle.	fil. comit. Northumberland.
Edw. Herbert.	Montgomery.	Julia fil. et hæres Wm. Herbert, Mliti
Owen Vichan.	Llydiard.	
Richard Herbert.	Parke.	Fil. et hæres Humphrey ap Jeva ap Owen.
Matthew Herbert.	Dolycock.	F. Caroli Fox.
Carolus Lloyd.	Leighton.	F. Edward Herbert.
Jenkyn Lloyd.	Berthllwyd.	F. Edw. Herbert. F. Edw. Walter.
Thos. Jukes.	Bullington.	F. Sandforde.
Gilbert Jones.	Pool.	
Griff. ap Hugh.	Rosgarreck.	F. Arth. Price.
Riceus Tanat.	Abertanat.	F. Edw. Kynaston.
Wm. Penryn.	Rosnant.	
Rd. Leighton.	Gwerigge.	
Carolus Herbert.		
Roland ap Hugh.	Marthavarn.	F. Rich. Price de Gogarthen, milit.
Morgan Glynn.	Glynn.	
Edward Price.	Newton.	F. John ap Owen Vychan.
John Owen.	Machynleth.	
Gr. Lloyd ap Edmund.	Maesmaur.	
Mauritius Owen.	Rhewsayson.	F. David Lloyd Blainey.
Thos. Wynn ap Humphrey.	Gilfield.	F. Galfridi Dudley.
Edward ap Rees.	Llanwilling.	
Moregan Gwinn.	Llanidos.	

PATRIA.—*Soil.* Part fertile and good ground, the rest mountainous.—*People.* Tall and personable; much theft, and other unruliness, with trouble among themselves.
Towns.—Montgomery and Welch Pool. Small towns, yet indifferent for entertainments. The rest of the towns mean and poor.
Montgomeryshire, long from Churchstock to Machynleath, 26 miles. Broad, from Llangirck to Raiader Nead, above Llangrott, 25 miles.
Containeth square miles, 580.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

Mr. Urban, *Minster Close, Peterborough, Nov. 17.*

DURING the time of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, begun in 1641, when the Twelve Bishops were committed to the Tower, the following letter appears to have been sent thence by Dr. Towers, Bp. of Peterborough, to Robert Rowell, esq. his agent at Peterborough, and is now annexed to a copy of the Will, to which it in part relates. Should you deem it worthy a publication in the Gentleman's Magazine, I shall feel obliged by your inserting it. J. C.

"Mr. Rowell.

"My love to yor self and yor good wife. I am sor'y to heare that money comes in so slowly fro' ye tenants at Castor*. But yf any of them be obstinate, as I heare, if my wife does send me up theyr leases and theyr bonds, I shall take an order to quicken them; though I am in restraynt, and therefore so slighted by them, I heare they begin to saye they will see my face before they will pay any more money, which I have reason to esteeme a very unkind and unneighbourly usage fro' them, when I rather expected comfort at theyr hands, butt wee are all in God's hands, and I must submitt wth a cheerful patience to his good pleasure. The generall distractions of these tymes afford no good newes to acquaint you with. I receyved fro' John Perrowe ten poundes of yor mon'y. I feare you have little of myne by you to furnish my wife with. If you have any I pray you let her have what shee pleaseth.

"Sir—We have necessary use of Mr. Mounsteeven's† original Will heere because I could not perswade Mr. Williams to come down to ye com'ission, nor was it fitt he shoulde leave his house in these dangerous tymes. I hope you may without offence send it up to me, but I pray you be carefull to send yt by a safe hand, and wth as much speed as you can, and I will be carefull yt it shall come into no hands but myne and John Parrowes, while it stays heer. And will returne it to you with as much speed and safety as possibly I can.

"I heartily com'end you and yor good wife, with all yors, to the blessed protectio' of Allmighty God, and rest

"Your loving friend,

"Jo. Petriburg.

Fro' the Tower, Jan. 26, 1641."

* The Bishop was Rector of Castor, now held in perpetual commendam with the Bishoprick.

† Edmund Mountstevens, of Paston, Esquire;—by his will he appointed Dr. Towers, who at the date 1635 was Dean of Peterborough, one of his Executors, and bequeathed many charitable donations, leaving (amongst others) a legacy of 100*l.* towards beautifying the Cathedral of Peterborough, and 1000*l.* towards founding two fellowships and two scholarships in Saint John's College, Cambridge.—Farther particulars of this public benefactor would be acceptable.—Edit.

Mr. Urban, *Rosegill, Nov. 20.*

HAVING been led into some enquiries respecting the Abbey of Shap, in Westmoreland, I have collected the following account of its establishment and dissolution, which is at your service.

The Abbey of Shap was transferred hither from Preston-Patrick, in the parish of Burton, near Kendal, probably for the sake of the situation, which is in a retired vale on the margin of the River Lowther, and about a mile West from Shap. It was founded by Thomas, son of Cospatrick. The following is an extract from his grant, which is without date, but it is supposed to have been made about the year 1119, and 20th of Hen. I.—"To all sons of our holy mother the Church, as well present as to come, who shall see or hear this present writing, Thomas, son of Cospatrick, sendeth greeting. Know ye, that I have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and St. Mary Magdalene, and the Canons of Preston, who are of the order Premonstratenses, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, for the health of the soul of myself, and my wife, and all my ancestors, one portion of my land in Preston in Kendal, to make a mansion of Canons, to wit, my whole demesne park below Lackslost," &c. proceeding to specify the boundaries of other lands and privileges granted.

A few years afterwards this Thomas, son of Cospatrick, removed the Monastery to Shap, and "granted to God and the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, of the Vale of Magdalene, and the Canons of the order of Premonstratenses, serving God there, all that his land, which was Karl, [that is out lands held by his *ceorles* or farmers] by these bounds, from the Ford of Carlwarth, ascending by the river on the South as far as Langeshaw-beck, and so ascending by Langeshaw-beck to the road which comes from Kendal, and so following that road Northwards till it come to Stanirase, nigh Rafland; and

and so by that road unto Rasate; and so going down on the other side of the hill to the great stone where they were wont to stand to watch the deer as they passed, and so going down to the River Louther, and further as far as the division of Rosegill towards the East; and so all along Southward to the top of the hill of Creskeld, and so to Alinbalike. He grants to them also the vale with brushwood in the Eastern part over against their own, stretching along by the top of the hill to the house which was William King's, and so to the land which belonged to Matthew de Hepp, and so going down Westward to the said ford of Carlwath. He also grants to them pasture in common with the tenants at Rasate, and pasture at Thamboord, and at Swindale on both sides, (to the top of Binbash on one side, and on the other side beyond Thengeheved) for 60 cows, 20 mares to run in the woods, and 500 sheep, with their young till the age of three years; and for five yoke of oxen; and wood also for the Abbey, timber, fire, hedging, and other necessaries, without the controul of his foresters."—*Dugdale's Monasticon*, p. 594.

This Thomas Cospatrick, the founder, died Dec. 7, 1152, and was buried in this Abbey, as were also several of the Veteripouts and Cliffords, who were great benefactors to it.

Various messuages and lands, both in Westmoreland and other counties, were given to this Abbey by numerous individuals. At the time of the dissolution, in 1540, its revenues were valued at 154*l.* 7*s.* 7½*d.* a year. Though the first attack of Henry the Eighth on the Monasteries was by the act he got passed in 1535 to dissolve all whose revenues were under 200*l.* a year, yet the Abbey of Shap, though under this value, by some means or other suffered not by it. Perhaps the reason might be because the act that year speaks of those which contained under the number of 12 persons, whereas in this Abbey there were 20 religious. Or perhaps Henry Earl of Cumberland, the patron thereof, who was highly in favour with Henry the Eighth, might have interest to save it in that first attack.

It surrendered on Jan. 14, 1540, under the act passed in 1539 for the suppression of Monasteries. The last Abbot was Richard Evenwode, who for some reason or other signed the surrender of the Abbey by the name of Richard Baggot. Its possessions were granted, in 1544, with the monasteries of Gisburn and Rival, in Yorkshire, to Thomas Lord Wharton, at the yearly rent of 41*l.* 11*s.* with reversion in the Crown, which James the First in 1610 granted Philip, Lord Wharton, and his heirs male, with whom they continued till about the year 1730, when they were sold with the other Westmoreland estates of the notorious and profligate Duke of Wharton, to Robert Louther, esq. of Mauldsmeaburn, and are now attached to the Lowther estates.

In Henry the Eighth's grant of the possessions of this Abbey to the Wharton family, were reserved and excepted Sleddale grange, Milbourn grange, and all those lands in Rosegill in the tenure of Thomas Salkeld, and the several lands and tenements in Sleagill, Melkinthorpe, and Great Strickland; and except also the lead and bells in and upon the Church and scite of the said late Monastery, the leaden gutters and pipes, and lead in the windows.

Richard Baggot, alias Evenwode, the last abbot, was living in the first year of Queen Mary, i.e. 1553, and enjoyed a pension of 40*l.* a year. And of the canons and officers there were then surviving 13 persons, each of whom had pensions as follows,—Hugh Watsonne, Robert Barlonde, John Addison, Edward Machael, and Edmund Carter, 6*l.* each; Martin Mackarethe, John Dawston, and Richard Mell, 5*l.* each; John Bell, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; George Ellerston, Anthony Johnson, John Rode, and Ralph Watsonne, 4*l.* each.

The length of the Abbey Church, including the tower, was about 75 yards, outside measure. Its tower, which is yet standing, exhibits a specimen of excellent masonry. It has been built of white freestone, and so exceedingly durable as to preserve the marks of the chisel to this day. Some fragments of the chancel walls, which are washed by the river Louther, also still remain. The ground adjoining the South side of the Abbey Church is covered with the relics of its cloisters and offices, many of them vaulted underneath.

The house here, now occupied as a farm-house, seems to have been one of the offices. About 100 yards below the Abbey are the ruins of an old

old bridge. Shap Grange, which belonged to it, stands in rich pastures, a mile to the East, and has vestiges of a considerable village around it. Speed, after mentioning this Abbey, adds, "where there is a fountain or spring which ebbs and flows many times in a day;" it is called Skuskill well, and at present throws out a copious, but apparently a regular flowing stream.

The Premonstratenses, or Monks of Premonstre, vulgarly called White Canons, had 27 Monasteries in England. GEORGE HALL.

ANCIENT HOUSE AT CHISLEHURST.

WE have been allowed to copy the following description of a curious house at Chislehurst in Kent, from an original manuscript, illustrated with drawings, in the possession of a gentleman of distinguished taste in the fine arts, particularly English domestic architecture. It is dated 1822.—EDIT.

IN a park of about fifty acres, well stocked with trees of noble growth, particularly elm, stands a small house of elegant internal arrangement, erected by Thos. Farington, of Lancashire, esq. in the reign of James I. It is now the property of Lord Viscount Sydney, and was recently occupied by Mrs. Mary Townshend. It is well built, and remained in substantial repair till its entire destruction was determined on a few months ago; in consequence of which several rooms have been stripped of their curious linings, by the noble owner, to adorn his favourite seat, Frognal House, about two miles distant. The materials of the house at Chislehurst were sold by public auction on the 29th of April, 1822.

Though few and imperfect traces of the neatness and even elegance which lately distinguished this place remained, yet it still merits description as an object of considerable interest; and its claims in that respect are attested by the numerous parties who, from motives of mere curiosity, have visited it.

The park gates are open to intruders of every description, the road and pathways no longer preserved their limits or their firmness, the offices in ruins, the gardens despoiled and trodden down; trees, the growth of ages, lying prostrate in every direction; and the house, so lately the centre of these interesting and useful appendages, well suited the appearance of surrounding objects. Its walls are perforated in many places, to display the materials of which they are composed; the rich ornaments of plaister, worthless, when removed from their present situations, are shamefully defaced, the cornices broken down, the windows shattered, the porticos tottered on their pillars, and the doors, scarcely hanging on their hinges, no longer resisted intrusion.

The interior is in a condition equally deplorable. I have already stated, that nearly all the rooms which retained their original linings (and only one or two did not), were stripped previous to the consignment of the house to public sale piecemeal; the hall is the principal exception. Though finely and in many parts elaborately enriched, it still appeared in all its perfection; but its doors and door-cases, its chimney-ornaments and side-pannels were marked for the day of sale, when each purchaser possessed himself of his "lot," in a manner equally expeditious and unceremonious.

The floors throughout are partly broken up, and partially covered with old cabinets, japanned tables that once glittered with ornaments of gold; old high-backed chairs; a bed of antique green hangings; pictures unframed, tattered, and of a doubtful school; and various broken relics of furniture promiscuously heaped together, for the same melancholy day! Staircases of sumptuous carved work, as perfect and beautiful as when first executed, communicated with the rooms, which, presenting bare walls of brick or plaister, and ceilings loaded with ornaments still entire, assumed an appearance of united splendour and poverty quite remarkable.

Such was the state of this house, which, although one of the most antient and important in the beautiful village of Chislehurst, was undistinguished by a name. I once heard it called Birtie House, because it formerly belonged to a branch of that family. If this was indeed at any time its name, it was certainly lost when the property was transferred to the ——— whose successor is the present owner. I do not know an ancient house that passed into so many families, in which so few innovations have been made as this. The altera-

tions

tions which appeared are not of very modern date, and were perhaps occasioned by convenience or necessity, rather than a disrelish of its antiquity. Indeed it may be observed, that workmanship in wood and plaister, more minutely perfect, cannot anywhere be found; this bespeaks the care bestowed in its preservation; and I cannot avoid remarking, that the unnecessary destruction of a house possessed of so much curious enrichment, and withal so convenient, is a melancholy instance of bad taste.

That part of the road within the enclosure is in some places sheltered by trees, probably the remains of an avenue leading to the house. The house itself is of a square form, having its principal front towards the North; on the East side is a garden, encompassed by walls; and attached to the West side are the offices, which are numerous, and stretch to a considerable distance, but are almost wholly of modern erection. The kitchen is the only room which merits particular notice. It would serve the purposes of a mansion thrice the size of that to which it belongs. It is spacious and lofty, having a large fire-place at the extremity, and before a broad window on one side, several ovens. In the middle is a long wooden table, plain and ponderous. The room is strengthened and ornamented by two beams, supporting frame-work of curious construction, having open arches and pendant brackets.

The house may be said to be a mansion in miniature. Its design is uniform, perfect, and elegant, and if it wants the splendour, it certainly possesses the accommodation of a very extensive building. There are no superfluous rooms, nor sacrifice of one apartment to the enlargement of another; the symmetry throughout is admirable. The three stories of which it consists are externally distinguished by cornices; the walls of the basement are brick, covered with plaister, scored and crossed to represent masonry; those of the principal and attic stories are lath and plaister, also made to appear like stone-work. The heavy tiled roof is crowned with four large, but not unhandsome, stacks of red brick chimneys, on two of which were the initials and the date, T. F. 1609. This date is repeated on the Southern cluster of chimneys.

A modern portico covers the curiously ornamented South doorway, on either side of which is a shallow bow-window, rising from the basement, and terminating with a pediment in the middle story.

The South and West sides have each a corresponding bow-window: but it is in the North front where the ingenuity of construction, and the richness of embellishment are displayed. Two wings advance from the centre, which contains a handsome bow-window and the doorway. Pilasters of various shapes, but none agreeing with the orders of Grecian or Roman architecture, embellish the sides of the windows, and superb patterns or scroll foliage interspersed with figures and several fanciful devices, occupy the spaces beneath. Various other ornaments are profusely bestowed over this front, while every other part of the exterior is rendered strikingly plain by the contrast.

But no such dissonance marks the interior. Let us describe its appropriation. On the ground-floor are five apartments, viz. the hall, having on either side, towards the North, a parlour; the drawing-room at the East angle, and the dining-room at the West angle, towards the South. There are two staircases approached from the hall, similar in form, size, and beauty, though differently ornamented. The two stories to which they lead, contain each five rooms. Those of the principal floor agree in extent with the apartments below. The long room in the centre lighted by a bow-window, in the upper compartment of which are some pieces of painted glass, neither ancient nor curious, has served the purpose of a gallery. All the contiguous rooms are handsome, but the sleeping rooms of the attic story are plain and low.

The staircases lose nothing of their richness by their approach to the summit of the house. The ceiling over the well of each is ornamented with a heavy oval frame of foliage work, surrounded with fanciful devices, and containing figures. In the place of balustrades, appear finely carved foliage, wreathed and perforated, enclosing the steps. The square pillars are also carved; those unconnected with the floor have pendant ornaments.

It would be as difficult and tedious to describe the patterns which adorn the

the ceilings of the rooms as to determine which is the most superb among so many specimens of embossed work. I shall therefore observe generally that they consist of square panels, formed by broad beams surrounding circular or oval compartments, the whole elaborately enriched. United to the beautiful door-cases and chimney-pieces, and once to panelled walls of brown unpainted wainscot, the effect of so much ornament, uninterrupted by any considerable blank spaces, is striking indeed, but productive of less durable gratification, than a more sparing distribution of it would have occasioned.

The Western parlour having been converted into a kitchen by the late inhabitants, has lost the neatness of its original appearance. The opposite room, with the exception of a few unimportant alterations, is entire; its linings of substantial oak-work yet remain. The hall contains the only chimney-piece worthy of description. Its cornice unites with that of the ceiling, resting on side-pilasters, which are upheld by a bold entablature, supported by two wooden pillars of grotesque formation.

The archways in the hall leading to the staircases were of a circular form, enclosed within a square architrave, and surmounted by a bold cornice, the whole superbly carved. The entrances to the dining and drawing-rooms, and the doorways on the second floor all agree in richness, if not in the pattern of their design, with the specimen just described. Their workmanship is equal to any thing of the kind I recollect, and the only abatement of the interest they must excite in beholders possessed of the stubborn zeal of Antiquaries, for original character, arises from a thick coat of white paint, which the neatness, rather than the correct taste of the owner, applied to the interior. In no other respect have the multifarious ornaments of this house sustained injury through the well-meant but ill-judged attempts of its various proprietors to preserve it from innovation or decay.

In conclusion, I must repeat what I have before observed, that the destruction of this antient house is deeply to be regretted, and the more so, as the excellence of its construction warranted a belief, that with common repairs, it might have stood firm on its foundation for many ages to come.

I was informed on the spot, that an annual rent of 600*l.* was offered for this house and a small portion of the adjacent land, and rejected.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 7.

I AM glad to find that the error into which you were led by your first Correspondents on the subject of Lord Althorp's Bill, has been at length rectified by the communications which appeared in your last Number (pp. 399, 411). The distinction between the *principles* of jurisdiction, with reference to the antient County Court, and the modern Court of Requests (or as, by an abuse of terms, it is usually called the Court of *Conscience*), is not more wide, than between their respective modes of procedure. In the County Court, cases are conducted according to the established forms of the superior courts of law, and determined by a jury, in the spirit of the Constitution. In the other Court, each case is decided by the judgment of the majority of three or more Commissioners, frequently as ignorant of the principles of law and equity as they must be presumed to be of their practical administration. The proceedings are anomalous to British Jurisprudence.

The chief opprobrium of these Courts, however, is the refusal to admit the defendant's oath to be taken against that of the plaintiff, who obtains a decree, unless a receipt or other evidence be adduced to prove that *his* oath was false. This rule is adopted under the flimsy and illegal pretence, that it would be opening a door to perjury. But if that door is free to one of the parties, why should it be shut to the other? The *temptation* to perjury is, *primâ facie*, as strongly presented to either; and the *punishment* of the offence is applicable to each alike. The principle of fair natural justice in the case is, to weigh the statements of both in the scale of probability. In all cases in which evidence is admitted, it is found to be conflicting; and the business of a jury is to examine and determine the preponderance. What more would be the effect of assimilating the practice of the Commissioners to this? The loud and vituperative eloquence of the parties occasioned by this partial admittance of testimony, is not only derogatory to the dignity of justice, but has

has a tendency to encourage the very crime which the morbid delicacy of the Court of Conscience professes to prevent.

The clauses in all or most of the Acts giving the power of jurisdiction, declare, that "the Commissioners shall make DUE enquiry concerning such demand or plaints, and make such order or orders as to them shall seem meet, and most agreeable to *equity and good conscience.*" I would ask, if the exclusion of the defendant's answer on oath (contrary to the practice of the ROYAL *Court of Conscience),* conformable either to the letter or spirit of the term "due enquiry," or the true meaning of "equity and good conscience?" On the contrary, does it not offer a BONUS for the *committal of perjury* on the part of a plaintiff,—as powerful at least as the inducements to the notoriously formal test of a *Custom House oath?*

The constituents of the Court are also objectionable. The Commissioners consisting, in towns, of tradesmen and others, who, when not *Judges,* are *suitors;* and generally intimate or connected with those who are so;—circumstances which, it must be admitted, are not unlikely to create an erroneous bias in their determinations.

The clerk also is not unfrequently a person wholly ignorant of the law, and whose (often) enormous salary, though from thence may be inferred the *usefulness* of the institution, is as fair an argument of its ABUSE. For, taking into consideration the *limitation* of the debt recoverable in the Court, this may be truly said to be wrung *from the very vitals of the poor.*

The Bill "for the more easy and speedy Recovery of small Debts," will, if passed into a law (under certain modifications), unquestionably in time undermine the Courts of Conscience. As concurrent jurisdictions, ONE *must prevail;* and that *will,* which affords the best protection to an *honest* defendant, and just relief to a *fair* plaintiff. The truly British policy of bringing the administration of justice to every man's door, at a small expence (which is the only sound and legitimate principle which can be alleged for the establishment of Courts of Conscience), must operate in favour of the renovation and permanent establishment of the County Court. But it is better to abolish the other at once as useless, or, worse than that, a *nuisance.*

There are two leading points on which I differ from the noble author of the Bill,—the rejection of attornies; and the amount of limitation of the sum recoverable. As to the former, much that has been stated in the evidence referred to in the Report of the Committee, I am practically satisfied is mere *nonsense.* Respectable solicitors certainly do not practise in the County Court. The business is now chiefly, and if attornies are not allowed to practise, will continue to be, conducted by clerks, writers, bailiffs, and even ostlers and common carriers; but if the amount of sums recoverable is increased, and *attornies only allowed* to practise, it would cease to be considered as disreputable.

The number of actions which a solicitor in good practice would have to bring down for trial (or rather *attend* on trial, for I quite approve of the proposed simplification of the pleadings), would make it an object worth his while. It would prove a stimulus to exertion, and by exciting an honourable emulation, would elevate the professional as well as the individual character. A proper regard to the taxation of costs would render this no hardship to the suitors. But allowing, as is proposed, a party to retain a counsel or attorney *at his own costs,* will but increase the advantages (not the least of the evils of the Court of Conscience) of a shrewd and bold, and eloquent—against a weak or timid or silent man, by those of RICHES against POVERTY, FRAUD against SIMPLICITY; and so far from distributing *equal justice,* would be labouring to *favour injustice.*

I hasten to the other point I alluded to—the limit of the jurisdiction. This is intended to be 10*l.*; but why not 15*l.* the present sum for which a bailable Writ is obtained? By a Writ of Justice, the County Court can *now* entertain pleas of debt for any amount, and why should it not, constituted as is intended, with a barrister (or an attorney) of a certain standing, as the Sheriff's assessor, and a jury of freeholders, with the aid of legal pleaders, —be as competent to decide causes of *that* amount, as has been thought sufficient for the decision of causes of 5*l.* by the Courts of Conscience? S.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

137. *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of* Durham; *compiled from Original Records, preserved in Public Repositories and Private Collections; and illustrated by Engravings of Architectural and Monumental Antiquities, Portraits of Eminent Persons, &c. &c. &c. By* Robert Surtees, *of* Mainsforth, *Esq. F.S.A. Vol. III. Folio, pp.* 431.

WE do not think that Philosophers would blame us Antiquaries for thinking well of a county which has numerous Historians. It augurs a taste for mind which can only attend a state of wealth and high civilization; nor is there any impeachment of correct taste, for though Archæology and Topography are by some deemed literary trifling, no position is more erroneous. For instance, who would, without these sciences, form a conception of the monstrous tyranny of the feudal courts and exactions, and of ancient superstition; the comparative values of estates; various instructive moral principles, held out by changes of habits; the varying states of society; the action of Law and Government upon the happiness and well-being of the people, and many other exceedingly useful particulars, forming a mass of valuable evidence for the Historian and Philosopher? How numerous are the abuses which Topography exposes, and thus renders impossible to be revived; and how many precautions does it furnish against the decay of particular districts. We cannot enter into all the benefits which mankind derive from this useful pursuit; nor should have mentioned what we have, if mankind in general had eyes to see the advantages of Topography. A very few words will sum them all up. No man will say, that he was ever the worse for having the fullest possible information concerning his own estate; on the contrary, he is very glad to enlarge that stock, not from curiosity alone, but from the possibility of advantage; and what is true of a part may be applied to the whole.

Many things of high historical moment will be found in this work, and illustrate our proemium. For instance, let us take the original service of a Bond-tenant or Villain before his labour was commuted for a payment in money. Under no civil circumstances could such a system of oppression be revived.

"His tenement consisted of a messuage and two oxgangs (each oxgang containing fifteen acres), for which he paid 2*s.* in money at the four usual terms; sixpence for seat pennies at the Purification; six bushels of oats (called in Boldon Buke half a chalder of scat-oats) at the same term; and sixpence for aver-pennies at Martinmas. He led five wainloads of wood on St. John's day, provided two hens at Christmas and ten eggs at Easter. He worked three days in every week for the Lord, excepting the respite of thirteen days at Christmas, and one week at Easter and at Pentecost. He tilled four portions of land in autumn with all his family, except the huswife; mowed three roods of averripe, and ploughed and harrowed three roods of averheath, and two acres more of arable; and when this service was performed he had one corrody from the Bishop, and was released from further labour during that week. He was entitled to a corrody also, when he assisted at the great tillage in Autumn. His regular weekly days' works consisted in harrowing and gathering loads of timber, and when he performed this severe work he had a loaf of bread from the lord; and when he mowed at the manor-place from morning till evening, he had a corrody. At St. Cuthbert's fair two of the Bond-tenants might join to build one booth; and when they made lodges (*logeas*) or led wodlades (*woodlades*), they were free of all other labour for that day." P. 2.

Now the modern rent of a farm is rated at one third of the gross proceeds; but the preceding exaction must have been equal to one half, besides the confinement and misery with which such a tenure was clogged.

In p. 8, we have this item:

"In 1400 the Vicar of Middleham furnished one Archer, at the general array of the Clergy." [Similar items occur.]

In p. 9 we find an orchard once "filled with black-hearts (cherries), walnuts, and red-streaks (apples), rising over a close mass of hazels."

In p. 10, note *a*, Mr. Surtees observes, "that liberty of Parliamentary debate seems one of the very best and safest,

safest vents for that 'noir et épais vapeur,' which, if not suffered to escape, condenses itself into plots and conspiracies—'Quo compressa magis'."

All persons do not know that previous to the Marriage Act of 1752, licences were obtainable by letter only, stating the assent of both the parties concerned to the union, and the attestation of a witness to the signature. See p. 18.

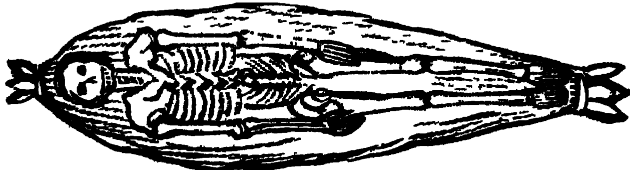
In p. 21 a very simple mode of drainage is mentioned; *viz.* by diversion of the feeding-springs into a channel cut sideways of the inundated land. We think that this cheap and easy method might be practised with success in many places. It seems that trees planted in morasses, shoot their roots almost entirely along the surface, "never venturing to plunge a fibre into the wet peat."

"The Scotch fir has evidently been the most profitable tree; several of them have reached fifty feet in height, with a girth of six or seven feet (the root meanwhile not striking two feet below the turf). The larch seems to have stopped at thirty years growth; the oak and beech exist, but hidebound and dwarfish; the ash is somewhat better; the chesnut and sycamore have failed." P. 21.

The Scotch fir thrives well on peat land (p. 22). It sows itself, and the seedlings outstrip the transplanted firs in the proportion of three to one (p. 22), so that the whole of the marsh and of the wet lands which slope to it, would, if protected from cattle, be in a short time a forest of fir. This may explain the vast fir forest of the ancient Britons.

In p. 25 we find smiths and carpenters endowed with estates on purpose to mend the tenants' carts, &c. and a milch cow kept for the common use of the vill. In p. 26 we find the tenants paying 6*s*. in lieu of *providing a milch cow.*

In p. 28, an antient brass is spoken of, "representing two skeletons in shrouds; one shroud is open so as to display the whole figure (as in the annexed cut, copied from Hutchinson's Durham); the other has the shroud folded over the loins.



Representations of this nature, says Mr. Surtees, are by no means uncommon. Mr. Gough's remarks contain all that need be said on this subject.

"The least degree of reflection would have shewn that the figures here alluded to, which have created an unnecessary perplexity with several curious persons, and given rise to the foolish stories of vergers and sextons, were nothing more than striking exemplifications of the change of condition made by death."

The common story is, that these persons starved themselves to death by endeavouring to fast 40 days, *in imitatione Christi.*

In p. 33 we find that a windmill was annexed to the Rectory-house of Sedgefield in 1634.

The following historical circumstance is instructive.

"The earliest proprietors of our villages after the Conquest, who in general assumed the local name, frequently granted out, in process of time, much larger portions of the estate than they retained, yet reserving, possibly, or at least not positively conveying, any part of the manorial rights; and thus the manor or superiority of the vill *(dominium villæ)* is frequently found in conjunction with a very slender parcel of the estate, whilst the ampler property of the tenant or feoffee began to be gradually invested with manorial rights, confirmed by usage, and tacit permission." P. 45.

It seems likely that in many such instances the lord found it impracticable to stock or cultivate such a large portion of land; or that, according to the history of the growth of money and fee-farm rents, so satisfactorily exhibited in the "Berkeley Manuscripts," pecuniary payments were deemed more advantageous. The state of war in which England was internally subject, and the frequency of rapine, might, in truth, render such modes the most eligible of the two plans. To Mr. Surtees' paragraph it should be added, that the statute of *Quia Emptores* of 18 Ed. I. prevented the creation of new manors, which circumstance

circumstance may account for the Trollops' estate never having been distinctly called "a manor."

In p. 50 we find a vill paying one soldier for Castleward.

In p. 57 we find that in 1617 wine was drank out of a little silver bowl.

From p. 67 it seems that moats, easily flooded, were modes of defence, "sometimes even adopted in castles of the highest class, in preference to all more obvious advantages of situation. A mount, capable of being surrounded by an inundated fosse, was also a favourite accompaniment, as a strong hold to castelets and fortified manor-houses."

The fashion seems to have come up, in the latter view, in the 12th century. (See Fosbroke's "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," chap. xi. § Mount in Castles.) This at Bishopton, to which Mr. Surtees alludes, forms the tail-piece of the chapter mentioned.

In p. 72 we find, that at Carleton the forge was out of lease and paid nothing; and that the Serfs effected their emancipation by a commutation of annual money payments. Here it appears, that the indispensable annexation of an Anglo-Saxon manor, a blacksmith, had become an optional occupier.

The ancient fashion of soubriquets occurs so late as 1776. In the Register of Hartlepool is this entry:

"Feb. 21, 1776, Thomas Bates, alias *Tom-again-Tide*, buried."

We have read that the Staffordshire Colliers are still known to each other only by *soubriquets*; and that the right name is buried in almost complete oblivion.

Mr. Surtees' very interesting account of Hartlepool is concluded with the following handsome acknowledgment to his worthy co-adjutor Sir Cuthbert Sharp:

"And thus, with the exception of the Church and Friary, which are reserved as a separate portion, the story of the ancient Borough of Hartlepool, in its strength and in its decay, has been compiled, perhaps in too minute detail, almost exclusively from Sharp, to whose pages the reader may be safely referred for as much accurate information as was ever compressed within the same compass, and for as much amusing matter as was ever brought to bear on so confined a subject."

In 1584 we have William Gibson, yeoman, leaving by will to his sister, "a swarme of bees," and nothing else. P. 121. [This bequest often occurs.]

In p. 147 we find that it was usual, so late as 1687, to have a Thanksgiving-day and Bell-ringing, for the pregnancy of a Queen.

In an assortment of Pews in Norton Church, made 3 Jan. 1635, is this item:

"Mr. Davison, of Blaixton, shall sitt in the seate next unto the chancell one the North side, where he usith to sitt, and for his servants and tenants to sitt in the North porch, which is called by the name of Blaixton porch. As for men servants wch cannot read, we appoynt them for to sitt in the South porch, called by the name of Pettie Porch; and as for women servants, for to be placed to kneele down in the midle ally nere the font." P. 159.

We are of opinion that porch here signifies ile; and that many of these were added to Parish Churches for the accommodation of such persons as are mentioned in the above document.

In p. 193 we have an original memoir of a very distinguished English critic. As his character appears not to be duly estimated by the publick, we with pleasure extract it.

"Joseph Ritson was born at Stockton, Oct. 2, 1752. His father, Joseph Ritson, was descended from an ancient family of yeomanry who had long held lands at Hackthorpe, in Westmoreland. Ritson's destination was the law, and he was placed with Ralph Bradley, Esq. an eminent conveyancer in Stockton. After some years he entered of Gray's Inn, where he was called to the Bar, and continued a member of that Society till his death. Ritson practised exclusively as a conveyancer, and carried into his business the same accuracy which distinguished his literary pursuits. His talents, joined to the most inflexible integrity, secured him a high professional character, and might have led to wealth; but the law was never Ritson's first object, and he contented himself with such a share of business, always readily supplied by a few steady and respectable clients, as enabled him to eke out a very moderate private income, and to devote his leisure to studies more congenial to his taste. Ancient English poetry, rhyme, and ballad, and the drama, in short, the whole of that black-letter literature which has been since so popular, were the objects of his close and devoted attention. In the British Museum he revelled in stores then but little explored; and by occasional visits, or by his correspondents, he extracted many a gem from the Bodleian, or from the fairy treasures of Bene't and Magdalen. He also paid considerable attention to ancient English history, and

and frequently exercised his very acute mind in elucidating obscure or doubtful passages by an accurate collation of original authorities. He was scarcely a professed author, or at least authorship was not his object, either on account of fame or profit; but he threw out from time to time, well benoted and illustrated, such portions of ancient lore as had engaged his attention. The introductory 'Dissertation' to his *Ancient Songs* and *Metrical Romances*, and the 'Life and Notes' to *Robin Hood*, may be particularly mentioned as diplaying an extensive range through the regions of early English literature. Ritson thrice mingled in controversy with the Editors of Shakspeare; and it is to be lamented, that in these and other publications he treated some respectable contemporaries with very undeserved asperity. Malone felt the weight of his fists without the gloves, and the general style of his remarks on Warton and Percy is indefensible. But Ritson's errors have been severely visited, and for his controversial offences he has been represented as carrying into private life the morose habits of a Cynic and Misanthrope. Ritson's temper was in some measure irritable; he suffered much from a highly nervous temperament, and from very acute sensibility, and his whole character was perhaps deeply influenced by an early disappointment, which was never totally forgotten. He had adopted peculiar ideas, both as to religious and civil government, and had on various subjects of less importance indulged in modes of thinking which chiefly concerned himself; but in whatever singular habits or speculative opinions he might indulge, his deep and serious feelings were neither morose nor unsocial; his attachments were steady and disinterested; the associates of his youth were the friends of his age, and he lost the regard of no honest man whose good opinion he had once acquired. He neglected no natural tie of blood or connexion, and to an only nephew his attention was parental. In society with those in whose characters he had confidence, Ritson was a lively cheerful companion, frank and unreserved; and if tenacious of his own peculiar opinions, he was at least most tolerant of those of others, and would permit every one 'to dust it away and jingle his bells to his own tune.' At war only (as a man of secluded habits might wage war) with injustice, fraud, or cruelty, he walked quietly along the sequestered path of literary life. In London his daily walk from his chambers to the Museum almost bounded his rambles; and his summer vacation was usually spent in the North, with his only sister at Stockton, when he occasionally visited his friend Cmathorne in Cleveland, and his more distant relatives in Westmoreland. In 1791 he visited Paris, accompanied by his old and early friend Sir William Shield; and once at least passed some pleasant days at Laswade with Walter Scott, whose Border Minstrelsy, then in all its freshness, came over Ritson 'like the sweet South that breathes upon a bank of violets.' These dulcet notes were almost the latest which soothed poor Ritson's mortal ear. His constitution, naturally delicate, and perhaps weakened by the extreme abstinence which he imposed on himself, had been for several years giving way, and he had experienced more than one alarming attack of apoplexy. From Bath he received no benefit; and a final stroke, which affected his faculties, terminated his existence, after a fortnight's illness, on the 23d of September 1803.

"At one period Ritson had possessed a competent property; but it was amongst his anomalies, that, though he detested gambling, he had ventured to speculate with nearly his whole fortune in the funds, and the revulsion consequent on the Peace of Amiens, swept away most of his capital. Under these circumstances he sold a portion of his valuable library by auction, and the remainder was reluctantly disposed of by his nephew at Leigh and Sotheby's, in December 1803. Both portions were rich in ancient English literature, and the latter included some of Ritson's unpublished MSS.

"There is no good portrait of Ritson, only a caricature, a print, and a slight etching (in the Literary Anecdotes), both which seem taken from the caricature."

Then follows an exact Catalogue of Ritson's publications. Many of Ritson's Works are extremely rare. Before his death he destroyed several papers, but a valuable mass of notes and correspondence are in the hands of his nephew, who may probably one day lay them before the public with a more detailed memoir of his uncle's life.

Ritson left numerous notes on Shakspeare, prepared for a new edition, which are in the hands of the London booksellers, and which we hope will ultimately be published.

The memoir of Mr. Ritson is followed by one of Brass Crosby, the famous patriotic Lord Mayor, with a good portrait of him; and a brief notice of Joseph Reed, the dramatic writer: both these were natives of Stockton.

(To be continued.)

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138. Time's Telescope *for* 1824.

THIS volume, like its ten elder brethren, cannot fail of proving a very acceptable annual present. If the Editor does not display much originality, to which he makes no pretensions,

sions, he certainly deserves commendation for considerable tact in selecting what is not only entertaining at the moment, but useful in affording solid information,—and, what is highly praiseworthy, likely to lead the mind from Nature up to Nature's God.

The volume is introduced by a long poem of 19 stanzas, entitled "Flowers," by our agreeable friend Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet.

The next article is an introductory "Essay on Physical and Historical Geography," by Dr. Myers of Blackheath, which is well adapted to excite in young persons a desire to study this useful branch of science. Dr. M. has for some years past contributed the astronomical portion of this work.

In the essay is included a well-condensed memoir of our celebrated modern navigator, Captain Parry, which we with pleasure lay before our readers.

"William-Edward Parry, the fourth son of Dr. Parry, was born at Bath on the 19th of December, 1790, and received the rudiments of his education at the Grammar School of that city, under the care of the Rev. Nathaniel Morgan. Here he continued till he was about twelve, pursuing his studies with diligence, and uniformly maintaining that deportment which gained him the regard of the masters and the esteem of his school-fellows. At that time Admiral Cornwallis commanded the Channel Fleet, to whom young Parry was recommended by a near relative of the Admiral, and was permitted to make trial of the naval service, under the immediate auspices of that gallant officer. He, therefore, joined the *Ville de Paris* in 1803; and, during his probationary year in this active scene, his conduct was such as secured the high opinion of both officers and crew. His intrepidity of character was often displayed, and his deference to his superiors, and his amiable attention to his equals, were constantly manifested. His classical and other attainments, which had been so assiduously acquired while at school, were by no means neglected in his new situation. Admiral Cornwallis had provided for the improvement of the younger members of the profession, and especially for those on board of his own ship. The Rev. William Morgan* (afterwards Chaplain of the Royal Naval Asylum, Greenwich,) was, at that time, Chaplain of the *Ville de Paris*, and was particularly attentive to the younger branches of his charge; so that, under these circumstances, the first year of Parry's professional career not only developed several valuable qualities of his character, but increased his store of knowledge, and seemed to have rivetted more firmly those principles of virtue and religion, which had been deeply impressed on his mind by the care and attention of his parents. It showed, too, that his taste and disposition were suited to the service to which he had been introduced. In reference to this period, the testimony of Admiral Cornwallis is decisive. On the 4th of August, 1804, he writes, 'I never knew any one so generally approved of. He will experience civility and kindness from all whilst he continues to conduct himself as he has done, which, I dare believe, will be as long as he lives.' The first three years he spent on board the Admiral's ship, in the tedious and unprofitable task of blockading the French fleet in the harbour of Brest; a service in which he had great opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of good discipline and practical seamanship. He still continued equally attentive to his duty, and assiduous in improving his mind, and extending his knowledge, under the superintendance of the Rev. Mr. Morgan, for whose care he always manifested a strong sense of obligation.

"In May 1806 Parry joined the *Tribune*, of 36 guns, then commanded by Captain Baker, and employed off L'Orient. In the following year, and a part of 1808, this vessel cruised off the West coast of France and the Peninsula, from Rochefort to Lisbon. The acts of service which presented themselves at this period were reconnoitring, and others, which belonged to the blockading party, into all of which young Parry entered with his usual spirit and promptitude. In April 1808 Captain Baker was appointed to the *Vanguard*, of 74 guns, then in the Baltic, and which Parry also joined in the following month. Early in the next year great preparations were made for an active summer in that sea, against the Danes, in which service Parry was again employed. On the 6th of January, 1810, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and on the 9th of February joined the *Alexandria*, commanded by Captain Quilliam. Soon after this, the subject of this memoir began to study the situation of the principal fixed stars in our hemisphere, with a view of applying them to the purpose of finding the latitude and longitude at night; he was also, at the same period, employed in preparing charts of the northern navigation. During the two following years the *Alexandria* remained on the Leith station, protecting the northern whale fishery, and Lieutenant Parry still continued to observe the stars. He also employed himself in making a survey of the Balta Sound, and the Voe, in Shetland, a harbour which was very little known, though the only one capable of sheltering men of war in the North-eastern part of these

* This gentleman is recently deceased. See p. 474.

these islands. This chart was transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty in 1813, who were pleased to signify their approbation of it, and to consider it as highly acceptable. Mr. P. also, about the same time, presented other charts, of the coasts between Denmark and Sweden, to the Hydrographer of the Admiralty. While engaged in this service, in 1812, the *Alexandria* was ordered to proceed as far as 76° of North latitude, and return with the last of the whalers; but she was prevented from reaching that parallel by large masses of floating ice, and made the North Cape. The following January, Parry was discharged from the *Alexandria*, and ordered to proceed to Halifax, in which station the years 1813 and 1814 were spent; and where he distributed, among the junior officers, several copies of his practical rules for observing the fixed stars, a corrected copy of which was afterwards printed. In May 1816 Parry was at the top of the Admiralty's list for promotion; and in June was appointed First Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship *Niger*, on the Halifax station, commanded by Captain Jackson, where he still secured the same esteem and confidence he had obtained on board other vessels. In consequence of a severe affliction experienced by his father, Lieut. Parry obtained leave to return to England, and he arrived in May 1817. He spent the summer in the vicinity of Bath, where his parent then resided; and in the autumn of that year, when the first of the late expeditions, in search of the North-west passage to the Pacific Ocean, was contemplated, Lieutenant Parry was strongly recommended to the Lords of the Admiralty; in consequence of which he was appointed to the command of the *Alexander*, the second ship destined to explore that passage, under the orders of Captain Ross. The particulars of this voyage are too well known to require repetition; and the result of the discussions which followed was the appointment of a *new expedition* to the same quarter, to sail in the following spring. Such was the high opinion which the Lords of the Admiralty entertained of Parry's conduct on the former occasion, that the second attempt was entrusted to his sole care and direction; as he not only received the command, but was consulted in the choice of the ships and officers of the expedition. The two ships (Lieutenant Parry in the *Hecla*, and Lieutenant Liddon in the *Griper*) left England in May 1819, under an extreme degree of public interest and anxiety. In November of the following year, both vessels almost unexpectedly returned; and, though the object of the expedition had not been fully realized, the most sanguine anticipations as to the safety of the crews had been surpassed; as not a single man was lost, except one who was unwell when the expedition left England. For the incidents and hardships of this voyage, we must refer the reader to Captain Parry's own explicit and circumstantial account*.

"Such was the satisfaction which the conduct of the commander, under these new and trying circumstances, afforded to all concerned, that he was immediately promoted, and a *third expedition* planned, under the vigilance and care of the same experienced and intrepid navigator; and such was the confidence inspired by his former deportment, that the officers and men, who volunteered to accompany him, were treble the number that could be accepted. Captain Parry, therefore, once more left his native country for these hyperborean regions, as already stated, in May 1821."

The return and result of the Expedition are already before our readers, see p. 355.

Captain Parry, it is reported, is to proceed on another voyage, and to point out the course he is to pursue. It will probably be recollected, that Captain Parry, in his first voyage, discovered, after entering Lancaster Sound, but did not explore, an opening, which he called Prince Regent's Inlet—leaving that, which seemed to turn to the South West, on his left hand, he proceeded, beset with ice and dangers, straight forward, as it were, in a North Westerly direction. This inlet promised well at the time, but the body of Lancaster Sound was not then explored, and therefore the inlet was necessarily passed by. We understand, that the Admiralty have resolved that this inlet shall also be examined, in order that no opening which promises success may be neglected. Captain Parry is therefore to proceed the ensuing summer, in his old and good ship the *Hecla*, to Prince Regent's Inlet. From the situation where Hearn discovered the sea, and the apparent direction of this Inlet, we should be led to anticipate a favourable result. Of course the voyage is not planned without Captain Parry's approbation, and we are given to understand that he expects to succeed, if any where, in this direction. If the wished-for discovery should not be made in this direction, at least so enterprising an officer cannot be employed there without adding more even than he has hitherto done to our knowledge of regions, which, before modern improvements had taught us to master the elements, were inaccessible to the inhabitants

* See vol. XCI. i. p. 538, 614.

habitants of temperate climates. From his perseverance, however, we hope much, and look forward with some confidence to this third and last voyage accomplishing its object, or demonstrating for ever its utter impossibility.

We are induced to believe that such is part of the plan of the new expedition, from the circumstance that Captain Franklin is again to be sent out, on an overland expedition, to Mackenzie and the Coppermine Rivers; and from the union of the North-west and Hudson Bay Companies, every facility for so arduous an undertaking may be expected.

Dr. Myers' Essay on Historical Geography, concludes with an account of the last Northern Expedition, in which are introduced dresses of the male and female Esquimaux, which were first published in the Literary Gazette.

Under the remarkable days throughout the year 1824, are recorded the Obituary of many worthies who have left us during the year 1823; amongst others, the following: Lord Glenbervie; Rev. Messrs. Bingley and Butler; Abbé Macquin; Drs. Baillie, Hutton, and Jenner; Messrs. Angerstein, Bloomfield, Combe, Gilchrist, Kemble, and Nollekens; Mrs. Ibbetson; Mrs. Radcliffe, &c. &c.

Besides these, there is a sprinkling of other biographical articles relative to individuals who died before 1823.

Living characters are not wholly omitted. Besides the account of Captain Parry, already quoted, we have anecdotes of Dr. Nathan Drake, and the poets Bernard Barton, Wiffen, and Millhouse.

The Astronomical Occurrences are enlivened with very numerous poetical citations; and, among others, the Editor has drawn largely from the stores of Mr. Bernard Barton.

The lovers of Natural History have a high treat presented to them, in the stores which the Editor has provided, illustrative of that science, which, he justly says, "tends to engender the most rational spirit of investigation, feeds the noblest enthusiasm of our nature, and kindles the flame of religion in our hearts." With this view pieces of poetry are happily introduced. Take a specimen from our friend Barton:

"Walk out beneath the roseate skies,
Eye, ear, and heart awake;
List to the melodies that rise
From tree, from bush, and brake.

"Each fluttering leaf, each murmuring spring,
The great I AM doth own;
To Him the soaring sky-larks sing,
In music's sweetest tone.

"Canst *thou* not sing! O! leave thy cares
And follies; go thy way!
And morning's praises, morning's prayers,
Go with thee through the day!"

Under the month of April, the 49th Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society is noticed; accompanied with the methods of treatment of persons apparently dead. These cannot be too generally circulated.

On the 25th of March, the close of the Surrey Institution is thus recorded.

"When we look back to the peculiar advantages which this place offered to the young and inexperienced, and to the pleasant relaxation which it afforded to those advanced in years, who here whiled away their hours in an agreeable and improving occupation; when we recollect the very useful and excellent library of more than 6000 volumes, which was ever open to the wants of the subscribers; and, above all, the various *Courses of Lectures* which were delivered at this Institution; we cannot but regret that the *wealthy and enlightened inhabitants of the* County of Surrey should have suffered this temple of knowledge to fall into irrecoverable ruin. But the scientific and literary prelections delivered at the Surrey Institution deserve something more than a cursory notice. We shall briefly enumerate some of the most distinguished persons who added lustre to the Lecture Room of this Institution.—Among those who have paid the debt of nature may be named Dr. Shaw, the able and scientific Zoologist; and Dr. Lettsom, the humane and benevolent Philanthropist. Among the living luminaries we may mention Mr. Samuel Wesley, and the correct and tasteful Crotch. In Chemistry, Dr. Thomson and Mr. Murray. In Physics, Mr. (now Dr.) Mason Good. In Mechanics and Experimental Philosophy, Mr. Millington, who is now a Professor in the Royal Institution, and whose *first lecture*, we believe, was delivered at the Surrey. In Geology, Mr. Bakewell; on the Philosophy of Art, Mr. Landseer; on Perspective, Mr. John George Wood; on Architecture, Mr. Elmes; on various branches of the Belles Lettres, the discriminating Hazlitt, and the lofty and truly poetic Coleridge; on Aërostatics, the aëronaut Sadler; on Experimental Philosophy, Mr. Partington, one of the Librarians of the London Institution; on the Steam Engine, Mr. Webster; and on Pneumatics and Electricity, the ingenious, lucid, and indefatigable Mr. Charles Woodward, whose *gratuitous* labours

bours in the field of science are worthy of all praise."

"Mr. Woodward, to whom we have already alluded, delivered the last Lecture in this Institution. In conclusion he observed, 'The idea that this night the doors of this Institution will be finally closed, must be a matter of the deepest regret to all the lovers of science; to me personally, because here I have formed friendships that I trust will last me as long as I have life. I would that I had the power to keep this Theatre of the Arts and Sciences still open; but if the valuable inventions of a Gurney, if the delicate touch and melodious strains of a Crotch, have failed to induce you to write a *da capo* in the subscription books of the Institution—I cannot hope to succeed, when such ability and talent have been exerted in vain. It is for me only to regret, that, in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis of this great Empire, an Institution which has called forth so great talent, and elicited so much genius, should henceforth cease to promulgate knowledge, and disseminate a love of literature and science; but its name shall live and flourish, when its walls shall moulder to decay, and leave not a wreck behind'."

"It is due to the Managers of the Surrey Institution to state, that Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, in his Lectures on Chemistry at this place, first, and under their auspices, introduced to the publick his newly-invented *oxy-hydrogen blowpipe*, whose simplicity, perfect safety, intensity, and power, have elicited the admiration of every chemist and lover of science." P. 74.

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189. *Professor* Buckland's Reliquiæ Diluvianæ.—*(Continued from p. 441.)*

AFTER giving some "General Remarks on the German Caves," Professor Buckland thus sums up:

"The facts I have enumerated in the above descriptions, go to establish a perfect analogy, as far as relates to the loam and pebbles, and stalagmitic incrustations in the caves and fissures of Germany and England, and lead us to infer an identity in the time and manner in which these earthy deposits were introduced; and this identity is still further confirmed by the agreement in species, of the animals whose remains we find enveloped by them, both in caves and fissures, as well as in the superficial deposits of similar loam and pebbles on the surface of the adjacent countries; viz. by the agreement of the animals of the English caves and fissures, not only with each other, but also with those of the diluvial gravel of England, and of the greater part of Europe: and in the case of the German caves, by the identity of their extinct bear with that found in the diluvial gravel of Upper Austria; and of the extinct hyæna with that of the gravel at Canstadt, in the valley of the Necker; at Horden, near Herzberg, in the Hartz; at Eichstadt, in Bavaria; the Val d'Arno, in Italy; and Lawford in Warwickshire. To these may be added the extinct rhinoceros, elephant, and hippopotamus, which are common to gravel beds as well as caves; and hence it follows that the period at which the earth was inhabited by all the animals in question, was, that immediately antecedent to the formation of those superficial and almost universal deposits of loam and gravel, which it seems impossible to account for unless we ascribe them to a transient deluge, affecting universally, simultaneously, and at no very distant period, the entire surface of our planet."

Professor Buckland closes the first part of this volume with accounts of Human Remains found in Caves; but he proves them all of comparatively low antiquity, and attended by circumstances which indicate them to be of postdiluvian origin. Human remains have not been found in any of these antediluvian deposits.

In the second part of his work, the Professor inquires into "the evidence of diluvial action afforded by the accumulation on the Earth's surface of loam and gravel, containing the remains of the same species of animals that we find in the caves and fissures, and by the form and structure of hills and valleys in all parts of the world."

These evidences of a general inundation are deduced from the dispersion of the bones of Elephants; by deposits of loam and gravel; and from proofs of diluvial action, in Scotland, Wales, Ireland, on the Continent, in North America, in Africa, and Asia, and at high levels. The Professor thus sums up the facts, to which, in addition to those afforded by the interior of caves and fissures, he now appeals:

1. "The general shape and position of hills and valleys; the former having their sides and surfaces universally modified by the action of violent waters, and presenting often the same alternation of salient and retiring angles that marks the course of a common river: and the latter, in those cases, which are called valleys of denudation, being attended with such phenomena as show them to owe their existence entirely to excavation under the action of a flood of waters.

2. "The almost universal confluence and successive inosculations of minor valleys with each other, and final termination of them all in some main trunk which conducts them to the sea; and the rare interruption of

of their courses by transverse barriers producing lakes.

3. "The occurrence of detached insulated masses of horizontal strata, called outliers, at considerable distances from the beds of which they once evidently formed a continuous part, and from which they have been separated at a recent period by deep and precipitous valleys of denudation.

4. "The immense deposits of gravel that occur occasionally on the summit of hills, and almost universally in valleys over the whole world, in situations to which no torrents or rivers that are now in action could ever have drifted them.

5. "The nature of this gravel being in parts composed of the wreck of the neighbouring hills, and partly of fragments and blocks that have been transported from distant regions.

6. "The nature and condition of the organic remains deposited in this gravel, many of them being identical with species that now exist, and very few having undergone the smallest process of mineralization. Their condition resembles that of common grave bones, being in so recent a state, and having undergone so little decay, that if the records of history, and the circumstances that attend them, did not absolutely forbid such a supposition, we should be inclined to attribute them even to a much later period than the deluge: and certainly there is in my opinion no single fact connected with them, that should lead us to date their origin from any more ancient æra.

7. "The total impossibility of referring any one of these appearances to the effect of ancient or modern rivers, or any other causes that are now, or appear ever to have been in action, since the retreat of the diluvian waters.

8. "The analogous occurrence of similar phenomena in almost all the regions of the world that have hitherto been scientifically investigated, presenting a series of facts that are uniformly consistent with the hypothesis of a contemporaneous and diluvial origin.

9. "The perfect harmony and consistency in the circumstances of those few changes that now go on (*e.g.* the formation of ravines and gravel by mountain torrents; the limited depth and continual growth of peat bogs; the formation of tufa, sandbanks, and deltas; and the filling up of lakes, estuaries, and marshes), with the hypothesis which dates the commencement of all such operations at a period not more ancient than that which our received chronologies assign to the deluge.

"All these facts, whether considered collectively or separately, present such a conformity of proofs, tending to establish the universality of a recent inundation of the earth, as no difficulties or objections that have hitherto arisen are in any way sufficient to overrule." Pp. 226-8.

The Appendix treats of the Excavation of Valleys by diluvial denudation; and of Valleys of Denudation and Diluvial Pebbles in Dorset, Devon, Wilts, and Berks. Some of the best examples of valleys produced by diluvial denudation occur near Lyme and Sidmouth. These are illustrated by Views and a Map.

"On the highest parts of Blackdown, and on the insulated summits which surround the vale of Charmouth, I have found abundantly pebbles of fat quartz, which must have been drifted thither from some distant primitive or transition country, and carried to their actual place, before the present valleys were excavated, and the steep escarpments formed, by which these high table-lands are now on every side surrounded. These cases are precisely of the same nature with those of the blocks of granite that lie on the mountains of the Jura, and on the plains of the North of Germany and Russia, and with that of the quartrose pebbles found on the tops of the hills round Oxford and Henley; which latter I shall immediately proceed to show were drifted thither from the central parts of England, before the excavation of the present valley of the Thames.

"In the interior of Dorset, and in the counties of Wilts and Berks, the surface of chalk is intersected in the same manner as that part of the coast we have been examining, by deep combs and valleys of denudation. It is also, occasionally, strewed over with enormous blocks of sandstone, the wreck of strata, whose softer materials have been entirely washed away. These blocks have been long noticed by the name of Sarsden Stones, and Grey Wethers, on the downs of Wilts and Berks; and are particularly abundant near Marlborough, at Kennet on the West, and in Savernake forest on the South-east of that town: near the former place they cover a valley more than half a mile in length, as thickly as sheep grazing in a flock (hence their name of Grey Wethers), and have been employed in the druidical temple of Abury, at the head of this valley; whilst Savernake forest has probably supplied the gigantic masses used to form the pillars of the larger circles at Stonehenge. They are also found scattered in great abundance over the chalk valleys at Ashdown Park, on the West of Wantage. Their present position can only be referred to the same diluvial action which removed the softer portions of the sandy strata of which these blocks originally formed a part, and which excavated the valleys, over whose bottom, as well as on the sides and

and summits of the adjacent hills, they are now dispersed." Pp. 247-8.

The Appendix then details the excavation of valleys, and the dispersion of beds of gravel, in Warwickshire; and along the course of the Cherwell, Evenlade, and Thames, from Warwickshire to Oxford and London.

We have preferred giving a summary view of the contents of this singularly-curious volume, to any idle speculations of our own. The subject opens a wide field for the enquiring mind. Further observation will doubtless remove many difficulties which now obtrude themselves; and in the mean while we are grateful to the Professor for having brought forward such a mass of evidence, which without admitting a general deluge (and thus corroborating our religious creed), it would be impossible to explain.

140. *A Greek and English Lexicon, in which are explained all the Words used by the best Greek Writers of Prose and Verse, &c. &c. By* John Jones, *LL.D. Author of the "Greek Grammar."* 8vo, *col.* 1736. Longman, *&c.*

THE imperfection of the School Lexicon of Schrevelius is, that it does not contain more than one or two meanings of a word, which has twenty. It should have been compiled, like the Latin Dictionary, with a string of the various senses, properly supported by short quotations. The metaphorical construction of verbs of abstract meaning renders the Greek peculiarly difficult as to correct interpretation *; especially as such verbs are often of most extensive application; for, though in the infancy of language every word has its own distinct meaning, yet in the end, it may acquire a latitude of use, which *a priori* would not be deemed possible. We will explain our meaning of the first part of our position by a word in English, exactly conforming to the Greek manner. This word is *understand*, literally to *stand under*, which no man would unassistedly think to mean intellectual comprehension. The term which may illustrate the second part of our position is the verb *get*, a word of most Proteus-like character. What, therefore, we want in a Greek Dictionary (as a school-book) is a most comprehensive interpretation, yet cheap and concise, in the manner of Ainsworth.

* See Mr. Jones's Preface, viii.

Whether it be eligible for the use of schools, to have a Lexicon with an English instead of a Latin version, may be justly doubted. To get up the Dictionary, of both Greek and Latin, as fast as possible, is deemed a *sine qua non* in a correct plan of classical education; and where instruction in Latin precedes study of the Greek, a key of the latter in an English version may have the bad effect of a translation. At the same time, a Latin explanation may mislead; for the interpreting word in that language may have meanings which do not attach to the Greek, and so augment difficulty. Upon the whole, however, we are not inclined to lay Greek *and English* Dictionaries before school-boys.

Another desideratum was a Lexicon, which marked the quantities cheaper than that of Morell. This, however, is mere learned trifling; for we are satisfied, that the original Greek and Latin Pronunciation is not to be acquired. Indeed, we are strongly inclined to doubt the prosodical correctness of any modern Greek verse whatever. We need only instance the single letter α, which has thirteen or fourteen different quantities, according to the dialects, and other circumstances. We have seen modern Greek poetry, but the idiom has been always English; Minerva talking Chinese.

Aristotle may and has been successfully imitated; and Harris of Salisbury wrote pure Greek in English. Mason's Caractacus is written too in a very fair Greek dramatick style. But, notwithstanding, we do not think it possible to have the same success in Greek; that is to say, we do not think it possible to imitate the Greek Poets without manifest Chattertonism; for our combinations of ideas are very different from theirs. Of course, many metaphors and figures, intuitively understood by them, are unintelligible to us; as ours would have been to them.

Every language in its infancy contained but very few words, and these words have been made to signify different things, by simple variations. Thus in the Chinese one word signifies numerous distinct objects, by only a slight change in the pronunciation. Mr. Jones says,

"Every word, on every occasion, presents the same idea; and it conveys different ideas only because it stands in different connexions. Thus in one connexion, ακτη

may

may mean bread, in another a shore; and with an accidental change of termination (ακτιν), it denotes a ray of the sun. But in every place the word still means the same thing. For ακτη is αγιτη, broken, from αγω to break; corn broken is meal; broken ground or rock is a shore; and the broken scattered light of the sun is its rays." Pref. viii.

We know that Mr. Jones is supported by Scheidius and others, in thus artificially constructing the Greek language. But, in our opinion, there are no rules in language which do not obtain in things, and this position is clearly established by Horne Tooke, in his literary caricature of Harris's Hermes. We think that the Hieroglyph is the real origin of written words; that those words were afterwards formed from arbitrary characters, intended to represent the Hieroglyphical pictures; and that these nominations existed before alphabets, which only formed an artificial and conventional mode of using them; otherwise, we think men must upon such new creation of alphabets have had to learn their native language by Dictionaries, as we do now Latin or Greek. Moreover we do not annex faith to origins of language, which only take up the enquiry at the formation of phonetic alphabets, manifestly an advanced stage in such investigations.

Mr. Jones is entitled to the credit of having compressed the various meanings of numerous words, into a very convenient compass; and his Lexicon will be exceedingly useful to senior School-boys and junior Students in Universities. He has also expended much mind and industry upon his subject. We shall illustrate this by an example; more especially as it metaphorically illustrates the text, "men love darkness, because their deeds are evil."

"ΑΒΡΟΤΟΣ, *ον*, or *ος*, *η*, *ον*, not mortal, immortal, divine.—*ενθεος*, Antig. 1149.—Ambrosial, *αϐροτη νυξ*, for *αμϐροτια νυξ*, balmy night, Il. β. 19, *μειλιφρων*, *α* priv. *βροτος*.

Αϐροτη, *ης*, the season of repose or contemplation, i. e. the night, *from its soothing influence*, Il. ξ. 78.

Αϐροταζω, f. *αξω*, *αϐροτεω*, f. *ησω*, I err, miss in the night, Il. κ. 65.—mistake, sin.

Αϐροτημων, *ονος*, *ο*, *η*, a night wanderer, a sinner."

We have compared this with the word in Scapula, Oxf. edit. 1820, p. 3, and see ΑΒΡΟΤΟΣ, with similar meanings, there to occupy eighteen lines. We however find it to contain *αϐροταξις*, the substantive of *αϐροταζω*, not in Mr. Jones, nor in Schrevelius. The authority quoted by Scapula is Eustathius, probably not deemed classical; and Mr. Jones observes, that "Plutarch has many hundred words peculiar to himself," so verbo-generative is the Greek language.

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141. *Description of the Tread-mill for the Employment of Prisoners, with Observations on its Management, accompanied by a Plate and Description of a New Instrument, by which the daily amount of Individual Labour may be determined by Inspection, and regulated with uniformity and precision. Published by the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, &c.* 8vo, pp. 56.

WE despair of adding any thing new to the account of Tread-mills*, until we shall have to recommend a genteel kind, by way of family furniture, for the cure of gout and obesity. We shall therefore give a concise analysis of this well-digested and philosophical description. The labour of the Tread-mill is similar to that of ascending a steep flight of stairs; and where the steps are eight inches asunder, and the revolution fifty steps per minute, the prisoner during that period "moves or lifts his own weight over 33 feet and 1-3d, or maintains a rate of exertion equal to 2000 feet of ascent per hour" (p. 8); "and during a whole day's labour ascends 13,333 feet." Ib.

However "the measure in feet ascent may be taken as the most simple and correct standard," we apprehend, that these lofty figures of thousands may convey exaggerated ideas of the quantity of labour. We shall therefore add, by way of supplying a desideratum, and preventing unnecessary alarm, that as half a mile is 2640 feet, the prisoner does not mount that distance in an hour; nor much more than two miles and a half in a whole day; a toil which is not equal to what many ladies, and gentlemen like ladies, have often undergone in ascending Snowdon, the Alps, &c. As to the power of the Tread-mill, the Committee have given an excellent account, founded on a memoir of M. Coulomb (an eminent French Mechanick), printed by the Institute. As it

* See a representation of the Tread-mill, vol. xcii. ii. p. 9.

it is very instructive, we shall give it in the Committee's own words.

"From the results of his [M. Coulomb's] experiments, it appears, 'that a man ascending a flight of steps, if by any means he could make use of his exertion, by throwing his own weight, so as to raise another weight,' or perform any work thereby, he could exert a greater quantity of force for the day, than would be the case, if employed at almost any other effective labour. This observation, he adds, appears to me of the greatest importance in directing mechanics, in the construction of machines, intended to be moved by men."

It is remarkable how completely the Tread-wheel illustrates the truth of his problem; and a comparison of the amount of daily labour performed by a prisoner at the Brixton Tread-wheel, with the results of Coulomb's experiments, affords an interesting illustration of the justness of his conclusions. By Table 2, p. 21, a prisoner at Brixton, in summer, exerts a force equal to that of raising his own weight over 15,000 feet in a day; which being multiplied by the weight of his body (taken at 150lbs.), equals 2,250,000lbs. raised one foot per day. This result, for the sake of comparison, being taken at 10, the following will be the relative value of the several kinds of labour, detailed in Coulomb's experiments, when compared with that performed by the prisoner at the Brixton Tread-wheel.

"The daily labour of men employed in carrying loads up stairs, as	3½ to 10
Ditto, strongest man employed, as	4 to 10
Ditto, at pile-driving, as.	2⅓ to 10
Ditto, stamping Coin at the Paris Mint, as	1¼ to 10
Ditto, drawing water out of wells, as	2¼ to 10
Ditto, working at the hand-crank or spindle-wheel, as	5¾ to 10
Ditto, digging the ground with the spade, as	1¼ to 10

The average cost of these machines, taken upon the number of prisoners each is calculated to employ, varies from 15*l.* to 25*l.* or 30*l.* per head, which includes in general the expence of the whole machinery, mill-house, &c. complete. The cost of repairs (at Hertford) amounted to 8*l.* 10*s.* in two years and a half. The saving to the county, or profit on grinding flour, is estimated at Brixton at 12 *per cent.* (pp. 30, 31). The most convenient size for a wheel is from 4 to 6 feet diameter, the height of the steps from 7 to 8 inches. P. 9.

We agree with the Committee in thinking the Dietary (so various as it appears to be from the Parliamentary Returns) deserving of Legislative consideration, i. e. provided the College of Physicians is first desired to prescribe, what is, upon the whole, the best form of regimen. The machines mentioned in the title, and invented by Mr. Bate, Mathematical Instrument-maker to the Board of Excise, do him great credit.

The returns to the Secretary of State show the folly of supposing the Tread-wheels injurious to health. On the contrary, we think that the low diet and strong exercise would make many lazy luxurious persons live to a hundred, who now seldom reach fifty: and we are quite certain, that in these points of being both lazy and luxurious, there is no difference between thieves and honest men.

We need not add, how much the publick is indebted to this Society; and how necessary the work under notice is to the Magistrate's library.

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142. *Prison Labours, &c.—Correspondence and Communications addressed to his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, concerning the Introduction of Tread-mills into Prisons, with other matters connected with the subject of Prison Discipline. By Sir* John-Cox Hippisley, *Bart. &c. &c.* 8vo, *pp.* 228.

THAT particular modes of action have a tendency to produce certain diseases, is undeniable; e. g. pitching hay or corn often occasions hernia; weaving pthisis, and so *de cæteris;* nor do we think, that the Hand Crank-mill, proposed as a substitute for the Tread-mill, by Sir J. C. Hippisley, would be found, upon more extensive trial, to be exempt from the possibilities alluded to. The reports in favour of the Tread-mill, far exceed those against it, but with regard to females, the worthy Baronet, in our opinion, makes out a strong case. Modification may prevent the evils apprehended, so far as concerns males: for if the liability to disease be deemed a cogent argument in prohibition of certain modes of employ, what is to become of labour in mines, and manufactures without number, not one of which is so wholesome as the Tread-mill with all its supposed consequences? At the same time, the Hand Crank-mill should have a fair trial;

trial; and if it be found to have the superior advantages presumed, be most certainly preferred to the Tread-mill. We sincerely respect the honourable Baronet, but these things are affairs of experiment.

143. *A New Self-interpreting Testament, &c. &c. By the Rev.* John Platts. *Part I. pp.* 176. *8vo.*

144. *Sermons. By the Rev.* Beale Post, *LL.B. 8vo. pp.* 212.

A *Self-Interpreting* Testament is, under another denomination, intended for an "*Every Man his own Parson,*" (see preface vi.) of which description of easy Latitudinarians, we have, in our opinion, more already than are in a fair way of salvation. The *self-interpreting* plan simply consists in placing under a *text* all the passages seemingly relating to the subject. Though Mr. Platts is an Unitarian Minister, one of the *Danai dona ferentes,* the *dona* of New Versions of the Testament, he has, he says, no sectarian bias, wishing only to recommend freedom of construction (see *Preface),* and quotes Scripture, and nothing but Scripture. Mr. Platts appears to be very mild and amiable, and to the literary part of the work, we cannot object; but against the conversion of a *physical power* and *political right* of dissenting into a Theological Postulate, we protest in a most solemn form. In the Alchymy of Divinity, a *self-interpreting* Bible may appear to be "the Philosopher's stone," but it is a manifest impossibility. No collation of texts can reconcile the commandment of visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children, with the well-known text of Ezekiel; nor explain the prophecies of our Lord concerning the destruction of Jerusalem, in St. Matthew's Gospel, nor *many* other passages; and therefore if elucidation be necessary, there is no longer self-interpretation.

Mr. Post, in a course of good plain sermons, with marginal remarks, explanatory of hard words, has a passage, so precisely to the purpose, that we have on that account, and that only, connected the two works under the same notice. Mr. P. says,

"The Epistles were letters, written by the Apostles to the congregations of Christians they had formed, or to single individuals. They are in fact letters of business on religious matters, written to exhort them to particular duties, to correct errors they had fallen into, or to give them necessary information for their guidance. Think then, what mistakes must be made, if, without considering what the Apostles were writing about, we take a text here, and a text there, and apply them to some doctrine not in the least connected with their purpose.......A single passage or expression may signify something very different by itself, from what it does when viewed in connection with the whole. Many people think themselves right in an opinion, because they find a text which appears to support it. I have heard this text in Romans brought to prove God has eternally decreed a part of mankind to happiness and a part to damnation, without respect to their doing well or ill. 'A remnant shall be saved,' Rom. ix. 27: whereas, that text means quite a different thing; namely, that many of the Jews should reject the Gospel, and only a part of them receive it." pp. 127, 128.

In what we have said, we beg not to be misunderstood. It is a part of the revolutionary dogmas of the day, to explode all creeds and articles of faith. We peremptorily affirm, that the Epistles unequivocally discountenance any such licentiousness. In fact, such a notion neutralizes the Gospel. Declining wisely the use of the secular arm, sound Theologians have an undoubted right to expose and denounce error: even to hold it out to abhorrence.

145. Meyrick's *Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour.*

(Continued from p. 428.)

IN the early tacticks of the middle age, the principal force of an army consisted in the Infantry, at the head of which was placed a small number of picked men. This body of infantry, drawn up in the form of a triangle or wedge, formed the centre; the cavalry, though very few, was placed on the wings; and the carriages and baggage brought up the rear. The cavalry then was scarcely used for any other purpose than to escort the General, and carry his orders; but by degrees, this species of force acquired such a height of consequence, that, the archers and cross-bowmen excepted, the infantry had little else to do than to aid the Knights, destroy or secure dismounted men at arms, make entrenchments, man batteries, and go to forage *. How this wonderful change

* Costumes des anciens peuples, iii. 11, 12.

in the comparative powers of the two kinds of force (infantry having apparently a far greater advantage) was at last brought to perfection, we shall endeavour to explain, according to our view of the subject.

A great mistake has ensued concerning Armour. It is undoubtedly in a simple archæological view, of Asiatick origin; but philosophically speaking, it is, in our judgment, an affair of necessity, consequent upon the use of the spear or javelin, as an engine of warfare; for swords, clubs, and axes, may be deprived of effect by shields, helmets, and a manual exercise; but when the spear became the chief offensive weapon, the armour advanced we think, in course, to greater perfection. The power of the ponderous lance, when impelled by the momentum of a horse on speed, must have been enormous. Whether musquetry alone could enable modern infantry to withstand the tremendous charge of a body of men at arms [heavy cavalry, cased in armour from head to foot], in skilful practice with the spear, and mounted on horses properly trained, or temporarily blinkered *, is dubious. We are vindicated in making this remark, by the following observations of Dr. Meyrick.

"The ancient weapons of the Infantry had been principally the spear, the bill, the glaive, and the gisarme. These were succeeded by the pike, the halberd, and the partisan. The introduction of the bayonet occasioned these in their turn to fall into disuse; and rendered defensive armour unnecessary, as when musket-proof, it was too heavy for the convenience of the wearer. The lance has however been revived in the European armies. Should it become general, the cuirass at least, if not more, must again be brought into use, so dependant are defensive on offensive arms." iii. 124.

It was this use of the pike and spear, which occasioned armour to be so long retained after the invention of gunpowder.

Having thus explained what we conceive to have been the cause and result of the invention, improvement, and perfection of armour, and of the superiority of cavalry, we proceed to the work itself.

Grose, generally speaking, is an accurate, tasteful, and interesting, but superficial writer. His treatise on armour, with which alone we have now any concern, is, in fact, good for little, as a book of instruction. The subjects are nearly all taken from specimens in the Tower, which does not contain a single suit older than the time of Henry VII. (See Meyrick, i. 18.) In point of fact, therefore, though not of denomination, Dr. Meyrick's book is the first of the kind; and how admirably it is executed, we can only point out to our readers by a rude general comparison with our preceding knowledge of the subject.

Respecting the Anglo-Saxons, no distinction is made of the periods, till after the *tenth* century, when, it is said, that *scaled mail* ensued, probably together with breast-plates and greaves. Of the correctness of this statement, the reader shall judge by the following extract from Dr. Meyrick:

"The Anglo-Saxons under Hengist, and other followers, wore many of them the coricæ of leather, and four cornered helmets [i. e. pyramidal]. This armour was probably acquired through the alliance of their fathers with the Romans, under Carausius and his successors. Subsequent intercourse with the Greek emperors induced them to adopt the Phrygian tunic, covered with flat rings. This, however, does not occur till the middle of the eighth century, about 300 years after their arrival in England. According to Aneurin, Hengist wore scale armour; but after the conquest of England, the *Lorica* fell into disuse, and was supplanted by the tunic, the Roman pectoral or breast-plate being still retained. This tunic, the Saxon *byrne*, became afterwards a complete cuirass, sitting close to the body, and generally terminating with it. The shield was oval, but of various sizes. Leg-guards were early, but consist of mere twisted ropes of woollen cloth. The casque of the Nobles is conical; but upon that of the King is a crown, and there is no difference between that and the *Cyne-healm*, or Royal helmet." *Introd.* lxiv.

According to the plate of an Anglo-Saxon Chief, in another valuable work by Dr. Meyrick (the British Costumes, pl. xxiii. p. 56), the first Anglo-Saxon Armour appears to have been leather, conformed to the shape of the body, and reaching to the hips, like the Roman Lorica. This afterwards was covered with metal rings, and becoming a tunick, descended to the knees. (See Strutt's Dresses, pl. xiv.)

The *scaled* armour, we think, applied

* Every man acquainted with driving, knows the great importance of this part of harness.

plied to the *corietum*, generally used in the end of the ninth century, i. e. thick leather cut into jagged ends, like leaves, and composed of two, three, or more suits, overlapping like tiled roofs, the uppermost being the shortest. (See Strutt, pl. xxiii.) Besides which, the soldiers wore linen tunicks, fitted to their limbs, (Meyrick, lxiv.) and these we conceive were padded. Of such tunicks we have specimens in Strutt, pl. xiii.

Dr. Meyrick, (i. 9.) as do many others, observes, that the bow, as a weapon of war, was *certainly* introduced by the Normans, the Saxons merely using it for killing birds. That the bow became an arm of moment in the Norman æra, we are very readily inclined to allow; but that it was wholly unknown in Saxon warfare we cannot admit. In Strutt's Dresses, pl. xxiii. we have a Saxon soldier regularly armed with a coriet, shield, helmet, spear, *and bow*; and Asser Menevensis, an Anglo-Saxon writer, uses these words: "Præparavit [Alfredus] sibi *arcum* et *sagittas*, et alia *bellorum* instrumenta." Annales int. XV. Scriptor. 166.

The two periods in Danish Armour are noted by other authors; but certainly not with the minuteness or discrimination of Dr. Meyrick. He says, p. lxix.

"When the Danes made their first appearance in England, they seem to have had no other armour than a broad collar, which encircled their chest and lower part of their neck, or a small thorax of flat rings, with greaves, or rather shin-pieces of stout leather. The shields are lunated, but rising in the centre of the inner curve, and therefore greatly resembling those of the Phrygians......About Canute's time, the Anglo-Danes adopted a new species of armour, which they probably derived from their consanguinei, the Normans. This consisted of a tunic with a hood for the head, and long sleeves; and what were afterwards called chausses, i. e. pantaloons, covering also the feet, all of which were coated with perforated lozenges of steel, called, from their resemblance to the meshes of a net, macles or mascles. They wore, too, a helmet or scull-cap in the shape of a curvilinear cone, having on its apex a round knob, under which was painted the rays of a star. This helmet had a large broad nasal to protect the nose; and the hood was drawn up over the mouth, and attached to it, so that the only exposed parts were the eyes. Spears, swords, and battle-axes, or bipennes, were the offensive arms, and the shield remained as before."

Now in Strutt's account of Danish Armour (Manners and Customs, i. 84) the mascles are confounded with wire-work, and the shields said to be rather larger than the Saxon. In the figure of Gurm Gamle, King of Denmark, (Meyrick's Costumes, pl. xxiv.) we find a wambas or corslet of leather, made of elk's or stag's skin, conforming to the shape of the body; and Simeon of Durham (Dec. Scriptor. 180.) mentions, among the presents of Earl Godwin to Hardicanute, "Coricam trilicem," and "*Danicam* securim auro argentoque redimitam in sinistro humero pendentem." The *Lorica*, we apprehend, appears on Mr. Astle's Reliquary. (See Strutt, pl. xxiv.) The *Danica Securis* applies to the battle-axe, which had a broad flat spike opposite to the blade. (See Meyrick, vol. i. pl. vii. f. 12.)

May it not be inferred (and we submit the opinion to Dr. Meyrick), that the battle-axe was not used by the Anglo-Saxons previous to the Danish incursions. It is not enumerated by Dr. Meyrick among the weapons of the former nation, in lxii. seq.

No test of these more ancient kinds of armed figures seems so simple as that of the shield. The Anglo-Saxon are uniformly oval, the largest being the oldest, and those of the tenth and eleventh centuries, of all dimensions. (Meyrick, p. lxv.-lxvi.) The Danish shields were lunated; and the Norman of the shape of a paper kite. (i. 13.)

The *Normans* are described in the usual accounts, as wearing ring *or chain mail*, helmets with nasal guards, conical chaps de mailles, or mail caps, flat helmets, cylindrical surcoats over the armour; and about the middle of the 12th century, shields of the heater form.

Now this mode of classing the armour by centuries, instead of reigns, as Dr. Meyrick has done, is productive of infinite error. The Norman æra is carried from the Conquest in 1066 to the time of John, whose reign ceased in 1216. What is loosely called ring, *or chain mail*, consisted of ringed, rustred, trellised, tegulated, padded, and scaled armour; but the *chain mail*, a fashion introduced from Asia, by means of the Crusades, does not appear till the 13th century, in the reign of Henry III. The earliest specimen is a figure of De Lile, in Rampton Church, Cambridgeshire (i. 118). The

Nasal

Nasal helmets were disused towards the close of Stephen's reign (id. 37); i. e. before 1154. If by the cylindrical helmet is meant the pot-helmet, with a face-guard of a plate, the earliest instance occurs in 1122 (id. 31); but the cylindrical helmet, properly so called, came only into fashion in the latter part of the reign of Richard I. i. e. just before 1190 (id. 86). As to the shields, which are vaguely described of the heater form, those of the time of Henry I. are kite-shaped, but notched at top, like the hearts in a pack of cards (id. 30). That of Stephen, on his great seal, is made to curve outwards at top, probably for the easier management of the bridle (id. 39). In the reign of Henry II. the shield is somewhat shorter, and often more angular on each side at the top (id. 54). The shields of this æra had sometimes the portrait of a favourite lady (id. 61). The *heater* shield, properly speaking, i. e. the form at top a line nearly straight (the kite-shape not occurring later than Henry III.), does not belong to the æra in which it is placed (id. 143). Add to this, that the convex Saxon shield had been used so late as the reign of Stephen. (id. 105.)

The *thirteenth Century* includes the latter part of the reign of John, and those of Henry III. and Edward I. The general accounts of this period say, that the fashions were breeches, shirts or coats, and hoods of mail; sword-belt; gorget of iron or steel concealed by the mail; surcoat charged with armorial bearings; helmet with visor or beaver, and scull-caps of various kinds. See *Grose*, &c.

This account comes nearer correctness than any of those preceding. The great advantages of compactness and pliability, offered by the ingenious invention of the chain-mail, rendered its use almost universal; there are, however, a few exceptions with regard to rings set edgewise (id. 141). Add to this, the pourpointed armour. It should have been, however, added, that an emblazoned surcoat forms the only distinction between Knights and Esquires. p. 166.

In this and the succeeding centuries, the differences between tilting and warlike armour branch out to an excess of minute variations; and any attempt at description, without the aid of endless plates, would be waste of room.

Fourteenth Century. Mixed mail and plate certainly occurs in the reign of Edward the Second (see p. 172), and a complete suit of plate in that of Henry the Fourth. (Id. ii. 107.) So that the following distinctions may do, upon a broad scale, for ascertaining in a rough way the ages of sepulchral effigies; *viz*. cap-a-pie in mail, for the 13th century; mixed mail and plate for the 14th; and complete plate for the 15th. The reign of Richard III. exhibits armour in its perfection, and that of Henry VII. a curious novelty. The cuirass is of the form of a pair of stays, and ends, like a waterman's or fireman's jacket, in a flounced or puckered skirt, called lamboys, composed of flexible pieces of steel, fastened on leather or stuff. (See pl. LVI.) Long-bellied armour, the beastly codpieces, and globose breast-plates, are also of the 16th century. In the reign of Elizabeth, the body armour seldom reaches lower than just beneath the hips: and in that of James I. the armour ends at the knee. Exceptions there are to these rules, and as armour descended in families, and many suits are of foreign make, the time of interment or erection of the monument may not mark the date of the armour; besides, sepulchral effigies are often carved in more ancient armour than the time of the parties. (ii. 231.)

Dr. Meyrick does not, of course, re-engrave known things; but we wish there had been a miscellaneous plate of *curiosities*. *Inter alia*, we miss the Pembridge helmet in Hereford Cathedral, engraved, we believe, in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments;" the singular shield of John of Gaunt, engraved in Dugdale's "St. Paul's," p. 33 of Ellis's edition; and the helmets of the Burghs in Whitaker's "Richmondshire" (i. 353), which open sideways in a very curious manner.

(To be continued.)

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146. *The Sisters, a Novel, in four Vols.* 8vo. Baldwin *and* Co.

THE chief characters in this Novel consist of a wealthy, capricious, and proud old aunt; two orphan nieces, one evangelically educated and well-principled, the other a beauty, matrimonially ambitious, highly fashionable, but dissipated, imprudent, and without any serious bias from religion or morals. This younger sister wins and is married to the lover of the elder, a match

a match which terminates in an adulterous elopement of the lady, who dies in misery. The husband falls in a duel with the seducer. The pious sister takes a second lover, a plain jog-trot "good sort of a man," who marries her from pure regard. The old aunt, disappointed in the character of her religious niece, and in the untitled marriage of the younger, discards them both; and a cunning male relative, who did not, like the girls, despise and ill-use the old lady on account of her failings, by prudently temporizing, carries off the aunt's fortune.

The object of the Novel is to show the contrast between evangelical and dissipated females, and strongly to inculcate the education of girls for the high station of confessors and martyrs. Without doubt the preference is due to the former of the two characters, though it is only a choice of evils, and, in fact, neither is desirable.—The first lover of the fair Evangelical, a worthy good-humoured country gentleman, insists upon going to a masquerade; and the holy fair one assumes the prerogative of peremptorily forbidding him (i. p. 264, seq.) The lover, who was not broken in to petticoat government by the matrimonial necessity of endurance, is disobedient; and the lady, with much solemn sermonizing, excommunicates him, because forsooth

"He who is to be the guardian of her happiness and honour ought not to despise or condemn her struggles to acquire the perfection of the Christian character." i. p. 282.

Our advice however, is, contrary to the views of the Author, that girls be *not* apprenticed to Saintship, but that, according to the Vicar of Wakefield's counsel, they help their mothers to make pies and puddings; and, as to loftier concerns, that they cultivate good temper and good sense, as the best modes of obtaining the lever requisite for elevating husbands or children into religious or moral principles, or any other desirable object.

Though we do not approve of this Author's taste for making men sticks, and women parsons, yet setting aside this particular propensity, his work is occasionally fine, and as a buoy of warning, very useful indeed.

147. *St.* Ronan's *Well. By the Author of* "Waverley," "Quentin Durward," *&c.*

A merry place 'tis said, in days of yore;
But something ails it now—the place is cursed.

In three vols. Constable *and Co.* Edinbro'; *and* Hurst, Robinson, *and Co.* London.

THE scene of this highly interesting and tragical Tale is laid, throughout, immediately in the vicinity of a small village in Scotland, designated by the Author under the fictitious appellation of St. Ronan's Well; and situated, according to his account, on the southern side of the Forth, not above thirty miles from the English Border. The neighbourhood is described as sufficiently romantic to provoke the pencil of every passing Tourist. The town which at the period referred to in the history, was speedily sinking to decay, was built on the side of a precipitous hill. Two houses only in its irregular street were in any thing like decent repair. These were the Clergyman's Manse and the Hotel or Inn of one Mistress Meg Dods, an important character in the *dramatis personæ* of the Tale, to the description of whose person and eccentricities the greater part of the first chapter is devoted. The house, of which this worthy but eccentric old lady was the hostess, had formerly been the residence of the reduced but once powerful family of the Mowbrays of St. Ronan, who, as the friends and allies of Douglas, had on the turning of the tide in the reign of James II. become despoiled of most of their honours and possessions. In the middle of the seventeenth century they once more rose into importance, and Sir Reginald Mowbray distinguished himself greatly by his obstinate defence of his own castle of St. Ronan against the arms of Cromwell. It was on this occasion that he caused the fortress to be dismantled and blown up with gunpowder. He after this abandoned it to ruin, and built himself a habitation in the fashion of the age, which he prudently suited in size to the diminished fortunes of his family; and in which they continued to reside until within about fifty years of the date of the present history; when it was much damaged by a casual fire, and the Laird of the day shifted his quarters to a more commodious dwelling, about three miles from the

the village. The deserted mansion was shortly afterwards converted into an Inn, and tenanted by two old servants of the Mowbrays, who, after carrying on a successful trade some years died reasonably wealthy, leaving behind them an only daughter, the last landlady of the Clickum of St. Ronan's, who, to say nothing of her singularities of temper and habit, which are detailed with the characteristic humour of the Author, appears from the following portrait to have been by no means remarkable for personal beauty:

"She had hair of a brindled colour, betwixt black and grey, which was apt to escape in elf-locks from under her mutch when she was thrown into violent agitation—long skinny hands, terminated by stout talons—grey eyes, thin lips, a robust person, a broad, though flat chest, capital wind, and a voice that could match a choir of fish-women. She was accustomed to say of herself in her more gentle moods, that her bark was worse than her bite; but what teeth could have matched a tongue, which, when in full career, is vouched to have been heard from the Kirk to the Castle of Saint Ronan's?

"These notable gifts, however, had no charms for the travellers of these light and giddy-paced times, and Meg's inn became less and less frequented. What carried the evil to the uttermost was, that a fanciful lady of rank in the neighbourhood chanced to recover of some imaginary complaint by the use of a mineral well about a mile and a half from the village; a fashionable doctor was found to write an analysis of the healing stream, with a list of sundry cures; a speculative builder took land in feu, and erected lodging-houses, shops, and even streets. At length a tontine subscription was obtained to erect an inn, which, for the more grace, was called a hotel; and so the desertion of Meg Dods became general."

On a summer day in a year the date of which is not mentioned, a gentlemanlike-looking person, who from his saddlebags our good hostess took in the first instance for a commercial traveller, arrived at the inn, and bespoke her best bed and fare, during a sojourn, the professed object of which was sketching and sporting. As this turns out to be no other than the hero of the story, it would be unpardonable in us not to give the Author's description of him in his own words:

"He was a well-made man, rather above than under the middle size, and apparently betwixt five-and-twenty and thirty years of age—for, although he might, at first glance, have passed for one who had attained the latter period, yet, on a nearer examination, it seemed as if the burning sun of a warmer climate than Scotland, and perhaps some fatigue, both of body and mind, had imprinted the marks of care and of manhood upon his countenance, without abiding the course of years. His eyes and teeth were excellent, and his other features, though they could be scarce termed handsome, expressed sense and acuteness; he bore, in his aspect, that ease and composure of manner, equally void of awkwardness and affectation, which is said emphatically to mark the gentleman; and, although neither the plainness of his dress, nor the total want of the usual attendants, allowed Meg to suppose him a wealthy man, she had little doubt that he was above the rank of her lodgers in general."

The medicinal properties of a spring a short distance from the village of St. Ronan's, which had led to the erection of additional habitations, had of late years attracted, at certain periods of the year, several visitors of more or less importance, who, in imitation of the plan regularly adopted at all watering-places, formed themselves in a body corporate, and usually ate their meals together at the ordinary of the Fox, the rival house against which so much of Meg Dod's wrath had been directed. This coterie included the following persons, who are depicted by our Author with his accustomed spirit:—Lady Penelope Penfeather, a withered maiden, whose pretensions to rank, fortune, beauty, and talent, were pretty much upon a par, but who, with a very small modicum of any of these *desiderata*, wished to be thought a belle and a *savante*, an admirer of genius to whatever *caste* it might belong; the Laird of St. Ronan, a young man rather disfigured by his sporting propensities, who actually kept greyhounds, and at least talked of hunters and racers, and whose sister, Clara Mowbray, is moreover the heroine of the story; Sir Bingo Banks, a four-in-hand knight of the turf, who had recently married one of the ladies of this *Belle Assemblée*, vulgar, brutal, and illiterate; the wife of a Merchant Skipper; a Lawyer; a Quack Doctor; a sentimental Clergyman; Capt. Mungo Mac Turk, a fighting Highland Lieutenant; and an amateur and connoisseur of the name of Winterblossom. Of the latter gentleman's portrait we must quote a few lines:

"Mr. Winterblossom now lived upon a moderate annuity, and had discovered a way of

reconciling his economy with much company and made dishes, by acting as perpetual president of the *table-d'hote* at the Well. Here he used to amuse the society by telling stories about Garrick, Foote, Bonnel Thornton, and Lord Kellie, and delivering his opinions in matters of taste and vertu. An excellent carver, he knew how to help each guest to what was precisely his due; and never failed to reserve a proper slice as the reward of his own labours. To conclude, he was possessed of some taste in the fine arts, at least in painting and music, although it was rather of the technical kind, than that which warms the heart and elevates the feelings. There was, indeed, about Mr. Winterblossom, nothing that was either warm or elevated. He was shrewd, selfish, and sensual; the last of which qualities he screened from observation under a specious varnish of exterior complaisance. Therefore, in his professed and apparent anxiety to do the honours of the table to the most punctilious point of good breeding, he never permitted the attendants upon the public taste to supply the wants of others until all his own private comforts had been fully arranged and provided for."

The curiosity of this august assembly having been excited by the singularly retired habits of Mr. Francis Tyrrell, the stranger guest at the *original* hostelrie of Mrs. Meg Dods, an invitation was sent him in the names of the whole party to favour them with his company on an early day. During his visit he had an opportunity of meeting with Clara Mowbray, and of renewing for a moment an acquaintance with her of long standing. It is, however, only in the last volume that the circumstances of their former connexion are fully and clearly explained. The father of Francis Tyrrell, the fifth Earl of Etherington, had, during his travels on the Continent in early youth, married a certain beautiful orphan, Marie de Martigny, the mother of our hero. This nobleman, taking advantage of the irregularity, and, as he then deemed, illegality of this union of the heart, found it to suit his convenience to marry again from interested motives, and accordingly wedded a Miss Bulmer, by whom he had another son, who on his father's death took possession of his titles and estates, on the plea of his elder brother's illegitimacy. The young men had nevertheless been educated together, and up to a certain period had been constant associates. They had met, several years before, in the neighbourhood of St. Ronan's Well, the beautiful sister of Mowbray, and Francis Tyrrell and she had then formed the tender connexion already alluded to. As at this time the father of the young men shewed an evident desire to do justice to his elder son, and admit the legitimacy of his birth, the efforts of the younger brother were devoted unremittingly to vilify and mirepresent him. In an unlucky hour Francis Tyrrell made his brother his confidante; and the latter, conjecturing that the connexion would on no account be approved of by the father, used every possible exertion to promote it, and was unwearied in his endeavours to facilitate the intercourse of the lovers. Their interviews having been terminated by the harsh command of Clara's father, Valentine still volunteered his services as the medium of communication, and finally advised Francis to propose a secret marriage. In a hapless hour the offer was accepted, and all the preliminaries arranged. The pastor of the parish agreed to perform the ceremony, on a supposition hinted by the treacherous Valentine that the object of the lover was to do justice to the betrayed maiden. It was finally settled that the lovers should meet at the Old Kirk when the twilight became deep, and set off in a chaise for England immediately after the ceremony. About this juncture, however, the younger brother became acquainted with a circumstance which completely altered all his views on the subject of this marriage. It appears that his grand-uncle by his mother's side was related to the Mowbray family, and had left a singular will, bequeathing an immense estate to the eldest son of the Earl of Etherington, provided he formed a matrimonial connexion with a lady of the house of St. Ronan. After some consideration, he meditated a deep scheme to crown his ambitious views, and, under circumstances which remove in some measure the improbability that may appear from a naked statement of the facts to attach to it, personated his brother (to whom he bore a strong resemblance) on the evening appointed for the rendezvous. We give part of this man's confession, in a letter addressed by him to a friend:

"We got into the carriage, and were a mile from the church, when my unlucky or lucky brother stopped the chaise by force. Through what means he had obtained knowledge of my little trick, I never have been able to learn. Solmes has been faithful to me in too many instances, that I should suspect

pect him in this important crisis. I jumped out of the carriage, pitched fraternity to the devil, and, betwixt desperation and something very like shame, began to cut away with a *couteau de chasse*, which I had provided in case of necessity. All was in vain —I was hustled down under the wheel of the carriage, and, the horses taking fright, it went over my body."

Clara Mowbray was reduced to a state of mind bordering on distraction, and her lover only consented to a suspension of his revenge on an arrangement, that Valentine should give up all idea of seeing his betrothed again, or even of returning to the neighbourhood in which she resided. Meanwhile, during his eldest son's absence in foreign climes, the father dies, and Valentine Bulmer (as he was named after his mother) took possession of the title and estates of the Earl of Etherington. It was only on hearing that his perfidious brother was, in defiance of his stipulation, about to return to St. Ronan's Well, that Francis repaired thither to watch his motions. At this time, however, he became possessed of documents which required only a legal process in order to enable him to vindicate to himself his birthright. The last volume, which is full of interest, is occupied chiefly with the intrigues of the titular Earl and his associates to secure the titles and estates. After cultivating assiduously the acquaintance of Mowbray, who is ignorant of the transaction in which his sister is concerned, by losing a few hundreds with him at cards, the titular Earl makes formal proposals for the hand of Clara, which are warmly seconded by her brother. They are however received with disgust and even horror by Clara. The titular Earl fleeces St. Ronan of the entire remnant of his and his sister's property at the gaming table, and takes this opportunity of again pressing his suit. In a state of desperation, arising from his losses and a report that has reached him injurious to the honour of his sister (a report originating in the foul aspersion which had been cast upon her by the traitor Valentine, in order to induce the clergyman to consent to marry them clandestinely), Mowbray returns home, determined to seek a full explanation with Clara, and to compel her marriage with the Earl of Etherington. This scene is perhaps the most powerfully wrought in the book. St. Ronan's harshness in reproaching his sister amounts to unmanly brutality. Through the intervention of a very worthy old gentleman of the name of Touchwood, one of those excellent but eccentric persons who, having amassed a large fortune, are on the look-out for an heir, the intrigues of the titular Earl of Etherington ends in his own complete discomfiture. But the denouement of the tale is tragical in the extreme. Clara Mowbray, in an agony of fear and desperation, fled from her brother's house within an hour of her interview with him, and after wandering about the greater part of a November night, is attracted by a light from the manse of the clergyman to whom we have already had occasion to refer. To this dwelling had been removed a few days before a wretched woman, who had been one of the wicked instruments of the Earl of Etherington ; and under the same roof does Clara also meet with her unhappy lover.

Clara overpowered by her melancholy situation, became distracted, is attended with care by Mrs. Dods, but dies in the course of the night. Tyrrel is about to rush out of the house, to seek for revenge, when he is stopped by Touchwood, who informs him, that Mowbray has met Bulmer, and killed him on the spot. Tyrrel leaves the country, and is no more heard of, although the title and estates of Etherington lie vacant for his acceptance. (*From the Leeds Intelligencer*.)

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, *Nov.* 21.

The subject of the Chancellor's English poem for the present year is "Athens."

Oxford, *Dec.* 6.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year; viz.—For the Latin Verses, "Babylon."

For an English Essay—"Athens in the time of Pericles, and Rome in the time of Augustus."

For a Latin Essay—"Coloniarum apud Græcos et Romanos inter se Comparatio."

The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—For the best composition in English Verse, not containing

taining either more or fewer than fifty lines, by any Under-graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation—"The Arch of Titus."

Ready for Publication.

The Doctrines of General Redemption, as held by the Church of England and by the early Dutch Arminians, exhibited in their Scriptural Evidence, and in their Connection with the civil and religious Liberties of Mankind. By James Nichols.

The Plenary Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures asserted, and Infidel Objections shewn to be unfounded, by new and conclusive Evidence. In Six Lectures now delivering at Albion Hall, London Wall. By the Rev. S. Noble.

A Dictionary of All Religions, and Religious Denominations, antient and modern, Jewish, Pagan, Mahometan, or Christian. By T. Williams.

A Narrative of the Sufferings of a French Protestant Family at the period of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. By John Migault the father. Translated and now first published from the original manuscript in the possession of a descendant of the family, resident near Spitalfields, published at the request of the members of the Spitalfields' Benevolent Society.

The Christian Philanthropist, or Periodical Review of the Labours and Progress of Philanthropy and Religious Societies throughout the Word, and particularly in Great Britain, intended to serve as a guide to the establishment of other similar Institutions.

Essays on various Subjects of Ecclesiastical History and Antiquity. By the Rev. James Townley, Author of "Illustrations of Biblical Literature."

Plantarum Scientia, or Botanist's Companion. A Catalogue of hardy, exotic, and and indigenous Plants, arranged differently from any hitherto published.

Zoological Journal, consisting of Original Communications, Translations of new and interesting Papers from Foreign sources, and notices of new and remarkable facts in any way connected with Zoology; conducted by Thos. Bell, esq. F L.S. John-George Children, esq. F.R & L.S. James de Carle Sowerby, esq. F.L.S. and G. B. Sowerby, F.L.S. To be continued quarterly.

Journal of the Second Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, performed in the Years 1821, 1822, 1823, in his Majesty's ships Fury and Hecla, under the orders of Capt. W. E. Parry, R.N.

A fifth volume of Original Letters, written during the Reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. and V. Richard III. and Henry VII. by various persons of rank or consequence. By the late Sir J. Fenn.

The Graces, or Literary Souvenir for 1824; being a collection of tales and poetry, by distinguished living authors, with literary, scientific, and useful memoranda.

The Connexion of Christianity with Human Happiness. By the Rev. W. Harness, A.M.

The Historical Life of Johanna of Sicily, Queen of Naples.

An Essay on the Inventions and Customs of the Ancients and Moderns in the Use of Inebriating Liquors. By S. Morewood, Surveyor of Excise.

Scurry's Captivity, Sufferings, and Escape, under Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib.

A new Periodical Publication, to be entitled, the Artisan; or, Mechanic's Instructor: being a Companion to the Institute.

A Companion to the Musical Assistant. By Mr. Coggins, containing exercises for pupils copying Music, &c.

A New Quarterly Review, to be called The Westminster Review.

The Night before the Bridal, a Spanish tale, Sappho, a dramatic sketch, and other Poems. By C. G. Garnett, daughter of the late much-esteemed Dr. Garnett, of the Royal Institution.

Odes of Pindar translated, with notes, critical and explanatory. By A. Moore, esq.

Duke Christian of Luneburg, or Traditions from the Hartz. By Miss Jane Porter.

The Journal of Llewellyn Penrose, a seaman, a work possessing all the interest of Robinson Crusoe, with the additional recommendation of its being a true narrative.

The Deformed Transformed, a drama, from the pen of Lord Byron; as well as Don Juan, Cantos 12, 13, and 14.

A Treatise on the principles of Landscape Design, in Eight Parts.—A Concise Treatise on Perspective, in Two Parts, and Studies of Trees, and Precepts for Landscape Painting. By John Varley.

A Sketch of the System of Education at New Lanark. By Robert-Dale Owen.

A Map of most of the principal Mountains in the World, embracing on a large scale a clear and distinct view of the various elevations of the Earth.

A Series of Portraits of Eminent Historical Characters introduced in the Novels and Tales of the Author of "Waverley," with Biographical Notices.

Lizars' System of Anatomical Plates. Part III. containing 10 Plates, and comprehending the Blood-vessels and Nerves of the Male Pelvis, the Blood-vessels and Nerves of the lower Extremity, and the Blood-vessels and Nerves of the upper Extremity; Part IV. on the Muscles.

The Deserted City, Eva, a tale in two Cantos, &c. By J. Bounden.

Preparing for Publication.

Sketches illustrative of the Topography and History of New and Old Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, and of several Places in the neighbourhood. By Mr. James Creasy.

Sacred

Sacred Tactics; an attempt to develope and to exhibit to the eye by tabular arrangements, a general rule of composition prevailing in the Holy Scriptures. By the Rev. THOS. BOYS, A.M. Curate of Widford, Herts.

No. I. of Original Views of the Collegiate and Parochial Churches of Great Britain. By Messrs. J. P. NEALE and J. LE KEUX, will appear on the 1st of February, 1823.

The Suffolk Papers, being Letters to and from Henrietta Countess of Suffolk and her second husband, the Hon. George Berkeley. They comprise letters from Pope, Swift, Gay, and Young; and several persons of eminence in the fashionable, political, and literary circles of the reigns of Queen Anne, George I. George II. and George III.

The indefatigable W. KITCHINER, M.D. is preparing a work on the Economy of the Eyes, consisting of precepts for the improvement and preservation of the Sight.

The Life of J. Decastro, comedian, including anecdotes of Garrick, Dr. Johnson, Sheridan, &c.

Part X. of Dr. WATT'S Bibliotheca Britannica; or a General Index to the Literature of Great Britain and Ireland, ancient and modern, with such foreign works as have been translated into English.

Typographia, or an Historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Art of Printing, illustrated by numerous wood-engravings and portraits.

A full Account of the Murder of the late William Weare, of Lyon's Inn, London, including the circumstances which first led to the discovery of the murder, the depositions taken before the magistrates, the Coroner's inquest, and the trial of the prisoners, &c. with engravings. By G. H. JONES, clerk to the magistrates.

An extensive work on the Cruelties and other Abuses committed in Private Madhouses, and on the occasional incarceration of sound-minded persons on false charges of Lunacy for private and interested ends.

The Origin and Progress of the Greek Revolution, together with some account of the Manners and Customs of Greece, anecdotes of the Military Chiefs, &c. By Mr. BLAQUIERE.

The Animal Kingdom, as arranged conformably with its Organization, by the Baron CUVIER; with additional Descriptions of all the Species hitherto named, and of many not before noticed.

JUNUS KLAPROTH'S description of the Empire of China, embracing a general historical sketch; and a statistical and commercial account of the various provinces.

Illustrations of English Insects, with highly finished figures of such species of Insects (with the Plants upon which they are found) as constitute the British genera, and descriptive letter-press to each Plate. By J. CURTIS.

A Memoir of the Hyænas' Den, lately discovered at Kirkdale, near Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire. To which will be added, the History of Kirby Moorside, and its vicinity; containing their Antiquities, Geological Relations, Botanical Varieties, &c. By the Rev. W. EASTMEAD.

Aureus, or the Adventures of a Sovereign, written by himself.

A Practical Guide to English Composition; or, a comprehensive System of English Grammar, Criticicm, and Logic. By the Rev. PETER SMITH, A.M.

True Happiness only found in the Christian Life. By the Author of "Israel's Shepherd."

The Fruits of Experience, or Memoirs of Joseph Brasbridge, written in his 80th year.

A Compendium of Algebra, with Notes and Demonstrations, shewing the reason of every Rule. By G. PHILLIPS.

Diary of Political Events in Spain during the last Year. By Count PECCHIO.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

The meetings of this Society were resumed on the 20th of November, when the chair was taken by Matthew Raper, esq. V.P.

H. Ellis, esq. Secretary, communicated three interesting letters of King James I. addressed to the English nobility while he was on his progress to London on his accession to the throne.

Thomas Broughton, esq. was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

Nov. 27. Matthew Raper, esq. V. P. in the chair.

A paper was read on the Common Seal and Arms of the town of Liverpool, by W. Hamper, esq. in a letter to Mr. Ellis.

A Letter from Mr. Ellis was also read, communicating an abstract, by the Rev. J. J. Conybeare, M. A. Vicar of Bath Easton, and formerly Professor of Poetry at Oxford, of a contemporary poem on the siege of Rouen by Henry V., lately discovered in the Bodleian Library.

George Woodfall, esq. was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

Dec. 4. Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P. in the chair.

A letter was read from Thomas Amyot, esq. V. P. to Mr. Ellis, accompanying a parchment devotional roll, temp. 1500, which was exhibited to the Society.

A letter to Mr. Ellis was also read, from the Rev. James Dallaway, M. A. F. S. A. on the first Common Seal of the Burgesses of Bristol.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

St. Andrew's Day falling this year on a Sunday, the Royal Society held their Annual Meeting on Monday, the 1st of December, at their apartments in Somerset-place, when the President, Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. addressed the Members present in a speech of considerable length, in which, after adverting to the numerous deaths that had

had occurred among the Fellows during the last year, and paying a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of those who had most distinguished themselves by their communications to the Society, or by their philosophical labours, he announced the award of the Gold Copley Medal to John Pond, esq. the present Astronomer Royal, for his various observations and communications published by the Royal Society, and expatiated on the benefits which had been derived to astronomy, navigation, and the commerce of this country, from the establishment of the Royal Observatory by Charles II., from the liberal manner in which it had been supported by its present munificent Patron, and from the meritorious labours of the eminent astronomers to whose care it had been from time to time entrusted. The Society then proceeded to the choice of a Council and Officers for the ensuing year.

Royal Academy.

On the Anniversary of the Institution of the Royal Academy by his late Majesty, a General Meeting of the Academicians was convened, when the gold and silver medals awarded to the students were presented to the several successful candidates in Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Drawing, and Modelling. The gold medal, with the Discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds and West, for the best historical composition in painting—the subject, the contention between the Archangel Michael and Satan for the body of Moses, to Frederick Y. Hurlstone. Sculptural composition—the gold medal to Mr. R. B. Hughes. In Architecture—for a Design of an Hospital for Invalid Sailors, the gold medal to Mr. F. Bradbury. In the School of Painting—the first silver medal for the best copy to Mr. Cobbett; the second to Mr. Marks. The silver medal for the best drawing from the life, to Mr. Cahusac: the second to Mr. How. The silver medal for the best model from the life, to Mr. R. Williams: the second to Mr. Collingwood. The silver medal for the best drawing from the antique to Mr. G. R. Ward; the second to Mr. F. Ross: the third to Mr. Cicell. The silver medal for the best model from the antique, to Mr. Dear; the second to Mr. Stothard; the third to Mr. Behnes; the medal for the best ditto to Mr. Stothard. The silver medal for the best architectural drawing, to Mr. Richley; the second to Mr. Jenkins. The President concluded the ceremony of the evening with a discourse, not inferior in composition to the celebrated one of Reynolds, delivered upon similar occasions.

Winchester School.

On Thursday the 11th inst. the Collegians and Commoners of the College, presented the Rev. Dr. Gabell, their master, with an elegant piece of plate, in the form of a lofty candelabrum, weighing 200 ounces, richly chased and wrought, springing from a classical tripod: bearing upon one side the ancient arms of the College, upon another the arms quartered of the Rev. Doctor and his lady, and upon the third the following inscription:

Viro reverendo
Henrico Dyson Gabell, S. T. P.
Informatori optimo
post Annos XIV. in gravissimo munere
obeundo
Ita exactos
Ut utilissimum ingenii et doctrinæ
Exemplar omnibus proponeret
Et
Partum nomini Wiccamico decus
Sustineret
Debitum conciliaret
Jam tandem in otium recedenti
Hoc qualecunque
Desiderii sui monumentum
Quod et
Gratam tantorum in se officiorum
Recordationem testetur
D. D.
Collegii Beatæ Marie Wintoniensis
Scholares et Commensales
A. D. M.DCCCXXIII.

The candelabrum terminates in three beautiful branches and centre piece; two massy tureens of unchased silver upon firmly worked feet, with elegant covers, plainly ornamented, each tureen containing upon one side the arms of the college and of the Gabell family, and upon the other an abbreviated inscription.

Westminster School.

Dec. 10. The King's scholars this night repeated their performance of Terence's *Adelphi*. It was a chaste and elegant representation—no less honourable to the talent and assiduity of the masters than to the application and intelligence of the young men.—The play went off excellently, and elicited very great applause throughout. Mr. H. Sanders, as *Mitio;* Mr. T. Knight, as *Demea;* Mr. D. Dunlop, as *Sannio;* Mr. F. Markham, as *Syrus;* and Mr. J. M. Heath, as *Sostrata,* signalized themselves particularly. They were the most prominent figures, where all were good. Mr. Markham's *Syrus* is one of the cleverest performances which the school has witnessed for some time. The prologue, which contains a graceful eulogium on the genius of Terence, was spoken by Mr. D. Smith. The epilogue was delivered by Mr. H. Sanders and Mr. T. Knight, as *Mitio* and *Demea.* It touches on the Utopian system of the modern school, by pursuing which some philosophers suppose misery may be entirely banished from the earth. The Prologue and Epilogue will be given in the Supplement.

Medical

Medical Apparatus.

A novel and interesting operation was lately exhibited in the anatomical theatre of St. Thomas's Hospital. Mr. Jukes, a surgeon, who invented the apparatus for extracting poisons from the stomach, attended at the request of Sir Astley Cooper, to repeat the experiment of emptying the stomach by mechanical means. Mr. Jukes chose to be himself the subject of the experiment, and was so sanguine of the success of the operation, that he would have swallowed a large quantity of laudanum, had not the entreaties of his friends induced him to substitute a solution of liquorice instead. Having swallowed a portion of this solution, and diluted it by drinking two pints of water, Mr. J. introduced a long flexible tube into his mouth, and passed it down into the stomach. Mr. Scott, a surgeon, who had formerly performed a similar operation upon this gentleman, immediately fixed a large copper syringe to the extremity of the tube, and in the space of two minutes completely pumped the whole of the liquid that had been drank, into a washhand-bason. Sir Astley Cooper expresed the highest satisfaction in witnessing the speedy and successful effect of the operation, and the theatre, which was crowded by professional spectators, rang loudly with shouts of approbation. The public demonstration of the practicability of emptying the stomach by mechanical means, though the first made upon the human species, satisfactorily assures the medical profession of the easy application of the apparatus to cases of poisoning; and it is to be hoped, that by the timely use of this instrument, our public records of accidental and suicidal deaths from poison will happily now be but few.

Christmas-Eve at Goldsberg.

(From Friendship's Offering, or, The Annual Remembrancer.)

There are few places where Christmas-eve is kept with greater ceremonial than at Goldsberg. The most remarkable features of this celebration are said to derive their origin from a dreadful plague which befel this town in 1553. According to an ancient and now almost illegible stone monument placed against the wall of the parish church, Goldsberg was ravaged in that year by a terrible plague, which carried off above 2,500 persons. Oral tradition, indeed, affirms that there were not more than 25 housekeepers left alive in the place; and that every house was shut up so strictly that not one of the survivors knew what had become of his neighbour. Martinus Tabornus, speaking of this pestilence in what are called his "*Cladibus Goldsbergensibus*," says, it was so infectious that few houses were ever opened; everything appeared dead and gone: the grass was growing in many places, and the number who perished exceeded 2,500. At this period, says tradition, one of the surviving inhabitants went to the Lower Ring, at two o'clock on Christmas morning, and sung a Christmas carol, with a view to animate those who had escaped the plague, the malignity of which had been stayed by the cold, to unite with him in the solemn celebration of an epoch so joyful to the human race. Some few ventured to him, and after singing another carol they repaired to the Upper Ring, in order to excite those who lived in its vicinity to accompany them in their thanksgiving. The ceremony, as it is now performed, is said to have arisen from a desire to perpetuate the remembrance of this affecting scene. About two o'clock in the morning there are frequently not less than 2,000 persons collected from the town, the suburbs and the villages belonging to the township, and assembled in the Lower Ring. Most of these have previously attended the rituals of Christmas-eve, which are celebrated at midnight in the Franciscan monastery. At this hour the commander of the town-guard collects the whole of the night-police, in conjunction with the *Ring Chanter*, as he is termed. This person is a townsman with a good voice; he is fetched from the Tickelley, leads the train in procession to the Lower Ring, and there forms them into a circle. The clock has no sooner struck two than the night-watch proclaims the hour, and the Ring-chanter opens with the psalm, "Unto us this day a child is born," in which he is not only joined by the whole assembled multitude, but at the very same instant by those who are waiting the signal in the *Upper Ring*: every house encircling both Rings has its windows open and illuminated. After singing the hymn which begins, "This day let us praise," &c. the procession moves forward to the Upper Ring, where a fresh circle is formed, the hour is again proclaimed, and the Chanter sings the two hymns, "We sons of Christ," and "Let us bound for joy," the whole town re-echoing them far and near. This portion of the ceremony being completed, at three o'clock the town-bands perform several pieces with horns and trumpets on the tower of the town-hall; and the Chanter of the Latin school, who has joined them there with all his scholars, afterwards begins the hymn, "To God alone," accompanied by horns, trumpets, and the voices of those in both Rings. This is succeeded by vocal and instrumental music composed for the occasion. At four o'clock regular service is performed in the parish church, which is splendidly lighted up by children bearing innumerable stars made of paper soaked in oil, wax torches, or what are called trees, presenting a blazing display of light. A sermon constitutes the next part of the ceremony, and the whole is closed at six o'clock by a *Te Deum*, accompanied by horns and trumpets.

SELECT POETRY.

THE NATIVITY!

'TIS midnight.—O'er Judea's plains
A more than mortal stillness reigns,
The starry host, in squadrons bright,
Glow in the firmament of night,
And shepherds watch their sleeping fold,
Beneath that arch of fretted gold—
When lo! a stream of glorious light
Burst in celestial splendour there,
And gave to their astonished sight
A seraph visitant of air—
Radiant in beam ineffable,
The herald-angel stood confest,
And thus, in liquid sweetness fell
The accents of the heavenly guest:—
"Fear not,—to you and all mankind
Glad tidings of great joy I bring,
In David's city ye shall find
A new-born Saviour, Christ and King;
A manger is his humble bed
And where the Virgin-mother keeps
Her vigils round his holy head,
E'en there the *World's Redeemer* sleeps."
He spake—attending Seraphim
Confirm the mission from above,
And countless thousands swell the hymn
Of triumph, and Redeeming Love—
Oh! who but they, whose gifted eyes
Were bless'd with this apocalypse,
Can speak the angelic harmonies
Of golden harps and cherub lips!—
The hierarchy of heaven again
Pour'd jubilant th' exulting strain
As at Creation's birth,
And thus, the lofty prelude ran,
"Glory to God—good will to man,
And peace to all on earth."—
Unveil'd appeared the glittering throng,
Salvation's boon their joyful song,
While hallelujahs fill the sky,
And hail the Day-spring from on high—
And truth and mercy met—inspire
The strains of this celestial choir;
Slowly recede the heavenly host,
And dying echoes, soft and clear,
Melt into silence on the ear,
As in the realms of light the pageantry is lost.

J. S.

A Visit to the Tomb of Beloved Parents.

OH, venerable shades of those I lov'd,
Oft have my duteous feet with gentler step
Sought o'er your graves to drop the filial tear!
Where now is all that energy and grace,
That quick sensation and that florid smile,
Which erst your quicken'd cheek would oft display
What time with sweet delight and fond embrace
Ye made us love the blessed truths ye taught?
Where now the pleasure gladd'ning in your eye?
When, as ye oft were wont, our early sports,
Or graver studies, or acquirements bland,
Were in sweet converse tasted and improv'd?

Where now the precious glow that warm'd your cheek
E'er while we pour'd the soften'd sigh, or erst
The lively joy broke forth with rapturous glee?
To soothe the one, the other to restrain,
As wisdom bade, or fond affection call'd!
Ah were it true that 'ere the trumpet sound
Which to the general resurrection bids
The souls of holy men from silent earth,
In some more genial state should now abide,
Waiting obedience to their Saviour's call;
In Abraham's bosom ye are surely found,
Conscious of all the good ye thought or did,
And for your children's welfare haply pray!

Spirits of my sainted sire, and mother dear,
Oh if ye pour the hymn of heavenly praise,
And sing in realms of half-approaching bliss
Where prayer and praise may yet be heard and sung,
Oh make my children, some of whom ye knew,
Partake your orgies and augment your song!

In life's all varying round, as oft we hear
Of envy's glance, and pride's unmix'd disdain,
So oft with curious mind I fondly strive
To seek the object of their wish or scorn;
Vain is the fond attempt, the wish as vain!
For ever clos'd the unbending bars of death,
Until communion sweet, invites the saints redeemed!
One favoured cause for envy or for pride
Is the still autumn of a peaceful age.

Well-earn'd renown, and veneration pure,
With peace of mind, soother of every care,
Lead by the hand the feeble wain of years,
And guide the slow step that falters down the vale!
Such, dearest spirits, such were truly thine!
Fond let me trace your venerable way,
Nor dare impede your gentle course to heaven!
And as the watchful monitor of time
Veils from your sinking light this passing scene,
And opens all your future heaven to view,
Like some glad reaper o'er the ripen'd corn
His careful sickle sweeps, the gather'd sheaves
For ready harvest piles, and hails the day;
So does the pious soul of tranquil age,
Hail the blest fruit of all its former cares,
And hears with joy the welcome trumpet sound.

A. H.

LINES

LINES

Addressed to a little Girl fond of Skipping.

MY sweet little rose-bud is always so gay,
And ever elated with hope,
It is my delight to behold her at play,
And skip o'er her little red rope.

There's no other lassie with her can compare—
With her in agility cope,
Her little light feet they seem dancing in air,
While floats in the breezes her soft curling hair,
As she skips o'er her little red rope.

May her juvenile footsteps ne'er wander astray,
From innocence never elope;
In gradual improvement may she spend the day,
In reading or working, or innocent play,
Possessing a heart ever sportively gay,
To skip o'er her little red rope.

JOB, Chap. xxviii.

"Where shall Wisdom be found?"

WHERE shall Wisdom's pearl be found?
Seek we knowledge under ground?
The Earth cries out—"'tis not in me"—
"Nor is it here"—replies the Sea.
For diamonds, pearls, or purest gold,
The Pearl of Price was never sold.
Where is Wisdom then conceal'd?
And to whom the place reveal'd?
For Wisdom, we must seek *within*—
And Knowledge is—to fly from sin.

Corpus non animam mors sternit; spiritus intrat
Cœlum, dum corpus terra benigna tegit.

THOUGH chains of death the body bind,
Unfetter'd is the heaven-born mind:
Down to the earth the mortal tends,
The spirit up to heaven ascends,
While the frail body wastes away,
To mingle with its native clay.

TO THE ROSE.

From the Spanish of Don Francisco de Rioja.

By J. H. Wiffen, *Esq.*

[*From "Forget me Not," reviewed p.* 309.]

WARM rival of the flame that dyes
The Heavens, where morning takes its birth,
Pure, glowing Rose! how canst thou rise
So fresh with joy, so full of mirth—
Whilst conscious that thy gifted charms
Pass swift as summer's transient gale,
That neither can thy prickly arms,
Nor purple beauty aught avail,
An hour—an instant to delay
The killing stroke of quick decay?

The full-blown heart, the smiling cheek,
That looks so happy, breathes so sweet,
I fear, already, whilst I speak,
Will wither in the ardent heat.
For all the perfumed leaves that glad
Thy heart, Love paid a purple pinion
From his rich wings; how sweet, yet sad
An image of his dear dominion!
The passions blossom, charm, and bow
To death, almost as soon as thou.

He bathed thee in his own rich hue,
The blood divine of Beauty, she
Who, naked, pure, and rosy, drew
Her being from the frothy sea;
But this, oh this, voluptuous flower!
Can ne'er abate the searching ray;
That flame licentious, in an hour,
Thy bloom of beauty steals away,
Rifling thy bosom to its core,
Which, once expanded, shuts no more!

Fast pale thy burning wings, fast curl
Thy leaves,—the blithe bee, murmuring round,
Strikes them, and, one by one, they whirl,
Decayed and scentless, to the ground.
So closely joined thy life appears
With thy decay, that scarce I know
If sad Aurora, in the tears
She weeps for thee, would wish to show
Grief for thy birth or for thy death,
Sweet creature of celestial breath!

STANZAS,

By Henry Neele, Esq.

To * * * * *.

[*From "Forget me Not," reviewed p.* 362.]

OH! pale is that cheek
Where the rose flourished brightly;
And cold is that heart
Which beat warmly and lightly;
And that lip I have clung to
The loathsome newt presses,
And the cold earth-worm strays
Midst those dark flowing tresses.

Yes, the earth-worm's the lover
That twines round thee now,
The rank grass waves over
That heaven-beaming brow,
The night-wind is sighing
His dirge o'er thy head,
And the screech owl replying
In shrieks for the dead.

Yet thy soft image never
My bosom forsakes,
For thee my heart ever
Shall beat till it breaks;
This wreath I am braiding
To deck thy grave-stone;
Oh! would it were shedding
Its leaves o'er my own.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The most prominent article in the Paris papers is an account of a *fête* given by the city of Paris in honour of the Duke d'Angouleme, and in celebration of the issue of the Spanish campaign. The Hotel de Ville was splendidly fitted up, and all the Royal Family, the King excepted, were present. According to these papers, the *fête* went off with great *eclat*, amidst the continued shouts of Vive le Roi, Vive le Duc d'Angouleme, &c. In the preceding part of the day the people were, as usual on *fête* occasions, amused with scrambling for bread, sausages, and wine, distributed in the Champs Elysees by the Government.

The French Protestant Bible Society of Paris has just published its Annual Report, from which it appears that Bible Societies, springing originally from the old English root, have spread through every province of Europe—to Turkey, India, America, Abyssinia, and China. Some men of great worth and political reputation are in the foremost ranks of the French Bible Society.

SPAIN.

The King of Spain has ordered all Officers to quit Madrid, who do not belong to the garrison, or who are there without special permission. The King has extended to all persons not regularly settled at Madrid, the order to leave that city in six days. Orders have been given to deliver passports to every Spaniard who may desire to quit the kingdom. A subscription which produced 3,000 piastres, has been made at Gibraltar, for the relief of the refugees.

Ferdinand has issued two decrees, one authorising an immediate dissolution of the corps of Royal volunteers throughout Spain, the second commanding a reduction of salaries to the *minimum* on which the public servants can well exist, as the only means of re-establishing the finances.

GREECE.

An article from Smyrna, dated October 20, states, that the city of Athens is now defended by 2,000 Greeks. All the gates have been walled up except that which is close to the citadel; new batteries have been erected, and the Greeks are full of confidence. Constantine Botzaris, the brother of Marcus, who was killed, has attacked the 15,000 Turks who had advanced to Missolonghi. Before commencing he was joined by Cariaskiski, from Romelia, who commanded a corps of 800 Suliots. This second battle was not followed by any definitive results, but it proves that the Greeks do not limit themselves to acting on the defensive behind the walls of Missolonghi, but go forth with ardour to seek the enemy. The island of Egina is defended by two Greek vessels, both of which are commanded by women. According to the latest accounts from Ipsara, the Greek combined fleet entered that harbour to procure water, and is to go again to sea. The Greeks say, they only lost two fire-ships near Mount Athos, and they blew up before reaching the Turkish vessels.

AMERICA, &c.

A recent traveller describes the situation of the English emigrants, who have been induced to reside in the back settlements of America, as most distressing. He visited that part of the country in June last, and says, that he has seen the Birkbecks and the Flowers, &c. all cleaning their own shoes, and washing their own potatoes, for the want of servants; he has seen English damsels, who used to finger the piano-forte at home, skinning pigs, and undressing themselves and sleeping in the same room with both men and pigs; he is satisfied that all the Prairie gentry, who have any money, are losing that as fast as possible, along with every other good thing they brought with them from the regions of civilization.

The Mexican Government has negociated a loan of about five millions with the house of Barclay, Richards, and Co. As the contract is made at 70 per cent. the Mexicans will receive nearly four millions, a sum fully sufficient to enable that rich and populous empire to resist effectually any expedition which the Spanish and French Governments can send to molest it. The loan is prudently secured upon the Custom-house revenue, so as to attach equally upon the whole people, without any partial oppression to give birth to internal disunion.

An ice mountain, covered with moss and grass, has been discovered by Lieutenant Kotzebue in Behring's Straits. On arriving at the shore, he found the face of the mountain upwards of 100 feet perpendicular, and composed of solid ice, perfectly transparent, though its surface was covered with vegetation. The portion of the bare rock exposed to the sun was melting slowly, and sending off small rivulets into the sea. An undoubted proof of this ice mountain being of very remote formation is, that bones and teeth of quadrupeds were found in considerable numbers, in such portions of the ice as had been melted by the annual influence of the sun.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

We notice with much pleasure, that in several parts of England the great Landlords are dividing their large farms (the result of the late system of monopoly of capital) into smaller ones; and by this process they give new means of employment to our agricultural population.

The New Church at *Walsall*, in the County of Stafford, is now finished, and is a complete specimen of architectural excellence, by Goodwin. Its style and taste exhibit proofs of this gentleman's professional talents. The splendid present of the painted glass window, the gift of Mr. Gough, of Perry Bar, near Birmingham, is grand and magnificent, and contributes in perfecting the interior of the edifice.

It is gratifying to observe, that the cause of the Greeks, is now generally exciting sympathy in the bosoms of Englishmen. The University of *Cambridge* has shewn a noble example, in tendering support to the cause; the Chancellor of the University, his royal highness the Duke of Gloucester, has transmitted 100 guineas to the Greek Committee; and a forcible appeal to the British public has been made by a committee of gentlemen belonging to the University.

The following most gracious donations of his Majesty to the Charitable Institutions of *Windsor*, have been paid by Sir W. Knightons', viz. to the National School 50*l.*; to the Dispensary 25*l.*; to the Provident Institution for assisting the Labouring Classes 25*l.*; and to the Lying-in Charity 25*l.*

Nov. 30. Mina, the Spanish General, landed at *Plymouth*. The inhabitants received him with enthusiasm. He was scarcely permitted to tread British ground before he was surrounded, caught up on men's shoulders, and borne amidst incessant cheering to a carriage which had been brought to the Barbican Quay to receive him, and in which he was drawn by the populace to the Royal Hotel, amidst the ringing of bells and the shouts of the assembled multitude. He was accompanied by five or six officers, his comrades in arms and misfortune, and who shared the civility and respect shewn to their heroic chieftain.

Nov. 17. A curious circumstance occurred at a public house near *Carlisle*, involving the probable death of an individual. W. Dempster, aged 28, (lately a soldier in the 22d reg. of foot, but who had been travelling the country as a juggler), was astonishing the natives by thrusting down his throat a nine-inch dinner knife, when he let it slip into his stomach. Several medical men were called in; and one of them had an instrument made, and put it down his throat, but could not extract the knife; hitherto he has felt no pain, but considers himself at a very short distance from the grave. Various gentlemen of the faculty visit him daily, and several of them have distinctly felt the knife on applying the hand to the abdomen.

During the early part of December the gales experienced along the coast have been truly tremendous, and the damage done to the shipping has been considerable. At *Sheerness*, the Matchless, of London, broke from her anchors and sunk, one of her crew being drowned. The Industry, from London, broke from, and lost her anchors and cables. The Nore-Light vessel broke from her mooring, and lost her windlass: a brig was seen on shore on the Knock, and another vessel, name unknown, was dismasted and driven on the Monse. At *Portsmouth*, during the gales of the 3d, several vessels lost anchors and cables, and one was driven on shore at Kettle bottom sand; at *Whitstable* a ship and a brig were driven on shore on the North Sand. At *Cardiff*, during the whole of the night of the 2d, it blew a tremendous hurricane, accompanied by thunder and lightning. At *Limerick*, during the 30th ult. and the 1st inst. it blew dreadful hurricanes, which, while they lasted, were tremendous, and the whole of the vessels bound for Liverpool, London, &c. which had sailed thence, were compelled to put back at Cowes. Many other vessels received more or less damage.

Dec. 8. An atrocious murder was perpetrated this evening, between seven and eight o'clock, near *Quendon*, between Stortford and Walden, in Essex, by a labourer named John Pallet. It appears that Mr. James Mumford, jun. of Whittington Hall, who had been visiting his brother, Mr. Joseph Mumford, one of the assistant clerks at the Royal College, Chelsea, was returning home by the Walden coach, which he left at Quendon-street, and when within half a mile of his father's house, he was way-laid and murdered.—Mr. Smith, a publican of Birchanger, about half past eight o'clock on Monday night, left the Fleur-de-lis on horseback, and found a body of a man on the road; the body shewed some signs of life, and having removed it to the side of the road, he rode back to the Fleur-de-lis for assistance. He sent some men to the spot with a lantern, and ordered a cart to be sent, to convey the body; when they had arrived nearly at the spot described, they saw John Pallet carrying a dead body, and when they came up to him, he said, "Here

"Here is Jem Mumford; I picked him up in the road." The head of the person was knocked all to pieces; and when the prisoner was asked how he knew it to be Mr. Mumford, he appeared much confused. He accompanied the people back to the Fleur-de-lis, and when put in custody of a constable, he made great resistance, and it required seven or eight men to put handcuffs on him. A knife and some other articles belonging to the deceased were found on his person. On Tuesday morning the prisoner's shoes were taken off, to be compared with the marks near the place of the murder, upon which the prisoner (Pallet) observed, "then I'm sure to be done; I shall be sure to be hung." The prisoner was tried at the Chelmsford Assizes on the following Saturday, and executed on the Monday after. He had previously confessed the deed, and stated that his hostility arose from the deceased having impounded his pigs, and fined him 5*s.* for being drunk.

Retail Brewing.—Persons wishing to commence retail brewing, have only to apply to the Excise Office in their district, for a brewer's licence, which will cost 2*l.* 5*s.* and at the same time give written notice that they mean to disclaim the allowance made to wholesale brewers, and pay the full duty of 10*s.* on every 34 gallons of beer they brew. The Excise are bound to issue the licence, and grant the same facilities as to other brewers. Persons already in the trade have merely to give the Excise officers notice to re-gauge their stock, pay the extra duty, and disclaim the allowance for the future. The moment this is done, they may begin to sell retail; but all persons must be cautious that the beer is not drank on their premises. Retail brewhouses have been opened at Reading, Newbury, Waltham, Chichester, and other places, and have met with a decided encouragement from the public.

Extraordinary Case of Suspended Mental and Bodily Functions.

The following singular case was lately related by Sir A. Cooper in one of his Lectures. "A man was pressed on board of one of his Majesty's ships, early in the late revolutionary war. While in the Mediterranean, he received a fall from the yard arm, and when picked up, he was found to be insensible. Some months after he was brought from Gibraltar, to a depot for sailors at Deptford. While at Deptford, the surgeon went to see the case; and, on examining the patient, found that there was a slight depression on one part of the head. He recommended the man to be sent to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he was placed under the care of Mr. Cline; and when he was first admitted into this hospital, I saw him lying on his back, breathing without any great difficulty; his pulse regular, his arms extended, and his fingers moving to and fro to the motion of his heart; so that you could count his pulse by the motion of his fingers. If he wanted food, he had the power of moving his lips and tongue; and this action of his mouth was the signal to his attendants for supplying this want. Mr. Cline, on examining his head, found an obvious depression; and 13 months and a few days after the accident, he was carried into the operating theatre, and there trephined. The depressed portion of bone was elevated from the skull. While he was lying on the table, the motion of his fingers went on during the operation, but no sooner was the portion of bone raised than it ceased. The operation was performed at one o'clock in the afternoon; and at four o'clock, as I was walking through the wards, I went up to the man's bed-side, and was surprised to find him sitting up in his bed. He had raised himself on his pillow. I asked him if he felt any pain, and he immediately put his hand to his head. In four days from the time he was able to get out of bed, and began to converse; and in a few days more was able to tell us where he came from. He recollected the circumstance of his having being pressed, and carried down to Plymouth or Falmouth; but from that moment up to the time when the operation was performed (that is for a period of 13 months and some days,) his mind had remained in a state of perfect oblivion. He had drunk, as it were, the cup of Lethe; he had suffered a complete death, as far as regarded his mental and almost all his bodily powers; but by removing a small portion of bone with the saw, he was once more restored to all the functions of his mind, and almost all the powers of his body."

CRIMINAL LAW. No. III.

Amidst all the discussions which have taken place upon this most interesting and most important subject, it has universally been allowed, that the great end of human punishment is the *prevention of crime;* and it is a fact not less acknowledged, that no motive works so powerfully upon the minds even of very depraved men, in deterring them from a violation of the laws, than the thought of those ruinous and disgraceful consequences which their misdeeds must bring upon innocent children and relatives.

These sentiments are, with his usual elegance of diction, applied by Sir W. Blackstone to the crime of Suicide, "Our island's shame!" and (vol. iv. p. 190) that valuable Commentator propounds the question—"What punishment can human laws inflict on one who has withdrawn himself from their reach? They can only act upon what he has left behind him—his reputation and fortune:

on the former by an ignominious burial in the highway, with a stake driven through his body; on the latter, by a forfeiture of all his goods and chattels to the King: hoping that his care for either his own reputation, or the welfare of his family, would be some motive to restrain him from so desperate and wicked an act."

A very just and liberal view of this appalling subject has recently been taken by Parliament, as will appear from the following

ABSTRACT

of "an Act" (4th George IV. cap. 52), "to alter and amend the Law relating to the Interment of the Remains of any Person found *Felo de se*." (passed 8th July, 1823.)

Sect. 1. Enacts, "That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any Coroner, or other Officer having authority to hold Inquests, to issue any warrant or other process directing the interment of the remains of persons against whom a finding of *Felo de se* shall be had, in any public highway; but that such Coroner or other Officer shall give directions for the private interment of the remains of such person *Felo de se* (without any stake being driven through the body of such person) in the church-yard or other burial-ground of the parish or place in which the remains of such person might, by the laws or customs of England, be interred, if the verdict of *Felo de se* had not been found against such person; such interment to be made within 24 hours from the finding of the inquisition, and to take place between the hours of nine and twelve at night."

But (Sect. 2) the Act gives no authority for performing any of the rites of Christian burial on such interment; and it contains a salvo of the laws and usages relating to the burial of such persons, in all other respects.

Sir William Blackstone (vol. 4, p. 376) after mentioning the several grounds upon which, in a criminal trial, judgment may be arrested after conviction, says, "If all these resources fail, the Court *must pronounce* that *judgment* which the law hath annexed to the crime." The same elegant Commentator, in another place (ibid. p. 394), tells us, that a *reprieve* may be granted *ex arbitrio judicis*, either before or after judgment; as, where the judge is not satisfied with the verdict, or the evidence is suspicious, or the indictment is insufficient, or he is doubtful whether the offence be within Clergy; or sometimes, if it be a small felony, or any favourable circumstances appear in the criminal's character, in order to give room to apply to the Crown for either an absolute or conditional pardon. "These arbitrary reprieves," the author adds, "may be granted or taken off by the Justices of Gaol-delivery, although their Session be finished, and their Commission expired."

The general practice has hitherto been, to delay sentence as to all the convicts (with the single exception of murderers) until the end of the Sessions. But, as the awarding the *ultimum supplicium* upon many individuals *indiscriminately*, while against some of them it was not likely to be executed, must greatly diminish the awful solemnity of the proceeding, the Legislature has thought fit to prescribe such a mode of *selection* as may neither impede the due administration of justice, nor trench upon the just prerogative of the Crown.

This has been done by the Statute 4 Geo. IV. cap. 48, passed July 4, 1823, entitled,

"An act for enabling Courts to abstain from pronouncing sentence of death in certain capital felonies;" which enacts—Section 1. That whenever any person shall be convicted of any felony except murder*, as shall by law be excluded the benefit of Clergy in respect thereof, and the Court shall be of opinion that under the particular circumstances of the case the offender is a fit object of the Royal mercy, the Court may if it shall think fit, direct the proper officer to ask, "whether such offender hath any thing to say why judgment of death should not be recorded against him:" that if the offender shall allege nothing sufficient in law to arrest or bar such judgment, the Court is authorised to abstain from pronouncing judgment of death, instead of which it may order such judgment to be entered, and it shall be entered of record in the usual form, and in the same manner as if judgment of death had actually been pronounced in open Court.

Sect. 2. That such record shall have the like effect, and be followed by all the same consequences, "as if such judgment had actually been pronounced in open Court, and the offender had been reprieved by the Court." And

Sect. 3. That this Act shall not extend to Scotland.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Covent Garden.

Dec. 10. *The Vespers of Palermo*, a tragedy, by Mrs. Hemans. It is better calculated for a poetical drama, than a stage production. Being destitute of those powerful touches necessary to dramatic effect, the piece was unfavourably received.

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* By Stat. 25 Geo. II. cap. 37. "for better preventing the horrid crime of murder," it is, sect. 3, enacted, "that sentence shall be pronounced in open Court, immediately after the conviction of such murderer, and before the Court shall proceed to any other business, unless the Court shall see reasonable cause for postponing the same."

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions.

Whitehall, Nov. 17.—The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Richard Earl of Clancarty, G. C. B. and late his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Clancarty, of the county of Cork.

Carlton-House, Nov 21.—Francis Bayley, esq. Recorder of the Prince of Wales's-Island, knighted.

Nov. 22.—John Chapman (late Mayor of Windsor), Griffin Wilson, and Wm. M'Leod Bannatyne, esqrs. knighted.

Edward Granville Eliot, esq. to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

Nov. 29.—Charles Harcourt Chambers, esq. knighted.

Whitehall, Nov. 24.—Thos. Le Breton, the younger, esq. to be Procurator-General in Jersey, *vice* Dumaresq, dec.

John Wm. Dupre, esq. to be Advocate-General of Jersey, *vice* Le Couteur, resig.

War-office, Nov. 28.—1st. or Gren. Regt. Foot Guards: Lieut.-Col. J. G. Woodford to be Major with the rank of Colonel, *vice* West: Capt. J. Lindsay to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Woodford.

Office of Ordnance, Dec. 1.—Royal Reg. of Artillery: Col. and Lieut.-Gen. E. Stehelein to be Col.-Commandant, *vice* Willington, dec.—Lieut.-Col. R. Beevor to be Colonel.—Major A. Bredin to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. T. J. Forbes to be Major.

War-Office, Dec. 1.—Brevet: Capt. E. Lutyens, of the 20th Foot, to be Major in the Army, 5th July, 1821.

Foreign-Office, Dec. 6.—W. Barnes, esq. to be Consul at Nantes, and the ports and places in the departments of the Lower Loire and La Vendee.—J. Elliot, esq. to be Consul at Dublin for Hanover.

Whitehall, Dec. 12.—John Levy, gent. his Neapolitan Majesty's Examiner and Inspector of Sicilian or Neapolitan Prize Accounts in England, to resume his family surname of Lumley, in lieu of that of Levy.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. H. C. Jones, Rector of Westham, to be Archdeacon of Essex.
Rev. Thomas John Burgh, M. A. to be Dean of Cloyne,
Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, a Minor Canon of Carlisle Cathedral.
Rev. J. Hanbury, Vicar Choral of Hereford Cathedral.
Rev. G. Ingram Fisher, Subchanter of Salisbury Cathedral.
Rev. Chas. Austin, Tollard Royal R. Wilts.
Rev. Josh. Berkeley, Holy Trinity V. Cork.
Rev. T. Brown, St. Andrew's Lectureship Plymouth.
Rev. F. Calvert, Whatfield R. Suffolk.
Rev. John Rt. Casberd, Porthkerry R. co. Glamorgan.
Rev. T. B. Clerk, Strafford All Saints' R. Norfolk.
Rev. Rich. Lynch Cotton, Denchworth V. Berks.
Rev. S. Downes, Kilham V. co. York,
Rev. Mr. Gleed, Northmoor Curacy, Oxon.
Rev. W. Gooch, Benacre R. Suffolk.
Rev. Rob. Green, Long Horsley V. Northumberland.
Rev. T. Gronow, Languke Curacy, Glamorganshire.
Rev. J. Jones, St. Thomas Cur. Oxford.
Rev. John Mavor, Forest Hill Cur. Oxon.
Rev. Somers Payne, Ardagh R. Ireland.
Rev. R. Prowde, Hinderwell R. Yorkshire.
Rev. Hastings Robinson, St. Sepulchre Cur. Cambridge.
Rev. E. Thorold, Hougham cum Marston R. Linc.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. D. Williams to be Head Master of Winchester College, *vice* Gabell, resigned.
Rev. C. H. Redding, to be Second Master, *vice* Williams.
Rev. W. Durham, to be Second Master of St. Paul's School, *vice* Edwards, resigned.
Rev. J. P. Bean, to be Third Master, *vice* Durham.

Member returned to Parliament,

Lincolnshire, Sir Wm. A. Ingilby, bart.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At Beaminster-house, co. Dorset, Lady Emily Steele, a dau.—At Stanstead, the wife of Rev. E. Horne, a dau.

October 23. At Kingston, near Dorchester, the wife of W. M. Pitt, esq. M. P. a dau.—25. the wife of Hon. W. Rous, a dau.

November 8. The wife of W. H. Sheppard, esq. of Styles Hill, Frome, a son.—9. At Kew, the wife of Nicholas Harris Nicolas, esq. of the Inner Temple, a dau.—11. At Woolley Park, the wife of Lieut. Col. Clements, M. P. a son.—13. Lady Dunbar, of Boath, a son.—25. At Killerton Down, the wife of Sir T. D. Ackland, bart. a son.—30. At Dun, Lady Kennedy, a son.

December 13. At Farnham, Surrey, the wife of William Newnham, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 8. Rev. Rich.-French Laurence, to Barbara, dau. of Rev. W. Cotton, of Chickeley.——5. Rev. Henry Trimmer, to Mary, dau. of James Deacon, esq. of Russell-place.

July 1. John Gurdon, esq. of Assington Hall, Suffolk, to Bridget-Anna, dau. of Multon Lambard, esq. of Sevenoaks.——9. Rev. Wm. Moore, of Brimpsfield, to Sarah-Eliza-Emily, dau. of Rev. R. Worthington.——10. Captain C. Davies, of E. I. Company's service, to Henrietta, dau. of late J. Colchester, esq. of Westbury-on-Severn.——15. Rev. W. Vallance, son of W. Vallance, esq. of Sittingbourne, to Eliz. dau. of late D. Denne, esq. of Lydd, Kent.——15. At Churston-Ferrers, co. Devon, Col. W. Wood, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, only dau. of Capt. E. Dix, R. N.——16. At Cheltenham, Isaac-Hawkins Morrison, esq. Capt. R. N. to Louisa Adams, dau. of J. P. Smith, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street.——31. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Henry Young, of the Inner Temple, and of Essex-street, esq. to Maria, eldest dau. of the late Francis Fladgate, esq.

Aug. 7. Wm.-Budd Prescott, esq. of Bucklersbury, to Jane, dau. of J. Ravenhill, esq. of Clapham.——At Bristol, R. J. Peat, esq. 92d reg. to Charlotte-Eliza, dau. of late Rev. James Rudd, of Full Sutton.——Nutcombe Quicke, esq. Capt. dragoon guards, to Sophia, dau. of J. Evered, esq. of Hill-house, Somerset.——11. At Hambledon, Rev. W. A. Norton, of Alderton, to Eleanor Douglas, dau. of late J. Fox, esq. of London.——23. Capt. Woodley Losack, R. N. to widow of Capt. E. L. Crofton, R. N.——24. At Balcombe, H. Vincent Smith, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Esther, dau. of A. Lovering Sarel, esq. of Upper Cadogan-place. 25. Rich. son of R. W. Gumbleton, esq. of Castle View, co. Cork, to Anne-Rachel, dau. of late H. Fowke, esq. of Tewkesbury.——27. Rev. Edw. Brice, chaplain to H. M. S. Windsor Castle, to Mary, dau. of Rev. W. George, Vicar of North Petherton.——28. Rev. G. Rogers, of Upminster, to Sarah, dau. of Mr. Barge, of Broughton, near Manchester.

Sept. 4. G. F. Vincent, esq. of the H. E. I. Co's military service, Bengal establishment, to Maria-Amelia, dau. of late Rev. J. Amyatt Chaundy.——11. Rev. E. Whiteley, of Little Brady, to Miss E. Bowden, of Chilthorne.——17. John Claremont Whiteman, esq. of E. I. Co.'s service, to Sarah, dau. of Francis Horsley, esq. of Little Halingbury, Essex.——24. David Scot, esq. M. D. of Cupar, Fife, to Jessie, dau. of Mr. Alex. Tod, of Denmuir.——27. At Mary-le-bone, T. Bateman, esq. of the Middle Temple, and of Halton Park, near Lancaster, to Julia-Margaret, dau. of late J. Champain, esq. of Bengal Civil Service.——At Hanover-square, Dr. Edmund Abbey, to Harriet Catherine Walker, niece to W. Turner, esq. of Reigate.——30. At South Bersted, Rev. T. Streatfield, of Chart's Lodge, to Clare, widow of the late Hen. Woodgate, esq. of Pembury, and dau. of Rev. T. Harvey, Rector of Cowden.——Rev. H. Douglas, Vicar of Newland, to Eleanor, dau. of late Rev. T. Birt, of Newland.——Rev. R. E. May, of Stanstead, Essex, to Alice, eldest dau. of Mr. Charles Price, of Bristol.

Lately. Rev. A. Knox to Cath. dau. of J. Cox, esq. of Derby.——Rev. C. Moor, of Great Bealings, to Diana, dau. of Rev. W. Walford, of Long Stratton.——Rev. G. Poole Norris, Vicar of East Anstey, to Mary-Anne, dau. of Rev. L. Marshall.

Oct. 1. Rev. G. Ware, of Stokecoursey, to Eliz. dau. of J. D. Middleton, esq. of Churchill.——4. At Knaresborough, Rev. W. Carr Fenton, of Grinton Lodge, to Caroline May, dau. of late Rev. R. Myddelton, of Gwaynynog.——At Brighton, John Brown, esq. of East India House, to Mariana-Sophia, only dau. of James Thompson, esq. of Forest-gate, Essex.——13. At Howden, Rev. R. Spofforth, Vicar of Howden, to widow of late W. Clark, esq. Knedlington House.——16. At Salisbury, John Mirehouse, esq. of Brownslade, Pembrokeshire, to Elizabeth Fisher, dau. of Bp. of Salisbury.——25. At Brighton, Rev. Dr. E. R. Butcher, Minister of the Chapel Royal at Brighton, to Caroline, niece of Randle Jackson, esq. barrister-at-law.

Nov. 3. At Winchester, Edm.-F. Darrell, esq. of Lamport-house, Bucks, to Letitia-Jane, d. of late J. B. Lyster, esq. of Dublin.——5. Robert, eldest son of R. Mitchell, esq. of Island of Tobago, to Fanny, dau. of J. Madden, esq. of Brompton.——11. At Lambeth, Major-gen. Young, Royal Artillery, to Catharine, dau. of late J. B. Bicknell, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

Dec. 4. Henry, son of late Rev. Johnson Lawson, Dean of Battle, to Amelia, dau. of Rev. T. Jennings, Vicar of Dormington.——At Cripplegate, John Watson Borradaile, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Anne, dau. of Joseph Pullen, esq. of Fore-street.——Lt. J. Bolton, to Emma, dau. of J. Williams, esq. of Elmsgrove, Southsea.——At Islington, Frederick-Augustus, son of Wm. Bell, esq. of Surrey-square, to Caroline, dau. of Wm. Cordell, esq. of Dalby-house.——At Chichester, Hon. Capt. Berkeley, R. N. to Lady Charlotte Lennox, sister to Duke of Richmond.——5. At Castle Ashby, Rev. Dr. Mavor, Rector of Woodstock, to Harriet, dau. of Rev. Edw. Seagrave, formerly Rector of Castle Ashby.

OBI-

OBITUARY.

Lord Erskine.

Nov. 17. At Almondell, near Edinburgh, the seat of his nephew the Hon. Hen. Erskine, of an inflammation of the chest, aged 75, the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Erskine, Baron Erskine of Restormel Castle, co. Cornwall. He had been twice before ill of the complaint which has now proved fatal to him—in 1807 and 1819. His recovery at the last of these periods was deemed impossible, but his extraordinary stamina bore him out against the expectation of the physicians.

Thomas Erskine, the subject of this memoir, was the third and youngest son of Henry-David Erskine, tenth Earl of Buchan, in Scotland, the representative of a family, which had filled in the antient times of the Scottish Monarchy, the highest situations of public trust, as Privy Councillors and Embassadors, as Guardians during Minority, and as Lord High Treasurers, and Regents of the Kingdom of Scotland. He was born about 1750, and educated partly at the High School, Edinburgh, and partly at the University of St. Andrew's. At the age of 14 Mr. Thomas Erskine embarked at Leith, on board a King's ship, as midshipman, with the late Sir John Lindsey, the nephew of the first Earl of Mansfield, and it is a singular circumstance, that he never re-visited his native country until a few years ago.

He never, it is believed, had the commission of Lieutenant, but acted for some time in that capacity by the appointment of his Captain. His reason for quitting the Navy is said to have been the slender chance of obtaining promotion; and as he had only served as an acting Lieutenant in consequence of the friendship of his Commander, he was unwilling, after having been honoured with such a distinction, to return to sea in the inferior capacity of Midshipman.

On quitting the naval service he entered the army as an Ensign in the Royals, or First Regiment of Foot. This was in the year 1768, and happened not so much from inclination, it is said, as because his father, with a small and strictly entailed estate, had not the means of assisting him, with convenience, to pursue one of the learned Professions. He went with his regiment to Minorca, in which island he spent three years, and continued in the service about six.

During the period Mr. Erskine served in the Army, he acquired considerable reputation for the acuteness and versatility of his talents in conversation. Mr. Boswell, who met him about this time in a mixed company in London, mentions, in his Memoirs of Dr. Johnson, the delight which the Doctor had himself felt from the ability of a gentleman, who was no other than the subject of this memoir, while discoursing on some temporary topic which, at that time, happened to be an interesting question of dispute in the circles of the Metropolis.

Whether the consciousness of these powers, or the suggestions of his friends, or the embarrassments of a scanty income, first invited him to make preparations for the study of the Law, it is of no importance to inquire.

It has, however, been said, that Mr. Erskine had no merit whatever in embarking in so new and arduous a pursuit; but that it was literally and most unwillingly forced upon him by the importunities of his mother, the Countess of Buchan, after the death of his father: and that the hopes of succeeding in it were fortified and kept alive, against his own prepossessions, by her counsel and persuasions.

Mr. Erskine was about twenty-six when he commenced his course of Legal study. He entered as a Fellow-Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, in the year 1777; and, at the same time, inserted his name as a student on the books of Lincoln's-inn. One of his College declamations is still extant, as it was delivered in Trinity College Chapel. The thesis was the Revolution of 1688. It gained the first prize, and was an earnest of his future eminence.

An ode written by Mr. Erskine about this time, in imitation of Gray's Bard, is worthy of notice as a sportive production of his fancy. It originated in an occasion truly humourous. The author had been disappointed by his barber, who neglected his usual attendance upon him, and prevented him from dining in the College-hall. In the moment of disappointment, hunger, and impatience, he is supposed to have poured forth a malediction against the whole race of hair-dressers, with a denunciation, prophetic of a future taste for cropping and unpowdered hair.

Mr. Erskine did not enter the University

versity for any academical purpose, but merely to obtain a degree to which he was entitled as the son of a Nobleman, and by which he saved two years in his passage to the Bar. His education had been previously completed in Scotland. His father, one of the most accomplished men of his time, had uniformly felt an extraordinary solicitude as to the education of his children, and actually removed from his family estate in Scotland for the purpose of residing at St. Andrew's, where he continued for many years. During this time he procured for them a private tutor, one of the most elegant scholars of that part of the Island, to assist their studies at the school and University. Mr. Erskine always pursued the study of the Belles Lettres with unremitting ardour, and had the advantage of imbibing from the most eminent persons of the day that various and extended knowledge which can never be derived from books or solitary application. In order to acquire a necessary idea of the practical parts of his future profession, he was persuaded, by the judicious counsels of his friends, to enter as a pupil into the Office of Mr. Buller, then an eminent special pleader at the Bar.

During this period of his life, Mr. Erskine experienced all the difficulties arising out of a very limited income. He had been already married about four years, and was obliged to adhere to a most rigid frugality.

The part sustained by the late Mrs. Erskine, before the cloud that overhung their first entrance into life dissipated, is highly honourable to her feelings; she accompanied her husband to Minorca, followed his fortunes with the most cheerful constancy, and while he was engaged in the pursuits of a most laborious profession, never suffered any pleasure or amusement to interrupt her in the assiduous discharge of her domestic duties.

While he remained in the office of Mr. Buller he pursued the business of the desk with unremitting activity and ardour; and, on that gentleman's promotion, he went into the office of Mr. Wood, where he continued a year after he had been in considerable business at the Bar.

Mr. Erskine had now completed the probationary period allotted to the attendance in the Inns of Court; and he was called to the Bar in Trinity Term, 1778. He is a singular exception to the tardy advancement of professional merit at the English Bar. It is not worth inquiring how long he continued a mute auditor in the back benches of the Court, among the crowd of young men, who may be, not unaptly, compared to the ghosts that linger on the banks of the Styx for a passage over the lake; but, by a singular partiality of Fortune, he was not tortured by the 'hope deferred,' and the sickening expectation of a brief, which so many men of promising talents are doomed to undergo. An opportunity was almost immediately afforded him of distinguishing himself in Westminster Hall. Capt. Baillie, who had been removed from the superintendence of Greenwich Hospital by the late Earl of Sandwich, then First Lord of the Admiralty, and one of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, was charged with having published a libel on that Nobleman, and the Attorney General was instructed to move for leave to file a criminal information against him; this was the occasion of Mr. Erskine's first speech in Court. In opposing the motion of Mr. Attorney General, an opportunity presented itself of entering into the merits of the case in behalf of Capt. Baillie. He accordingly expatiated upon the services which had been rendered by his client, and on the firmness with which he resisted the intrigue and artifice to which he attributed the prosecution set on foot against him.

In the course of this speech, he also attacked the Noble Earl in a tone of sarcastic and indignant invective. Lord Mansfield interrupted him more than once; but the Advocate did not abate the severity of his animadversions. It was at that time no common spectacle to observe a man, so little known to the Court and the Bar, commenting with asperity of remark on the conduct of a powerful Statesman, who held an elevated post in the Administration, and distinguishing himself by a species of confidence not usually felt in early efforts of public speaking, under circumstances that rendered it prudent to abstain from personal severity, and conciliate the Bench he was addressing.

This was the first trial of his talents at the Bar, having been called only in Trinity Term, and having been employed for Capt. Baillie in the Michaelmas Term following. He is said to have been indebted for this opportunity to no interference, recommendation, or connection. His acquaintance with Capt. Baillie originated in his having accidentally met him at the table of a common friend. Almost immediately after, Mr. Erskine appeared at the Bar of the House of Commons as Counsel for Mr. Carnan, the bookseller, against a Bill introduced by Lord North, then Prime

Prime Minister, to re-vest in the Universities the monopoly in Almanacks, which Mr. Carnan had succeeded in abolishing by legal judgments, and he had the good fortune to place the Noble Lord in a considerable minority upon a division.

To the reputation which these speeches conferred upon him, it has been said that he attributed the subsequent success he experienced in his profession; and that, as he left the Court upon one of these occasions, nearly thirty briefs were offered to him by the attorneys who happened to be present. He was now surrounded by clients, and occupied by business. Of the various cases in which he was employed it would be absurd to expect any mention, as they consisted only of the ordinary and daily transactions of the Terms and the Sittings.

The public feelings were now altogether occupied by the interesting trial of Admiral Keppel. Mr. Erskine was retained as Counsel for the Admiral—a circumstance owing to the ignorance the Counsel (Mr. Dunning and Mr. Lee, who were originally engaged) displayed relative to the sea-phrases, without some knowledge of which the case was in a great measure unintelligible. The former, afterwards created Lord Ashburton, recommended Mr. Erskine as completely qualified for the task, in consequence of having been made acquainted with the manner in which he had passed the former part of his life.

Having drawn up his defence, he personally examined all the Admirals and Captains of the Fleet, and satisfied himself that he could substantiate the innocence of his client, before the speech which he had written for him was read. For his exertions on this memorable occasion, Mr. Erskine received a thousand guineas.

He was now in possession of the best second business in the King's Bench. By the phrase second business, is meant that sort of business in which the lead is not given to the Counsel who are not yet arrived at the dignity of a silk gown, and of a seat within the bar of the Court; but an event took place which called his talents into activity on a most memorable occasion; we allude to the Riots which disgraced the City of London in the year 1780. Every one knows the universal consternation which at that time agitated the kingdom; when the security of the Nation was threatened in the destruction of the Capital. After the suppression of these tumults, the vigilance of the Magistracy was exercised in directing the insulted justice of the country against the actors in that dreadful conflagration. The part attributed to Lord George Gordon in these outrages is well known.

Mr. Erskine was retained Counsel for his Lordship, in conjunction with Mr. Kenyon, afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench. The duty which more immediately devolved on the former was that of replying to the evidence; a duty which he sustained with infinite judgment and spirit. His speech on this trial abounds with many of the most finished graces of rhetoric. It is rapid and impetuous; and altogether in that style and character which are most impressive in judicial assemblies. The exordium is after the artificial method of the ancients, who never begin an oration without an appeal to the tribunal they are addressing, upon the embarrassments and peril of the function they have undertaken. "I stand," said Mr. Erskine, "much more in need of compassion than the noble prisoner. He rests secure in conscious innocence, and in the assurance that his innocence will suffer no danger in your hands. But I appear before you a young and inexperienced Advocate; little conversant with Courts of Criminal Justice, and sinking under the dreadful consciousness of that inexperience."

There is perhaps no department of his profession in which our Advocate has reached higher excellence than in his observation on evidence. The defence of Lord George Gordon required the exercise of these powers to their amplest extent; as the case on the part of the Crown was supported by a variety of witnesses. Having delivered to the Jury the Doctrine of High Treason, as it had been established by the celebrated Act of Edward the Third, and as it was expounded by means of the best authorities, he made a most dextrous application of those rules to the evidence which had been adduced. They who study this speech will observe, with emotions of admiration, the subtleties with which he abates the force of the testimony he is encountering, and the artful eloquence with which he exposes its defects, and its contradictions. "I say, *by God*, that man is a ruffian, who on such evidence as this, seeks to establish a conclusion of guilt!" was his exclamation, as he was finishing this topic of his defence. An impassioned mode of address, which, although it may find some apology in the perpetual example of Cicero, is not altogether suited to the soberness of English eloquence. Of this speech, the concluding sentence is truly pathetic. We scarcely hesitate to pronounce it to be

be the best effort of Mr. Erskine's talents; it does not, indeed, display the minute beauties of cultivated diction, nor those grave remarks of moral wisdom with which his latter speeches, in imitation of Mr. Burke, are pregnant; but, considered in reference to the occasion on which it was delivered, it is a most astonishing effort of vigorous and polished intellect.

In the month of May, 1783, Mr. Erskine received the honour of a silk gown. His Majesty's Patent of Precedence being conferred upon him, as has been said, on the suggestion of the venerable Lord Mansfield. His professional labours were now considerably augmented, and he succeeded to that place which had been so long occupied by Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton.

It would be impossible, within the space allotted to this article, to give an account of the causes pleaded by Mr. Erskine. It has been said, that he who looks for a perfect model of the style of Mr. Erskine, must examine his speech on the trial of Stockdale. When the charges against Mr. Hastings were published by the House of Commons, a Mr. Logie, a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and a friend of the Governor General, wrote a tract, in which those charges were investigated with some acrimony, but with considerable warmth and vigour; so that the pamphlet being considered as libellous by a resolution of the House, a criminal information was filed by the Attorney General against Stockdale, the publisher. In the course of his defence, Mr. Erskine urged many collateral topics in favour of Mr. Hastings, in a style of fervid and ornamental eloquence.

Mr. Erskine for a few years travelled the Home Circuit, but his rapidly encreasing eminence soon withdrew him from that sphere. This was owing to the numerous Special Retainers which poured in on him from all parts. These were endorsed, each with a fee of 300 guineas, and during his professional career Mr. E. had, on an average, not less than a dozen in a year. We believe that the practice of giving Special Retainers first originated in the celebrity of this distinguished Advocate, and it is certain that no gentleman at the bar, either during, or since his time, ever received so many. On these occasions Mr. E. never failed to earn meritoriously the large remuneration which was paid to him. His vanity and ambition conduced to this effect, as well as his sense of duty. It was necessary that his exertions should correspond with the high expectations formed in each instance of a Special Counsel, and that Counsel the great Mr. Erskine. Accordingly he not only made himself from his brief a perfect master of his Client's case, but he brought to his service the full measure of his zealous feeling, and the perfect exercise of his brilliant talents. He condescended even to have recourse to little artifices, pardonable in themselves, to aid the illusion. He examined the Court the night before the trial, in order to select the most advantageous place for addressing the Jury, and when the cause was called on, the Court and audience were usually kept waiting in anxious suspense a few minutes before the celebrated stranger made his appearance, and when at length he gratified their impatience, a particularly nice wig, and a pair of new yellow gloves distinguished and embellished his person beyond the more ordinary costume of the Barristers of the Circuit. On these occasions, whether it was owing to the superior abilities, or the better fortune of Mr. Erskine, is perhaps doubtful, (but in many instances certainly the former was the prevailing cause of the event,) he was almost uniformly successful.

Mr. Erskine's eloquence was altogether different from any thing that had been witnessed before his time, and assuredly he has left no competitor behind him. It was altogether singular as his own; and his contemporaries, though many of them men of great talents, bowed before it, and acknowledged its superiority. He could not display the peculiar energy of Law, invigorated as it was by a Latinised phraseology, and a pronunciation slightly tinctured with a northern burr: he had not the coarse humour of Mingay, the tormenting pertinacity of Gibbs, or the interrogative astuteness of Garrow, but he possessed an opulence of imagination, a fertility of fancy, a power of commanding at the instant all the resources of his mind, and a dexterity in applying them, which the whole united Bar of England could not equal. He was successful with nearly the same degree of excellence on all subjects, in dry legal argumentation and in Nisi Prius popular orations; and when before a Jury, his merit shone no less in plain matter of fact business, in commercial and navigation causes at Guildhall, than on occasions when it was necessary to make appeals to the passions, on occasions when adultery, seduction, or insanity formed the subject of damages, or the matter of enquiry. The latter unquestionably constituted the more shewy and imposing exhibitions of talent,

lent, and in these the palm of unrivalled excellence was awarded to him; but Mr. Erskine's judgment in the conduct of a cause, was at least equal to his other merits, and on common occasions those who were associated with him in holding briefs had no less reason to admire his prudence in what he did not say, as the byestanders had to extol his ingenuity in what he did. To these more intellectual qualifications, Mr. E. added the less substantial, but perhaps to an Advocate the not less useful advantages of person, countenance, and voice. His features were good, and capable of infinite variety of expression; the whole animated and intelligent at all times, and occasionally lighted up and beaming with a sweetness which we never saw in equal perfection in any other human face. His manner set off the whole. The clear melodious tones of his voice were nicely, and almost scientifically, modulated to the subject in hand, and accompanied by action most inimitably graceful; such as those who have not seen it, can form no notion of from the stiff attitudes and boisterous gestures of the degenerate Performers of the present day. In this imperfect attempt to pourtray the professional character of Mr. E. it should not be concealed that his demeanour was uniformly respectful to the Bench, and kind and courteous to his brethren at the Bar. During his twenty-eight years practice, he was never known, but on one occasion, to say a rude or harsh word to any Gentleman opposed to him in a cause, and on that single occasion he made ample amends by a voluntary and instantaneous apology. In truth he was as much beloved in Westminster Hall, as he was admired in the world, the first in popularity at home, as the foremost in fame abroad.

In 1783 Mr. Erskine was elected a Member of Parliament for Portsmouth, but his success in the House of Commons was not commensurate with the splendour of his professional reputation. He was overpowered by the commanding tones, the sarcastic invective, and the cutting irony of Mr. Pitt. In politics a follower of Mr. Fox, and a disciple of the Whig school, he naturally became what is called a constitutional Lawyer, a distinction cheaply gained, and not a legitimate object of Mr. E's. ambition. Hence his exertions in the Dean of St. Asaph's case, and his advocating the causes of a multitude of persons prosecuted for sedition by Government. His defence of Paine, however, occasioned his sudden dismission from the office he held as Attorney General to the Prince of Wales; but he was in 1802 restored to the rank of Attorney General to the Prince, and subsequently appointed to the dignity of Chancellor to his Royal Highness, and Keeper of the Seals for the Duchy of Cornwall.

One of the most brilliant events in Erskine's professional life was the part cast upon him, in conjunction with Mr. (afterwards Sir V.) Gibbs, in the State Trials, in the year 1794. The accused persons looked up to Mr. Erskine as their instrument of safety; and he managed their several defences with an enthusiasm which rendered him insensible to the fatigues of a long and continued exertion.

In 1804 he accepted the command of the Corps of Volunteers, formed under the name of the Law Association.

A great change in the Political hemisphere having taken place, converted the eloquent Advocate into a Judge, and a Peer of the Realm. Soon after the death of Mr. Pitt, the subject of this memoir was sworn a Member of the Privy Council, created a Baron (Feb. 7, 1806) by the title of Lord Erskine, of Rostormel Castle in Cornwall, and entrusted with the Great Seal as Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Lord Erskine's judicial life was much too short to afford a fair test of his qualification for the high and important station of Lord Chancellor. He succeeded to that office under many disadvantages. Of these it was no slight one that he superseded an eminent Lawyer then in the prime of his life, whose whole professional existence had been passed in Courts of Equity, (with a short interval when he was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,) and whose extraordinary attainments are acknowledged by the very opponents who arraign the mode in which he uses them. It is a curious part indeed of Lord Eldon's history, that while there are those who from party motives are bold enough to dispute his fitness for holding the great seal, there is not one person who can summon courage enough to deny that he is the greatest Lawyer of the day; that he boasts in an eminent degree professed erudition, a vigorous and active intellect, unremitting diligence, most laborious habits of investigation, and unimpeachable integrity. It was Lord Erskine's misfortune to come after this learned Personage, and to have practised only in Courts of Common Law, the greatest experience in which gives no insight into the practice of the Court of Chancery, and no acquaintance with its principles. Under these circumstances it is no disparagement

ment to Lord Erskine to say that he was not equal to the most able of his predecessors. But in this station his quickness and readiness in catching points and adopting instruction were conspicuously signal. Without the assistance which he derived from the learned Bar of the Court, Lord E. certainly could not have administered the business, but with the information which that assistance gave him, he secured himself at least against error, if he did not distinguish himself by new and original exposition. In one transaction Lord Erskine's Chancellorship was marked by his abandoning as a Judge the opinions which he had strenuously maintained as a Counsel. In the earliest part of his life he had inveighed with some vehemence against the summary process of attachment exercised by the Courts, as contrary to the liberty of the subject, and as depriving the party of trial by Jury. But in the case of *Ex parte Jones*, reported in Vesey, vol. xiii. p. 237, it happened to him to be under the necessity of himself committing a Printer to prison for a contempt in publishing a pamphlet defaming the proceedings of the Court. This is not mentioned to Lord E.'s prejudice; as a Judge, he could not act otherwise. It is rather to his credit that he did not permit former impressions to pervert his judgment, or influence his conduct as Lord Chancellor.

In the early part of 1807, the short-lived Administration of Lord Grenville broke up, and Lord Erskine, after his retirement from office, took for a long time but little part in public concerns. His present Majesty, with whom he had always been a personal favourite, invested him, soon after he became Regent, with the Order of the Thistle. Gratitude for this favour, as well as other considerations perhaps, kept Lord E. from active opposition until the unfortunate business of the late Queen, when, after a little vacillation in the outset, he ultimately took a decided part against his Royal Patron.

In the interval of leisure he published two volumes of a Political Romance, and recently some pamphlets in favour of the Greeks. These publications added nothing to his former reputation. His last literary production was a poem humanely written in favour of the poor rooks, so unmercifully sacrificed by farmers. It appeared in the Literary Gazette. Besides his noble legal speeches, five volumes of which are published, he wrote in 1797 a pamphlet entitled, "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the Present War with France." This work was so highly esteemed by the public, that within a few months after its publication, no less than the unprecedented number of *forty-eight editions* were printed. His "Armata" is his principal work. While a young man in the army he wrote on the subject of an increase of its pay.

His Lordship married March 29, 1770, Frances daughter of Daniel Moore, Esq. M.P. for Great Marlow, who died Dec. 26, 1805, and by whom he had issue five daughters and three sons. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by David Montague his eldest son, married Jan. 1800, to Fanny, daughter of General Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, in North America.

His remains were conveyed from Almondale, and interred in the ancient family vault at Uphall Church. The funeral was private, the body being conveyed in a hearse drawn by six horses, which was followed only by the family carriages, and those of a few private friends. Thus humble and unostentatious was the funeral of Lord Erskine.

M. DA COSTA.

Sept. 11. At Phillimore-place, Kensington, of a bilious fever, M. the Chevalier Hippolyto Joseph da Costa Furtado de Mendoça, who latterly exercised the functions of Chargé d'Affaires of the new Brazilian Government in this country. He had resided at Kensington about seven years.

M. de Costa was foreign secretary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and his eminent talents and distinguished worth had deservedly endeared him to his Royal Patron.

He was formerly a Bachelor of Philosophy and Doctor of Laws in the University of Coimbro. He was a man of profound learning, various attainments, and scientific knowledge; his life was spent in the pursuits of Literature. A small brochure was merely circulated among his friends on the Origin of Building, very profound, and in which was discovered a very deep and thinking mind. M. de Costa was the Proprietor of the *Correio Braziliense*, a monthly Magazine in the Portuguese language, printed in London, but which had been recently discontinued.

To this slight notice we annex some anecdotes of M. da Costa, communicated by a Correspondent:

"In 1811 he published, in 2 vols. 8vo, 'A Narrative of the Persecution of the Author, a native of Colonia da Sacramento, on the River La Plata, imprisoned

soned and tried in Lisbon, by the Inquisition, for the pretended crime of Freemasonry.' The Chevalier's narrative of his sufferings during this imprisonment occupies (if my recollection serves, for it is now some time since I saw the book) little more than half of the first volume. The remainder of the work is a copy of the Statutes of the 'Holy Office.' These, when my attention was first drawn thereto by a then recent introduction to their Editor, might have been toiled through with more patience, if he had not, in his prefatory matter, after frequent allusion to his meditated escape, abruptly broken off without the slighest hint of the manner or circumstances of his liberation—the very cream of the story!—for who, that could wield a pen to tell the secrets of such a prison-house, ever omitted to solace his nerves and calm his ire at the jailer-judges and executions, by telling of the horrors of their tender mercies. The interval, however, has produced, through an indirect channel, what may suffice to fill up the chasm complained of, until the fulness of time with respect to the political relation of Portugal and this country, whether for a closer approximation of interests and sympathies, or for a complete disruption, shall render a full developement of my authority expedient.

"The door of Da Costa's cell opening into a hall which was the centre of the prison, he had remarked that the daily labours of the slaves, who kept guard between him and liberty, terminated by throwing a bundle of keys upon a table, leaving a burning lamp for company. By patience and perseverance, with abundant exercise for circumspection in the consciousness of spies by daylight through apertures in the dingy walls and cieling of his cage, he succeeded in forming, out of an old pewter plate, a key which would unlock its door. Upon making his final attempt, the bundle of keys proved to be a proper collection for threading the entire labyrinth, not excepting the outer gate. But, besides the keys and the lamp, there was a book, containing, with other records, the minutes of his own repeated purgations. What was to be done?—should he leave this precious document behind him?—No! if he himself got clean off, so would the book. If not—this alternative he did not stay to reckon upon; therefore carefully locking and closing every door after him as he found it, he once more contrived to breathe all the fresh and "chartered" air that was to be found in Lisbon. Six weeks were necessary for him to remain disguised and secluded in the neighbourhood, before he could venture to take shipping, as every barque in the port and on the adjacent coast had to encounter the nostrils of the 'Holy' bloodhounds; and in the course of their victim's rides on horseback, he frequently recognized these his old acquaintance engaged in their kind-hearted search.

"Safely landed with their fortunate importer upon this Island of heretics, both the book and the keys were committed to the safe keeping of one in whose custody I believe they still remain. I heard this relation soon after the news arrived of Lord Keith having sent as a present to his Holiness the Pope, the key of a prison in which some natives of Rome had been confined at Algiers, and thought how very appropriately, either in the Palace of the Quirinal, or within a short distance of Westminster Abbey, one museum might have contained the whole, as monitory remembrances that 'such things were,' and were not likely to be again!

"Still, I am not the more disposed, by feelings of disgust at abuse of power vested in these black tribunals, to charge the crimes of the Inquisition upon the whole of the Roman Catholic Priesthood; nor to believe that, with the members of that communion, Freemasonry is necessarily a sin. Another friend of mine has assisted in the duties of a Freemason's Lodge, even at Lisbon, in which Portuguese Bishops and Nobles participated, 'none of them daring to make him afraid.' But it ought not to be concealed from the really pious among Romanists, that the Inquisition has ever been (like Lettres de Cachet) a political engine of infallible service to corrupt and tyrannical minions of Government, either for illegal extortion of money, or for secret exercise of vengeance against political or other rivals. Hence many an amiable and patriotic Prince, like the reigning Sovereign of Portugal, has been disgraced in the sight of his faithful subjects, by evil counsellors, to whom their King's name was a tower of strength for direct perversion of the task assigned him by Providence through the will of the people, awarded in the original structure of all governments; for the 'divine right' can remain only with those who govern righteously. What became of the 'divine right of David,' in his conduct towards Uriah, let Nathan the Prophet record!

"A ridiculous instance of the financial wisdom of the Inquisition in Spain was narrated to me personally in this city, by a Spanish merchant, who was prevented from returning home by the circumstance

cumstance of the French forces under Napoleon being then engaged in the blockade of Cadiz. In the manner a thousand times heretofore described, he was dragged by a gang of Familiars from his house and family, in the dead of night, and conveyed blindfolded to the assembled Pandemonium. Here he was charged with an offence against the Holy Mother Church, to which he was advised that he himself should give a name, as the only means of propitiating the merciful judgment of her immaculate ministers. This being too difficult a matter for the present state of our victim's memory and conscience, with an injunction to search them more closely, he was conveyed back to his dwelling for a fortnight. When sent for again, he declared that his mind was still a blank, as to any consciousness save that of having submitted to all the discipline of a faithful son of the only true Church with the most scrupulous regularity. He was then graciously told by his enlightened judges, that the specific crime of which they were already too well convinced he had been guilty, was the having in his possession a set of the books of the French arch-heretic Voltaire, which they commanded him to deliver up, or expect the heaviest punishment to await contumacy. Of such possession the accused firmly asserting his innocence, he was a second time permitted to return home and amend his plea for another re-hearing. In the mean time recollection served to the effect that about fifteen years previously, as the executor of a deceased relative, a library passed through his hands, of which a copy of the obnoxious tomes formed a part. On seeking advice from a friend who had happened to undergo a similar process, that gentleman assured him that any such reply as that the books remained in his keeping for only a few days, and then went far beyond his reach, would not serve him in any stead; he would therefore advise him to procure another set of Voltaire, if possible, from his bookseller—if not, a copy of any other author, no matter what, provided it counted the same number of volumes, and have them lettered 'Œuvres de Voltaire,' &c. Accordingly a set of Shakspeare's Plays, in their native English, underwent this sort of baptism, and at the time appointed was delivered for sacrifice at the altar and tomb of orthodoxy, tied up in a bundle. Their Reverences did not think it necessary to scrutinize the deposit, but instantly pronounced the culprit again received into the bosom of the Beauty of Holiness, of whose chastity they had then proved themselves the vigilant conservators, upon making reparation for the assault thereon, of which the culprit before them stood self-convicted, in the sum of about forty pounds. What profit this single set of Voltaire's works yielded to its anti-publishers, in the course of its fifteen years' adventures, may one day or other constitute a parallel estimate with the proceeds of the works of the author of Waverley." J.E. *Bristol.*

William Ludlam, Esq.

William Ludlam, esq. whose death is recorded in Oct. page 380, was, in the fullest sense of the words, a useful member of society: with a head as clear as an accountant or British merchant, and a heart as free from an improper bias, he fulfilled his frequently arduous employment, as an arbitrator at Lloyd's, with impartiality and precision.

In junior life he was in a merchant's compting-house, and frequently in good humour told the following anecdote.—"I was," says he, "sent to another house to ask for the balance of an account; several Saturdays I repeated the visit; when entering one morning, the Merchant, the moment he saw me, says, Sir, *you are as certain as the* Grave—sign a receipt, take your money, and close the account." Amidst the multitudinous concerns at Lloyd's, it is easy to conceive many must be the accounts liable to dispute—from error frequently, from design at times: there cannot then be found a more useful character in commercial life than an able arbitrator or umpire.—He was this—"do not tell me of totals, or let me hear any thing about the balance, give me proofs of the items on both sides, the account current, and we will soon make totals and form a balance." In early life he was a merchant, and suffered, like many others, by the American war. The later period of his time was devoted to the duties accompanying this respectable vocation, till the hand of Time led him to the *grave*, where, like the merchant alluded to in the preceding anecdote, the account of all sublunary transactions, as far as respects them *here*, is settled. T.W.

Lieut.-Gen. Bayly Willington.

Lately. Lieut.-gen. Bayly Willington. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, March 15, 1771; First Lieutenant, July 7, 1779; Captain, Nov. 27, 1782; Major in the Army, March 1, 1794; Lieut.-col. in the Army, Jan. 1, 1798; Lieut.-col. in the Royal Artillery, July 16, 1799; Colonel in the Royal Artillery, July 20, 1804; Major-gen. July 25, 1810; and Lieut.gen. Aug. 12, 1819.

Charles Grant, Esq.

The late Charles Grant, Esq. whose death was mentioned in p. 477, was born in Scotland in the year 1746. By the decease of his father, who fell in the memorable battle of Culloden, a very few hours after the birth of this son, the care of his infancy and youth devolved upon an uncle, at whose expense he received a good education in the town of Elgin. This signal benefit afterwards excited in Mr. Grant's mind feelings of the most grateful respect for his uncle's memory, and these he expressed by a memorial placed over his grave.

In the year 1767 Mr. Grant proceeded to India in a military capacity; but on his arrival there, he was taken into the employ, and under the immediate patronage, of Mr. Richard Becher, a Member of the Bengal Council. In 1770 he re-visited his native Country, where he united himself by marriage with a lady of the name of Frazer, who survives him. Having, while in England, obtained the promise of an appointment as a Writer on the Bengal Establishment, he re-embarked for India in May 1772, accompanied by his wife, her mother and sister, and Lieutenant Ferguson, a friend of the family. The party took their passage in the ship Vansittart, Capt. Young, destined first to Bombay, and thence to proceed to Calcutta, where, on his arrival, he received his appointment, which is dated the 27th of November, 1772. In the course of this voyage he formed an intimacy with the Rev. Christian Frederick Swartz, a Christian missionary, with whom he maintained a correspondence till the decease of the latter *. During the same voyage he had the misfortune to be present at the sudden death of his friend Ferguson, who was killed, while on shore at the Cape of Good Hope, in an encounter with Capt. Roche †, also a passenger in the Vansittart.

Almost immediately after Mr. Grant's arrival at Calcutta, on the 23d of June, 1773, he was promoted to the rank of Factor, and soon afterwards was appointed Secretary to the Board of Trade, which office he held for upwards of eight years, performing its duties with exemplary industry and ability.

In 1781 the Bengal Government relieved him from his Secretaryship, and stationed him as the Company's Commercial Resident, in charge of their valuable silk factory at Malda, a town upon the banks of the Ganges, and in the immediate vicinity of the venerable and stupendous ruins of the once magnificent city of Gour ‡, the ancient capital of Bengal.

In June 1784 he obtained the rank of Senior Merchant, and in February 1787 was summoned to Calcutta, that he might take possession of the seat and office of Fourth Member of the Board of Trade, conferred on him by Lord Cornwallis, in consideration of his distinguished abilities and approved integrity. It may be necessary to observe, that the trade with India was at this time the Company's chief concern and exclusive property; and that the Board at Calcutta, in correspondence with the Court at home, had the general management of the Company's commercial interests. While his conduct as a member of this Board added much to his reputation with the Government, the discharge of the duties of the office considerably increased his commercial experience and general knowledge. But in less than three years after he had received this appointment

* After the death of Mr. Swartz, who had rendered important services to the East India Company, Mr. Grant recommended to the Court to perpetuate the remembrance of them by the erection of a memorial in St. Mary's Church at Fort St. George, at the public expence. This suggestion was adopted, and the monument erected at the cost of the East India Company.

† It afterwards appeared that in the course of the voyage, a dispute had taken place between Captain Roche and Lieutenant Ferguson; that the feud had been so violent as to induce those gentlemen more than once to seek the adjustment of their difference at the sword's point; that from doing this they were several times prevented by the interference of friends; that at length, while the parties were on shore at the Cape of Good Hope, and at a public tavern or hotel, being then under the influence of strongly-excited feeling, if not of wine, they quitted a coffee-room together, armed, without attendants, and in the darkness of night; that Mr. Grant perceiving his friend withdraw, followed him, and overtook him in the public street, only in time to see him fall, pierced through the heart by his antagonist, and to hear his last convulsive inarticulate sobs. At the instance of Mr. Grant, this transaction underwent an immediate investigation at the Cape, where Captain Roche was acquitted by the Dutch authorities; but a fresh application for justice was made at Bombay, and Roche was there imprisoned by the Government, and sent under duresse to England, accompanied by a memorial from Mr. Grant to the Court of Directors, with other documents. The cause was finally referred to His Majesty in Council, and was the subject of considerable discussion at home in the year 1775, both in the public prints and separate pamphlets.

‡ Mr. Grant many years after his return to England introduced to the Court, Views and Plans of these stupendous ruins by a young officer, which have since been published under the Court's patronage, for the benefit of the author's widow.

pointment the impaired health of his family compelled him suddenly to quit India, and return to England. Lord Cornwallis, who had held frequent communications with Mr. Grant, and entertained the highest regard for him, when solicited to allow him to quit the Presidency, expressed regret at the necessity which deprived Government of his services, considered as they were by his Lordship so *essential* to the proper executive management of the commercial interests of the Company, that he would in any case, not of the most extreme urgency, have requested him to continue. But this being impracticable, his return to England was accompanied by unusually strong expressions of the high satisfaction with which the Government regarded his zealous and faithful services in the commercial department*.

A distinguishing feature of Mr. Grant's character while in India, appears to have been a solicitude to uphold, to the utmost of his power, both by his example and influence, the public profession of the Christian Religion by the Europeans. In this cause his zeal upon some occasions surpassed that of his cotemporaries. He not only contributed liberally towards the re-building† of St. John's church, in Calcutta, but promoted it by active exertions. It is also a fact not generally known, and to be recorded to his lasting honour, that he redeemed Bethtephillah, the Protestant Mission church, from desecration, at a personal expense to himself of 10,000 rupees, and vested it in trust for sacred and charitable purposes for ever‡.

After a residence in India of, altogether, nearly twenty years, in the service of the East India Company, Mr. Grant, with his family, re-embarked at Calcutta, on board the ship Berrington, and arrived in England in the autumn of 1790. His early promotion to stations of trust and emolument, for which he had been recommended by superior talent and tried integrity, had enabled him to acquire a respectable competency of fortune: and his residence in India, influenced, as he appears to have been, during the whole term of it, by a peculiarly strong sense of the obligations of religion, had matured his character to that of a Christian philanthropist, and inspired him with lively feelings of solicitude for the moral and intellectual welfare of the immense Mahomedan and Heathen population subject to the British Government. He had instituted a close scrutiny into the character of the natives, which had resulted in the formation and establishment of opinions which governed his subsequent conduct upon occasions of great moral and political importance. His first employment, after his return to England, was to commit the result of his enquiries to paper, in a tract entitled, "Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain;" which was written in 1792, although not submitted to perusal, out of the circle of his personal friends, till 1797. In that year he laid it upon the table of the Court of Directors, with an Introductory Letter, stating his motives for so doing to be, a consideration of its relevancy to certain proposals for communicating Christianity to the natives of India, by granting permission for missionaries to proceed thither, which had been repeatedly pressed upon the Court's attention. This paper will be again adverted to, in connection with the final and successful efforts of its author for the attainment of that object.

On the 30th of May, 1794, he was elected a Director of the East India Company by the unanimous vote of the proprietors, not more than two months after he had declared himself a candidate for the Direction. He was at this time in the 49th year of his age, in the full vigour of an excellent constitution; possessed of extensive general knowledge; of laborious habits as a reader and writer, with a sound judgment and great firmness, integrity, and benevolence.

To attempt a detail of all the important

* One proof which Mr. Grant had given of his integrity while in India was the bringing to light a series of systematic frauds upon his employers, the continuance of which, undetected, would probably have ruined their interests in one of the most valuable staples of their commerce.

† The Church originally constructed at Calcutta for the English settlers was destroyed by a furious hurricane in the night between the 11th and 12th of October 1737; and from that period till the erection of the Mission Church in 1770, no Protestant place of worship existed there. It was therefore proposed to erect a new Church by private subscription, to which Mr. Grant contributed 500 rupees, and assisted in the procurement of valuable materials from Gour.

‡ The Church or Chapel called Bethtephillah, with the schools and burying ground which had been erected by the Protestant Missionary I. Z. Kiernander, in the year 1770 for the use of his mission, was in 1787 placed under sequestration by the Sheriff of Calcutta to answer for the missionary's personal debts. To prevent the desecration and sale of these premises, and discontinuance of public worship, which must have ensued, Mr. Grant paid out of his own pocket the sum of 10,000 rupees, being the amount at which they were valued, and immediately placed them in trust for sacred and charitable uses for ever, constituting Mr. William Chambers, a brother of Sir Robert Chambers, with the Rev. Mr. Browne, one of the Company's Chaplains, and himself, trustees.

measures

measures connected with the India administration, in the discussion and adoption of which Mr. Grant from this time took an active and often a prominent part, would be here impracticable. But that a brief reference should be made to a few of them, seems necessary for the illustration of his character, as the attached and powerful supporter of the East India Company, and their zealous advocate in Parliament; and as the indefatigable friend and benefactor of the native population of British India.

The subject of greatest moment which Mr. Grant found under the consideration of the Court when he entered it, and which appears to have attracted his earliest attention, was a question respecting the freight paid by the Company for the hire of their shipping. This suggestion for an economical reform had been for several years before the Court of Proprietors, but no effectual measures of relief determined upon. The friends of Mr. Grant have claimed for him the credit of having been mainly instrumental in effecting the salutary reform which afterwards took place. The value of this to the Company may be estimated by the recorded fact as stated in the General Court, that, within a few years a sum of more than 10,000,000*l.* had been paid for freight above that which ought to have been paid, upon any principle of fair and open competition. The best testimony to Mr. Grant's merits in the accomplishment of this change, is, that furnished by its enemies, who, it appears, at the next election made a vigorous but unsuccessful attempt to prevent his return to the Direction.

Upon other important questions which were agitated about this time, particularly those respecting the opening of the trade of India, and the prevention of an illicit trade, it will not be disputed, by persons conversant with the subject, that Mr. Grant strenuously and eloquently supported the Company's rights, and rendered them eminent service.

Upon a question of equal moment, and peculiar delicacy, which first came under discussion in 1797, highly affecting the character of the Directors, and thereby the vital interests of the Company, the course pursued by Mr. Grant was as honourable to himself as it was beneficial to the body of which he formed a part. This question was the alleged abuse of the patronage of the Court, an imputation to which it was subjected, by the daily appearance of advertisements in the public papers offering appointments to India for a valuable consideration. To prevent the appearance of such advertisements, the Court, it was found, possessed no power, nor any means of compelling a disclosure of the parties who, there was reason to fear, were in some cases guilty of abusing the kindness of its members. Yet, restrained as they were, by legal obstacles, from either redressing or preventing the daily wrong done to their character, they judged it proper to use every possible means for their own exoneration. In September 1800, and in January 1801, the subject was warmly taken up in the General Court; and upon the latter occasion, in particular, Mr. Grant, in an argumentative speech of some length, declared himself favourable to the prosecution of inquiry in every possible way; considering that "the honour of the Court, the satisfaction of the public, and the state of the subject, did require it." By the decision of a ballot, which followed this discussion, a majority of the Proprietors of India Stock exonerated the Court from suspicion, while the continuance and flagrancy of the grievance left the public mind unsettled upon the subject. At length an opportunity was afforded, by some disclosures which were accidentally made in the House of Commons, in the course of the enquiry into the conduct of H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, in 1809, of effectually tracing the evil to its source. Mr. Grant, who had then a seat in the House, obtained the concurrence of the Court of Directors, and joined his brother Director, Mr. George Smith, in a request that the House would appoint a Select Committee for the investigation of the subject. The results of that investigation, which were exculpatory of the whole Court, did not reflect more honour upon the gentlemen who had sought it, than did the high tone of manly feeling and conscious purity with which it had been solicited.

In April 1804 he was, for the first time, elected Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors; the Hon W. F. Elphinstone being at the same time chosen to fill the chair, to which Mr. Grant succeeded in April 1805. From April 1806 to April 1807 he was out of the Direction by rotation. Upon his return to the Court in April 1807, he was again elected Deputy Chairman, his friend Edward Parry, Esq. being at the same time chosen Chairman. This arrangement was continued from April 1807 to April 1809, when Mr. Grant was again chosen to fill the Chair, which he held till April 1810. He was re-elected to it in April 1815, and filled it till April 1816, making altogether a period of six years, during which he held the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Court.

Those only who reflect upon the extent of the British Territories and Interests in India, and the Constitution of the India Government at home, have it in their power to form any adequate conception of the variety, importance, and intricacy, of the subjects, which in the course of such a protracted career of official duty, would occupy the mind and time of a gentleman thus distinguished by the confidence of the Court. An entire devotion of time and talents is, in general, not more than sufficient for the discharge of the incumbent duties of either of these responsible situations.

Upon

Upon Mr. Grant's elevation to the Chair in 1804, he found the measures of Lord Wellesley's administration under review, of many of which, it may be here necessary to apprise the reader, Mr. Grant conscientiously disapproved. They had indeed been characterized by great prowess and gallantry in the field and energy in the Council; but such splendid qualities, in Mr. Grant's judgment, could not atone for substantial wrong, and nothing less did he impute to some of the measures in question; nor did they appear to him to have been beneficial in their results, as they were neither effective to the pacification of India, for which they had been undertaken, nor improved the Company's commerce and finances. The first of his Lordship's military enterprises, the Mysore war, was an exception; this was a contest to which the British Government had been provoked by the treachery of Tippoo Sultan, and his intrigues with the French. It was therefore as defensible in principle as prosperous in its issue. But the subsequent negociations with the Nabobs of the Carnatic and of Oude, (both of them old and faithful allies of the British Nation,) and the extinction by treaty of the former's power, and dismemberment of the territories of the latter, were measures which in Mr. Grant's judgment were liable to strong objection. And the immediate confederacy of the Marhatta Princes against the British Power, as it appeared to be a natural consequence of the erroneous policy which had been pursued, so it was considered as calling for marked censure on those acts of aggression which had provoked it. Such at least were the sentiments of Mr. Grant, who with reference to the system of the foreign relations of the Company in India, as well as of those which are domestic, always professed himself a strict adherent to the plans and principles of his friend and patron Lord Cornwallis, whom he held in the highest estimation. He partook of that nobleman's solicitude for the establishment of an Empire in India, founded rather upon character (and particularly upon the reputation of moral and intellectual superiority) than on force. "The character of this Country," Mr. Grant observed in the House of Commons, on one of the discussions respecting Oude, "is its dearest possession, and I am convinced *that* character would be compromised, if the House should not, with a view to national honour and national justice, express its disapprobation of this transaction."

In accordance with these views, he gave his support to a resolution, submitted to the House by the late Sir Phillip Francis on the 5th of April 1805, "That to pursue schemes of conquest, and extension of dominion in India, are measures repugnant to the wish, the honour, and the policy of this Nation." Upon this proposition Lord Castlereagh moved the previous question; in reply to whom, Mr. Grant first fully vindicated the Court of Directors from all participation in the political measures of Marquis Wellesley's Government, and then voted in the minority with Sir Philip. "The true policy of the British Government in India," observed Mr. Grant, "is not to pursue conquest for the sake of extension of territory. This opinion I have been led to adopt from experience of the effect of the former Marhatta war, an event which has laid the foundation of all the debts we have incurred there. Admitting, therefore, what I consider to be due to the Marquis Wellesley, the credit of great ability and attention to the affairs of the Company, I cannot withhold my sanction to the motion. So much has been done to render it doubtful whether we have not abandoned that principle, that it has become necessary to give the world assurance that it shall in future be the guide of the British policy in India." On this, as well as on other occasions, when the political relations of India were under consideration, Mr. Grant was ably supported by such other members of the Court of Directors as were in Parliament, and particularly by Mr. Hudleston, who had been many years in India.

The subject of Lord Wellesley's policy was agitated again in the following Session, when Mr. Paul laid upon the table of the House of Commons several specific charges against that nobleman, and a proposition for his impeachment. Mr. Grant, in a preliminary debate upon a motion for papers, again allowed that the system pursued by Lord Wellesley, was, as a Military System, very splendid, and attended with many advantages, "But," added he, "I cannot think that a good system for tranquilizing India, the effect of which has been to involve us in quarrels with all the native princes." Upon the subject of the Oude charge, he fully concurred with the promoters of the impeachment, while at the same time he most candidly opposed the printing and circulating of the charge, before the papers were all produced. "Feeling," he observed, "this to be the fair and candid way of proceeding, I will avow my opinion, because having unfortunately had occasion to take rather a prominent part in many of these questions, and seeing it likely to become my duty to do so again, I find my only support in the painful predicament in which so much collision with feelings and opinions of others places me, to be, in the consciousness of honestly following the dictates of my own mind."

In the Session of 1807, on a motion for papers relative to the conduct of the British Government towards the Poligars, he traced the Vellore mutiny to the wish of the Mahomedans for the restoration of the sons of Tippoo Sultan to power, and not to any interference with the superstitions of the natives. Mr. Grant also successfully maintained the Company's rights, and defended their interests upon two important financial questions; the

the first was the Company's claim upon the Government; the second, their request to be allowed to issue bonds in preference to the creation of stock.

In June 1808, the measure of deposing the Nabobs of the Carnatic, came finally under discussion in the House of Commons. Upon this occasion Mr. Grant delivered his sentiments at great length, and entered into a review of the papers on the table, which he concluded, by declaring the deposition of the Nabobs and assumption of their power to be acts of *injustice*; and with reference to the pretences employed to justify them, he gave it as his decided opinion, "that not only there was nothing like legal evidence of the offences imputed to the last Nabobs, but even no such presumption as an individual or a nation could act upon with any regard to justice."

In the revenue administration of India Mr. Grant supported a system which vested with proprietory rights and personal immunities the native landholders and cultivators: a system, of which it is almost a sufficient commendation to say, that it originated under the paternal government of Lord Cornwallis, and is nearly the reverse of that followed by the Mahomedan governments.

The interest which Mr. Grant took in the Jurisprudence of India, always appeared to be proportioned to the influence, which, in his opinion, the due administration of justice would have upon the moral and intellectual condition of the natives. Few members of the Court of Directors were better qualified by personal observation to appreciate the difficulties which lay in the way of any considerable or rapid melioration in the state of a people, sunk as the natives of India are in their prejudices and habits, prejudices and habits as inveterate as they are odious, and riveted upon them by the ceaseless exertions of their superior orders or castes, to whom for the most part an undue homage, amounting to worship, is paid. But it was inconsistent with Mr. Grant's consciousness of the superiority and divine authority of Christianity to concede either to Mahomedanism or Hindooism an eternity of existence. Hence, perhaps, a certain complacency, with which he regarded all attempts to engraft principles of British Jurisprudence on the Asiatic Stock; and hence the decision and zeal which he evinced upon all questions connected with the superstitions or morals of India.

The education of the Company's Servants destined for India, and upon whom the executive government of the natives of that country must devolve, was of course an object of great moment with Mr. Grant, and the mode of it a question of vital importance. It has been publicly asserted to his honour, and we have reason to believe correctly, that the plan of the College at Haleybury in Hertfordshire originated with him. Most certain it is, that upon all occasions when the conduct or government of that Institution came under discussion before the body of the Proprietors of India Stock, he has appeared as its advocate, and taken a considerable part in every debate. The invidious imputations of some, that its design was merely to supplant a similar establishment previously formed by Lord Wellesley at Calcutta, he effectually rebutted, and by cogent reasonings justified the preference which the Court gave to England. According to the doctrine of Mr. Grant, a sincere and conscientious attachment to the Christian* faith, and a settled patriotism, ought to form a part of the character of every Englishman who should be allowed to bear rule in India; and it will not be difficult to determine by which of these establishments, those objects are most likely to be obtained.

The temporary defection of a part of the Madras army, under the administration of Sir George Barlow in 1809, furnished an occasion for the exertion of Mr. Grant's energies which, whatever may be the opinion of some persons on the great question then at issue, will probably be admitted by all, to have reflected honour upon him, as a man of distinguished abilities and invincible firmness; and few, if any, will be disposed to doubt that his conduct on the occasion proceeded from a deep conviction that the course he took was such as a sense of public duty prescribed to him. Opinions were, indeed, at the time so divided; authorities so respectable were to be found ranged upon either side of the argument; and the original question at issue, as well as those to which it gave rise, were of such vital importance, that it may be even now difficult to advert to the proceedings with unimpeachable impartiality. Justice to the memory of this eminent statesman, however, demands that the attempt should be made. It will be recollected by most persons who are acquainted with India affairs, that the event referred to had its origin in a measure of needful economy in military equipment, which had been determined upon before the arrival of Sir George Barlow at Madras. The adoption and enforcement of that measure by him excited considerable and unjustifiable dissatisfaction and opposition, and at length placed the Commander in Chief,

* Of the many persons who having proceeded to India with minds not fully made up on this subject, and who, in consequence thereof, afterwards virtually or actually conformed to Hindoo superstitions, the case of *Job Charnock*, who founded Calcutta, was the most remarkable. He married a young Hindoo, of whom he was passionately fond, and she made a Hindoo of him, for after her decease he annually sacrificed a cock to her manes.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant-general Hay Mac Dowal (who was not a member of the Council), in an attitude of formal disaffection and even defiance to the Government. The unfortunate end of that officer (lost at sea in his return to Europe) prevented his conduct from undergoing, at home, precisely that species of investigation which was suited to the case. But the strong and decisive measures which were adopted by the Madras Government with Sir George Barlow at its head, after the departure of Lieutenant-general Mac Dowal, for the prevention, and finally for the suppression of the mutiny, excited by the Lieutenant-general's parting address, published in a General Order of the 28th January 1809; particularly the proceedings respecting Lieut.-colonel Boles and the other Officers concerned in the publication of the General Order; the trials of several Officers, some of them of superior rank, for mutiny; the censure passed upon some Civil Servants whose conduct was disapproved by the Government; and, finally, the removal of Mr. Petrie from the Council, were all subjects of much and warm discussion at the India House and in Parliament. In this discussion Mr. Grant took a decided part, vindicating the measures of Sir George Barlow's administration, as well as his personal character, against all impugners. He uniformly maintained, that the measures of Sir George had been taken under circumstances of peculiar difficulty; that they had been dictated by fidelity to the Company's interests; that they were not stronger than the exigency of the occasion had required; and that therefore they did not entitle him to censure, but to the marked approbation of his employers. "He had," he observed in the House of Commons (Feb. 21, 1811) "long been an attentive observer of Sir George Barlow's conduct, from the whole of which, during many years arduous service, he was convinced that Sir George had most eminently discharged the important duties reposed in him, and was entitled to the high approbation of his country." In this opinion Mr. Grant certainly enjoyed the concurrence of a majority of the Court of Directors, and of the other authorities in England, as well as of Lord Minto, then Governor General of India. The papers relative to these proceedings which bear Mr. Grant's name, as well as those in the preparation of which he was ministerially concerned as Chairman of the Court of Directors, are on record in the proceedings of Parliament, with all the documents connected with the subject. There they will remain for the information of the future historian, and probably when every other actor in these proceedings shall have been removed from this stage of existence, posterity will impartially determine as to the correctness of his opinions and conduct, and the validity of the arguments by which he defended them.

The negociation between the Court of Directors and his Majesty's Ministers for the renewal by Charter of the Company's commercial privileges, which commenced in 1808, when Mr. Grant was Deputy Chairman, called forth an extraordinary display of the powers of his mind. This negociation brought under review almost every right which the Company possessed, and involved in its progress the discussion of every principle of colonial government applicable to the East Indies. To assist in an investigation so extensive Mr. Grant was peculiarly qualified, by the extent of his information, the soundness of his judgment, and the laboriousness of his habits; and very important services were no doubt rendered by him to the Company. He took an active, and sometimes a prominent part in all the proceedings. He was elected by the Court a member of the Deputation appointed to confer with his Majesty's Ministers; was entrusted with the presentation of petitions to Parliament on the Company's account; and in the House of Commons asserted and defended their rights, and maintained their pretensions with great ability. But while Mr. Grant thus supported the interests of the Company, he kept constantly in view the intellectual and moral wants of India; and in meeting these had to encounter difficulties as unexpected as they were extraordinary, partly occasioned by the fears, and in some instances arising out of the most surprising prejudices in favour of the Hindoo idolatry, which were entertained by Europeans connected with India. Among those who appeared to cherish prejudices in favour of the Hindoo idolatry, were the authors of several pamphlets circulated at the time, particularly the writers of one, which bears the signature of a Bengal Officer; and among those who professed to entertain fears for the permanence of the British power in India, were two respectable proprietors of India Stock, (one of whom was afterwards a Director), and who came forward avowedly to oppose missionary exertions, in pamphlets which bear their names. The one party maintained the purity of Asiatic morals, and the harmlessness of the Hindoo character; and the other, the danger of meddling with Hindoo prejudices. The controversy to which this subject gave rise, was in its issue eminently promotive of the interests of Truth.

With a view to dispel the fears and remove the prejudices of the enemies to missionary efforts, many important documents were produced and laid on the table of the House of Commons, chiefly at the instance of Mr. Grant, such as proofs of the prevalence of infanticide in different parts of India; of the impurities and atrocities of Juggernautt; and of the great extent of the worship of that idol; of

of the habitual falsehood and dishonesty of the Hindoos: and, on the other hand, of the long undisturbed existence of Christianity in some parts of India; lastly, Mr. Grant's own tract, entitled, "Observations on the General State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain with respect to Morals, and on the means of improving it." This valuable paper was called for by the House of Commons, laid on its table, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Members, on the 5th of June 1813. It commences with a review of the British Territorial Administration in the East, from the first acquisition of territory there. It then exhibits a true picture of the moral character of the Hindoos, supported and verified by a great body of evidence, extracted from the printed works of persons who had been in India; an examination of the causes of that character, which are traced in the religion or superstition of the people, as well as in their corrupt, unequal, and defective laws, and in the absurd prerogatives and duties of the native magistracy. In entering into the measures which Great Britain might adopt for the removal of these evils and the improvement of the state of society in India, Mr. Grant refers to the introduction of our language as a circumstance arising almost necessarily out of our connection with India, and which rendered extremely easy, if it did not carry along with it, the introduction of much of our useful literature, and particularly our sacred Scriptures. Towards the last measure, with every more direct means of improvement, such as schools and missions, he considered it incumbent on the Court of Directors to manifest at least a friendly aspect, and with respect to education, a co-operation. Mr. Grant fully answers the several objections which had been made to interference with the religion of Hindostan; and in concluding this valuable paper he makes the following powerful appeal to the British authorities in behalf of India:

"To rest in the present state of things, or to determine that the situation of our Asiatic subjects, and our connection with them, are such as they ought to be for all time to come, seems too daring a conclusion; and if a change, a great change be necessary, no reason can be assigned for its commencement at any future period, which will not equally, nay, more strongly recommend its commencement now. To say, that things may be left to their own course, or that our European Settlements may prove a sufficient nursery of moral and religious instruction for the natives, will be, in effect, to declare, that there shall be no alteration, at least no effectual and safe one.

"The Mahomedans, living for centuries intermixed in great numbers with the Hindoos, produced no radical change in their character; not merely because they rendered themselves disagreeable to their subjects, but because they left those subjects, during that whole period, as uninstructed in essential points as they found them. We are called to imitate the Roman Conquerors, who civilized and improved the Nations whom they subdued; and we are called to this, not only by the obvious wisdom which directed their policy, but by local circumstances, as well as by sounder principles and higher motives than they possessed. The examples also of modern European Nations pass in review before us. We are the fourth of those who have possessed an Indian Empire. That of the Portuguese, though acquired by romantic bravery, was unsystematic and rapacious; the short one of the French was the meteor of a vain ambition; the Dutch acted upon the principles of a selfish commercial policy; and these, under which they apparently flourished for a time, have been the cause of their decline and fall. None of these Nations sought to establish themselves in the affections of their acquired subjects, or to assimilate them to their manners; and those subjects, far from supporting them, rejoiced in their defeat: some attempts they made to instruct the natives, which had their use; but sordid views overwhelmed their effects. It remains for us to show how we shall be distinguished from these Nations in the history of mankind: whether conquest shall have been in our hands the means, not merely of displaying a Government unequalled in India for administrative justice, kindness, and moderation, not merely of increasing the security of the subject and prosperity of the country, but of advancing social happiness, of meliorating the moral state of men, and of extending a superior light, farther than the Roman eagle ever flew.

"If the novelty, the impracticability, the danger of the proposed scheme, be urged against it, these objections cannot all be consistent; and the last, which is the only one that could have weight, presupposes success. In success would lie our safety, not our danger. Our danger must lie in pursuing, from ungenerous ends, a course contracted and illiberal; but in following an opposite course, in communicating light, knowledge, and improvement, we shall obey the dictates of duty, of philanthropy, and of policy; we shall take the most rational means to remove inherent great disorders, to attach the Hindoo people to ourselves, to ensure the safety of our possessions, to enhance continually their value to us, to raise a fair and durable monument to the glory of this country, and to increase the happiness of the human race."

On the 23d July, 1813, the Act of Parliament, 53 Geo. III. c. 155, commonly called the Charter Act, obtained the Royal Assent. It is well known that this Statute, the fruit of much and laborious discussion, effected some considerable changes in the East

East India Company's commercial privileges, in which Mr. Grant could not concur; but, on the other hand, it contained three important modifications of the law, which were in perfect accordance with the sentiments and reasoning above detailed, and the attainment of which, there can be no doubt, ought in justice to be ascribed, in a considerable degree, to his zeal and exertions.

The first of these was an augmentation of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of British India, and the institution of a Bishop's See at Calcutta; the second, the privilege granted to European teachers of Christian morals, or missionaries, of enjoying a regulated access to the natives of India; and the last, the annual appropriation of the sum of one lack of rupees for the general promotion of education among them. These results appear to to have been the fruit of a series of wise, persevering, and pious exertions, made by Mr. Charles Grant, with a view to promote and secure the highest honour and truest interests of Great Britain in India; *viz.* the consolidation of her Empire there, by the improvement of the intellectual and moral character of her subjects.

The only Parliamentary measures of a date subsequent to the passing of the Charter Act to which we shall advert, in consequence of the part Mr. Grant took in them, are, the India Circuitous Trade Bill, which passed in December 1813, and the proposal to lay open the China Trade, in 1820, 1821. From the former a Clause allowing the Canaries, the Cape de Verd Islands, and the Island of Madeira, to be used as ports of refreshment, was at his instance struck out, in order that those places might not be made depots of India goods to the prejudice of the Company. And Mr. Grant's exertions, in 1820 and 1821, for the defence of the Company's interests in their China trade, were incessant, and their issue successful. He had retired from the House of Commons on account of his advancing age in 1819. He was nevertheless examined, at his own request, upon this subject, before the Lords' Committees, on the 6th and 13th July, 1820, and 26th February and 5th March, 1821, and before a Committee of the House of Commons on the 16th and 17th April, 1821. The testimony which he gave upon these occasions was of considerable importance to the Company's interests; and it was supported by documents collected and prepared by himself, or under his immediate superintendance. So completely did Mr. Grant's evidence, and that of the other Members of the Court who were examined before the Committee, rebut the allegations of the petitioners *against the Company, that it is well known* no report was made by the Committee in the first Session, and it is equally certain that to this moment the projected innovation on the China trade remains unaccomplished; while the historical narratives, and able calculations, which he presented to Parliament, stand uncontradicted upon its records, for the future refutation of any erroneous allegations which may be made by parties opposed to the Company in this branch of their traffic.

Mr. Grant's correspondence and intercourse were unusually extensive, and with persons of the first rank and consideration. Upon almost all occasions he received the fullest proofs of public as well as of private confidence, and upon many, expressions of unusual respect. The opinion of Lord Cornwallis respecting him, at an early period of his public life, has been already adverted to. It is also generally understood that Lord Melville, while President of the Board of Commissioners for Affairs of India, not only recommended him to the choice of the Proprietors of India Stock, but afterwards invited him to become a Member of the Bengal Council, which he declined, from motives the most disinterested and patriotic. The Proprietors of India Stock have themselves given him some tokens of their special favour. Very soon after they had placed him in the Direction, they suspended one of their own bye-laws, to enable him to retain a commercial establishment which he had formed in India. In April 1807 they placed him in the Direction by a very unusual majority of votes, Mr. Grant's name standing at the head of a list of 12 candidates, with 1,523 votes out of a Proprietary of less than 1,900 persons: and since his decease, *viz.* on the 17th inst. they have resolved to commemorate his distinguished services by the erection of a monument at the Company's expense, in St. George's Church, Bloomsbury.

The House of Commons, in which he sat for about 17 years, viz. from 1802 to 1819, (being two years for the Town, and fifteen for the County of Inverness,) repeatedly elected him on Committees, some of which were not connected with India affairs. He was appointed by act of Parliament (37 Geo. 3, cap. 34, sect. 6.) one of the Commissioners for the issue of Exchequer Bills, and in 1818 was elected Chairman of those Commissioners. He was also included in the Commission for the appropriation of the sum of £.1,000,000 sterling, granted by Parliament for the erection of new Churches.

Among many private testimonies to his worth it may be sufficient to refer to two, being those of political opponents. The late Sir Philip Francis, at the close of a debate on India affairs, in which he had been decidedly opposed to Mr. Grant, declared, that no man in England had a higher opinion of his moral character than he had. "Upon the facts in question," Sir Philip, added, "there cannot be a more competent witness, nor any human evidence less to be suspected." Another opponent, Mr. Scott Waring, declared that Mr. Grant was "incapable of asserting what

what he did not believe to be true, or of delivering his sentiments on a subject which he did not understand."

Although Mr. Grant ever considered the affairs of India as his peculiar province, and as a sufficient occupation for his mind, he allowed himself to have some other public engagements; but chiefly in connection with religious or benevolent objects. He appears to have been for many years a Director of the South Sea Company. He was a member of the Society in London for promoting Christian Knowledge, as well as of another society of the same name, connected exclusively with the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. He was elected a Vice-president of the British and Foreign Bible Society upon its institution, in 1804, and was at different subsequent periods chosen Vice-president of the Bloomsbury and North-East London Auxiliary Societies. He was also connected with the Church Missionary Society. To many other Associations, of a religious or charitable description, he afforded the sanction of his name and the aid of his contribution.

In the service of the oppressed Africans he joined his friend Mr. Wilberforce, in 1807, as a member of the temporary Committee of Gentlemen then associated with a view to the establishment of the African Institution. To their labours and efficiency he essentially contributed, and was afterwards chosen one of the Directors.

The eminent qualifications of Mr. Grant, as a statesman and a man occupied in public affairs, must have been sufficiently apparent to every reader of this memoir. It may not, however, be improper to observe, that as a public speaker he commanded attention in debate by an erect, majestic, and, in the latter years of his life, venerable figure, by a voice deep and sonorous, an enunciation clear and deliberate, and above all, by arguments perspicuous and convincing. He accustomed himself to deliver his sentiments with gravity, and appeared to expect the same temper in his auditory. His style in writing corresponded with that of his eloquence. Cautious and deliberative in the examination of his authorities, his references to written or printed documents were generally unanswerable. As a *friend*, he was ardent and constant. In no part of his conduct was the firmness of his mind more apparent than in the inviolability of his friendships. To the numerous individuals who enjoyed his patronage, he was always accessible, and frank in his communications; and his kindness to them rarely terminated with a single instance. As a *Philanthropist*, and more especially as a *Christian*, Mr. Grant is entitled to the praise of eminent consistency and zeal. The decision of his character respecting religion enabled him often to surmount such opposition to his benevolent projects as would have overturned the purposes of many other men. But Mr. Grant, to the last moment of his life, retained, and illustrated in his conduct, the religious principles and philanthropical views which he had imbibed in India.

The great subjects of Christian benevolence, were ever present to his understanding, and near his heart, and appeared to have a powerful influence upon his actions, leading him in the prosecution of his multifarious occupations to travel in paths into which the ordinary details of business would never have led him. Under some aspect or other they were almost constantly before him, and are believed to have occupied his close attention within a few days, and probably within a few hours of his decease.

Such was the late Mr. Grant; a man of extraordinary endowments, employing his great powers to the best of purposes; a man of whom it may be truly said, that while he was laborious in the affairs of this life, "all his serious thoughts had rest in heaven." T. F.

MRS. M. J. MANN.

Jan. 16, 1823. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Maria-Isabella, the wife of James Cornwallis Mann, esq. of Linton-place, in Kent (now Lord Brome). Her pure, religious, and stric tpiety were most exemplary; her charitable disposition endeared her to all around her; her conduct as a wife was virtuous, affectionate, and correct, and her attentions and her care of the moral and religious principles, and the sensible education of her children, were unremitting; while her well-informed mind, her elegant manners, and amusing talents and accomplishments, rendered her an ornament to the society which surrounded her.

MR. JAMES SPRANGE.

March 21. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 77, Mr. J. Sprange, for many years a bookseller, and master of the Post-office, at that delightful and fashionable watering-place. He was a thoroughly well-bred, polite, and sensible man; and justly esteemed by all the frequenters of the Assembly-room, the Library, or the Pantiles. Bred in the old school, he was always to be seen well-dressed in the costume of the reign of King George the Second, the long ruffles never being omitted. Unhappily for the last two or three years, he was afflicted with paralysis, which, though his senses were little affected, deprived him of the ability to pursue his accustomed habits of business and amusement; but he was released from his sufferings in a good old age, with the satisfactory consolation of enjoying the regard of all who knew him.

Mr.

MR. WILLIAM BENT.

July 15. In Paternoster-row, aged 76, Mr. William Bent, bookseller. Mr. Bent was a quiet worthy man, and was useful to the public at large, and to his professional brethren in particular, by the compilation of some classed Catalogues, of all the new Books, with their sizes, prices, and publishers, published in London from the year 17.. to 1818. He also published a Monthly List of New Works, issuing from the Press.

Mr. Bent for many years kept a Meteorological Diary of the Weather, as observed in the Metropolis; which he published, beginning with the year 1784, and finishing in 1808; together with observations on the Diseases in the City and its vicinity.

JOHN-WEBBE WESTON, ESQ.

Oct. 14. At Hereford, aged 70, John-Webbe Weston, esq. of Sutton-place, Surrey, and of Sarnesfield Court, Herefordshire. This gentleman took the name and arms of Weston, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Melior-Mary Weston, of Sutton Court, the heiress of the Weston family, who died unmarried, June 10, 1782. This gentleman was descended from a daughter of Sir Jerome Weston, who was of the younger branch of the Westons of Persted Hall, in Essex, and who was father of Richard, Earl of Portland (see the Pedigree in Manning and Bray's "Surrey)," vol. I. p. 136. The mansion of Sutton-place was built by Sir Richard Weston in 1529. Queen Elizabeth was entertained here, Sept. 26, 1591 (see Nichols's Progresses, new edit. vol. III. p. 121); and shortly after her departure, from the extraordinary quantity of fuel used on that occasion, the gallery was burnt, and so remained till 1721, when the whole was repaired by John Weston, esq. The late proprietor, John-Webbe Weston, esq. made great improvements in the house and grounds. A good view of Sutton Place is in Manning and Bray's "Surrey," and a view of a gateway, since taken down, is given in our vol. LIX. p. 108.—Mr. Webbe-Weston married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lawson, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Selby, esq. and grand-daughter of Sir John Lawson, 3d bart. of Brough Hall, co. York. He had issue two sons and four daughters.

THOMAS-PENN GASKELL, ESQ.

Oct. 19. At his house in Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, aged 61, Thomas-Penn Gaskell, of Shannagarry, in the co. of Cork, esq. "This gentleman was heir-general of the celebrated legislator William Penn, being, through his mother, sole representative of Springett Penn, esq. only son of that distinguished character, by his first wife, Gulielma-Maria, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Herbert Springett, who gloriously fell at the siege of Banbury, in the cause of the royal Martyr. His estate in the county of Cork, Mr. Gaskell inherited by lineal succession from his illustrious ancestor, Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Penn, to whom it had been granted by the Protector Cromwell, to whom he was allied through their common consanguinity with the antient and renowned house of Hampden. The present house of Pennsylvania descends from the Founder's second marriage with Hannah Callowhill. The present pretenders to this feudal dominion, as co-regents, are the Hon. John Penn, as representing the senior, and the Hon. William Penn, as representing the junior branch."

Another Correspondent says:

"After being engaged forty years in a suit in the Irish Chancery, and expending upwards of 20,000*l.* he obtained a decree to possess the estate granted to Admiral Penn, who captured the Island of Jamaica, during the Commonwealth, and afterwards was knighted by King Charles the Second. His only son was the founder of Pennsylvania, and in the year 1672, he married Gulielma-Marie Springett, the daughter and coheir of Sir Herbert Springett, bart. from whom the deceased was lineally descended. He married in the year 1794 a daughter of the Dowager Countess of Glandore, who lived but a few years; they had only one son, who died an infant. After so much affliction, he retired from the world, and lived a very secluded life."

MRS. M. EUPHRASIA WELD.

Lately. At Clare House, Plymouth, Mrs. M. Euphrasia Weld, religieuse of the order of St. Clare. She was daughter of Edward Weld, esq. of Lullworth Castle, by Mary-Teresa, dau. of John Vaughan, of Courtfield, co. Monmouth, who died in childbed, July 21, 1754; was born Sept. 9, 1753, and was sister to late Thomas Wald, esq. and aunt to the present Lady Stourton, of Allerton Park. She became a poor Clare at Aire, in Artois, in France, June 13, 1777.

ERRATUM.

The Dr. Haworth who died May 2 (see p. 471), was Dr. James Haworth, of Red Lion-square, not Mr. Adrian-Ardy Haworth, the learned President of the Entymological Society, as there stated;—all the works enumerated as the Doctor's, are by Mr. Haworth, the President of the Entymological Society.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

London and its Environs.

Lately. In her 60th year, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thos. Barber, of Lamb's Conduit-st.

Robert Sorrel, M.D. formerly of Ingatestone, in Essex. Dr. Sorrel is generally supposed to have died worth upwards of 200,000*l*. acquired not by industry, but by its rapid accumulation, owing to a disposition to spare and save, having lived in obscure lodgings, and, it may be presumed, in the continual fear of poverty.

In his 27th year, Dr. Johnson, only son of the late John Johnson, esq. of Lincoln, and formerly of Partney, near Spilsby.

At Bayswater, Isabella, wife of Major Polhill.

At Hackney, John Stephens, esq.

At Kew, aged about 70, Mrs. Tunstall, many years housekeeper of the Old Palace there (in which office she succeeded her parents). As she was sitting too near the fire, her clothes caught the flames;—her female servants hastened to her assistance, but were so overcome by fright, that, instead of using instant means to quench the fire, they ran to call further assistance, in which time the mischief gained ground, and the poor lady, after suffering excruciating agony for several hours, expired. Mrs. Tunstall was, from early life, a great favourite of their late Majesties.

Oct. 17. In Portland-place, aged 66, Mrs. Jane Reide.

Nov. 9. At Edmonton, aged 53, Samuel Knight, esq. late of Norton Falgate.

Nov. 11. At Chertsey, the relict of the late James Hodges, esq.

Nov. 12. At Kennington, aged 86, the widow of Mr. Charles Weatherley.

Nov. 15. At Deptford, aged 58, John Mason, esq. an intelligent, firm, upright, and independent Magistrate for the counties of Kent and Surrey, exemplary in his performance of all the duties of social life, and ever zealous in his support of the Constitution and Religion of the Country. His loss to the populous neighbourhood under his jurisdiction will be very severely felt and long deplored.

Nov. 16. At Wandsworth, Richard Sawyer, esq. third son of the late Anthony Sawyer, esq. of Heywood-lodge, Berks, and of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

In Howland-street, aged 25, John-Bodman Vince, jun. esq.

Nov. 18. At East Acton, Thos. Church, esq.

At the Wood Houses, Finchley, the wife of T. C. Gardner, esq.

Nov. 19. At Hampstead, aged 37, Mr. John Denis, of the firm of Messrs. Denis, Lambert, and Denis, of Thames-street.

Nov. 20. Of water on the brain, Ellen, dau. of Thos. Milward, esq. of Ravensbury-house, Mitcham.

At Pratt-place, Camden-town, aged 81, Christian Dietrichsen, esq.

Nov. 21. George Tatlock, esq. of Bloomsbury-place.

In Bolt-court, Fleet-street, aged 56, Mr. W. Walker, late of the York Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Nov. 22. In Trinity-square, John Roebuck, esq.

In Aldermanbury, Mr. William Payne, Chief Clerk to the Magistrates at Guildhall.

Nov. 23. Aged 74, Teresa, relict of Mr. Geo. Gibson, of Ratcliffe-highway.

In Brunswick-square, aged 82, Thos. Trundle, esq.

Nov. 24. John-Taylor Vaughan, esq. of Grafton-street.

In Upper Wimpole-street, aged 75, P. H. relict of late Lieut.-gen. Bridges.

Nov. 25. In Surrey-square, the wife of Abr. De Horne, esq.

Lydia, wife of Mr. G. P. Simpson, of Hackney, and dau. of R. Bremridge, esq. of the Temple.

In New Kent-road, aged 80, Henry-Hieronymus Deacon, esq. one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange.

Nov. 26. At Newington, Surrey, aged 84, Mrs. Francis Crubin: an inhabitant of Newington upwards of 50 years.

Nov. 27. At Kew, Henry-Stackhouse, the infant son of the Rev. Henry White, Curate of that Parish, and Rector of Claughton, in Lonsdale, Lancashire.

In Brunswick-square, aged 83, Hardin Burnley, esq. father-in-law of Jos. Hume, esq. M.P.

Nov. 28. Aged 13, Charles, third son of Charles Barclay, esq. of Clapham-common.

In Great Prescot-street, aged 71, M. L. Newton, esq.

Nov. 29. At Kentish-town, aged 73, the relict of the late T. Greenwood, esq.

Nov. 30. At Lt.-col. Cavendish's, Chiswick, aged 8, Villiers-Frederick Francis, youngest son of the late Hon. Frederick Howard.

Aged 77, Mr. Robert Towers, of Islington-green.

Dec. 2. In Barnsbury-street, Islington, aged 76, Archibald Macauley, esq.

In Brook-street, Holborn, aged 80, Mrs. A. Ducroz.

Dec. 3. At Greenwich, aged 77, Mrs. Anne Martyr.

Aged 77, John Marsh, esq. late Chairman of the Victualling Board.

At Deptford, the wife of Capt. J. Wallis.

Dec. 8. In Gower-street, Bedford-square, George Jourdan, esq.

Dec. 12. At Long's Hotel, aged 50, Mr. William Hall, of Mousley.

Berkshire.—*Oct*. 3. Suddenly, while attending a meeting of the Corporation of Maidenhead, at the Town Hall, aged 74, Lawrence Norman, esq. formerly of Bray, one

one of their oldest and most respectable members. His remains were attended by his relatives and the Corporation on the 9th inst. when they were interred at Bray. —It was to the munificence of this gentleman's son that the poor of Woodstock, Oxon, his native parish, were indebted a few years ago, for a legacy of 20,000 pounds.

At South-end Cottage, Bradfield, aged 27, Mary, the wife of Rev. J. F. Moor, and eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Steevens.

Oct. 31. At Speen-hill, aged 74, Wm. Brinton, esq. formerly of Antigua.

BUCKS.—*Oct.* 16. Mr. Shaw, surgeon and apothecary, of Great Marlow.

Oct. 16. At Ratelive, of a decline, aged 22, the dau. of Henry Smithson, esq.

Nov. 7. At Boveney, aged 65, Montague Grover, esq. many years an active Magistrate for the county of Bucks.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Oct.* 18. At Moulton End, near Newmarket, the widow of the late Mr. J. Claydon, who died in 1812, in his 83d year. Had the deceased survived one fortnight, she would have attained the age of 97. They were united 60 years, without a single altercation ever known to have taken place between them.

Oct. 17. Chester Parr, esq. Attorney-at-Law, Abington.

CHESHIRE.—*Oct.* 12. At Chester, aged 74, Maria, relict of John Forbes, esq. of Bodnod, co. Denbigh; and only surviving daughter and heiress of Matthew Limbrey, esq. of Exeter, by Barbara, only child of David Lloyd, esq. of Bodnod, descended maternally from the ancient family of Lloyd, of Llwydiarth, in Anglesea.

Oct. 14. At Altringham, aged 76, Mr. Joseph Newmarch, formerly of York.

CORNWALL.—*Nov.* 24. Philip Lyne, esq. of Torfrey.

CUMBERLAND.—*Nov.* 15. At Penrith, aged 107 years and two months, Mrs. Mary Noble, who last year spun some fine yarn for linen, &c. in which is worked her name, age, &c. for the Countess of Lonsdale. She was baptized in Kirkeswald Church on the 16th of Sept. 1716, as appears by the Parish Register.

DERBYSHIRE. — *Nov.* 8. At Ashburn Green, Catherine-Anne-Isabella, wife of Rev. H. C. Bankes, Chaplain on Madras Establishment.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Oct.* 2. Aged 23, Anne, eldest dau. of Alex. Balmanno, esq. of Upper Charlotte-street.

Oct. 5. Joseph Dawson, esq. of Royd's Hall, near Bradford.

Oct. 17. Of a paralytic stroke, Harriet, wife of Rev. Matthew Vicars, Rector of All-hallows, Exeter, and late of York.

DORSETSHIRE.—At the Rectory House, Pentridge, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. T. Hobson, the Rector of that parish.

DURHAM.—*Nov.* 12. At Durham, aged 70, T. Wrightson, esq. alderman of Doncaster.

ESSEX.—*Sept.* 21. At Birchanger Rectory, the house of her son-in-law, Mrs. Weldon, aged 78.

Oct. 14. At Great Gearies, near Ilford, aged 97, James Jones, esq.

Nov. 7. At Chigwell, aged 26, Eliza, wife of G. R. Rowe, esq.

Nov. 8. At her father's, Fyfield, aged 27, Mary-Anne, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Corbishley, of the Independent Chapel at Abbot's Roothing; she is the third daughter her parents have to lament the loss of during the short period of two years.

Nov. 26. At Maryland Point, Stratford, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of the late Charles Higden, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—At her house at Iron Acton, aged 70, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Shute

At Bredon Rectory, Tewkesbury, aged 21, Penelope, wife of the Rev. Charles Woodcock Keysall.

Sept. 25. At the Hotwells, Frances-Susanna, wife of John Baldwyn, esq. of the Mount, near Chepstow, and only dau. of C. Lewis, esq. of St. Pierre.

Oct. 8. At Cheltenham, Eliza, relict of James Costar, esq. of Islington.

Oct. 15. At Gloucester, Mr. William Tovey, partner in the house of Messrs. Cowcher, Kirby, and Co. pinmakers in London and Gloucester.

Oct. 19. Suddenly, at a friend's house at Bristol, Miss Thornton, of Brighton.

Oct. 22. At his house on Richmond Terrace, Clifton, to the inexpressible grief of his widow, his family, and friends, John James Vidal, esq. who by his irreproachable conduct and character, his suavity and mildness of manners, had acquired general esteem. Until the few last years this gentleman resided in the Island of Jamaica, and was formerly Representative in the Honourable House of Assembly for the parish of St. Thomas in the Vale, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in that Island.

Oct. 22. At an advanced age, Thomas Llewellin, esq. of Bristol.

Oct. 26. At his residence in Stoke's-croft, aged 84, Abraham Didier, esq.

Nov. 16. At Clifton, aged 81, Louisa, relict of Silvanus Grove, esq. of Woodford.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Romsey, Mary Wells, aged 64, a person well known for the eccentricity of her manners, one part of which was, that she was generally habited more like a man than a woman. She was very industrious, and has left some property.

At Shirley, near Southampton, at the house of her brother, Capt. Wm. R. Smith, R. N. aged 41, Miss Smith.

Sept. 6. At Stockbridge, Major W. Forrester, of Culmore.

Sept. 20. Aged 18, Horatio, third son of T. Harper, esq. of Gosport.

Oct. 8. At Stubbington, near Titchfield, John Dewes, esq. late paymaster 28th reg.

Nov.

Nov. 18. At Albany Barracks, in the Isle of Wight, Lieut. Frederick Bowra, of the 64th reg. of foot, fourth son of the late Rev. Wm. Bowra, Vicar of Clavering, Essex.

Dec. 2. At Southampton, aged 47, Mr. Thos. Evans, of Hatton-garden, attorney-at-law.

Herefordshire.—*Nov.* 6. At his house, in St. Owen's-street, aged 79, Thos. Knill, esq. a Member of the Corporate Body of the City of Hereford. He served the office of Mayor in 1806, and was esteemed throughout his life as a worthy honest man.

Hertfordshire.—*Oct.* 8. At Stapleford, aged 58, Amelia, wife of Mr. Z. R. Wood.

Oct. ... At Hertford, aged 62, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. W. Dobinson, Master of Hale's Grammar-school.

Kent.—*July* 24. At Crofton Hall, Major-gen. Morgan, the oldest major-general on the List, being promoted to that rank in 1790.

Sept. 8. At Canterbury, Christopher Pottinger, esq.

Oct. 8. At Gravesend, Jane, relict of Wm. Cruden, jun. esq. and dau. of late H. T. Rogers, esq.

Oct. 9. At Hythe, aged 43, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. Parkinson, dentist, Lower Brook-street.

Oct. 12. At Rochester, Robert Bill, esq. Barrister on the Oxford Circuit.

Oct. 15. At Lewisham, Eliza, third dau. of Mr. T. E. Death, Aldgate.

Nov. 1. At Gravesend, Col. Lyon, in his 56th year. He expired in the arms of his son, Capt. Lyon, of the Hecla, recently returned from the Northern Expedition.

Nov. 2. At Chatham, Edw. Thos. Day Hulkes, esq.

Nov. 12. Suddenly, at Bromley, aged 84, John Dunkin, of Bicester, Oxfordshire. He was the second son of Thomas, the great-grandson of John Dunkin, of Merton, co. Oxon, gentleman, whose loyalty and integrity obtained from King Charles II. Letters Patent, dated Oct. 14, 1662, confirming the title and tenure of his estate in that parish, together with a grant of the manor of Merton to trustees, for the benefit of Dame Katherine Harington and her children, after the attainder and confiscation of the property of her husband, Sir James Harington, bart. as one of the Judges in the memorable trial of King Charles I. [Vide Hist. and Antiq. of the Hundreds of Bullington and Ploughley, vol. II. pp. 37, 49.]

Nov. 26. At St. George's-place, Canterbury, aged 69, Richard Halford, esq. Alderman, and thirty years Chamberlain of that City.

Lancashire.—*Oct.* 7. Aged 42, Mr. James Smith, Printer of the Mercantile Advertiser, Liverpool.

Oct. 17. At Liverpool, aged 64, Mr. James Williamson, solicitor. So diffusive and extensive was his reading, and retentive and accurate his memory, that he was justly esteemed a living encyclopedia. We believe he was the founder of the Literary Society formerly held in Liverpool, of which Dr. Currie, Mr. Roscoe, and many other ornaments of Liverpool, were members.

Oct. 20. At Hare-hill, near Rochdale, aged 86, Mr. Samuel Newall.

Lincolnshire.—At Hikeham, near Lincoln, aged 82, Mr. Shuttleworth, farmer. He resided all his long life on his own copyhold estate, and used to say it came to him unincumbered, and should descend the same to his youngest son.

Northamptonshire.—*Sept.* 1. At Fawley Parsonage, aged 41, the wife of Rev. C. R. Fanshawe.

Sept. 26. At S. Isted's, esq. Ecton, Elizabeth, wife of Hon. and Rev. P. Meade, and daughter of Dr. Percy, Bp. of Dromore.

Oct. 2. At Grafton Underwood, Frances, eldest daughter of Rev. W. Vitlier Robinson.

Oct. 12. At Northampton, aged 25, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. William Drake.

Northumberland.—*Sept.* 11. In Newcastle, aged 65, Mr. Gersham Young, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House of that port.

Sept. 5. At Berwick, of apoplexy, Mr. Henry Richardson, Proprietor and Printer of the Berwick Advertiser.

Oct. 29. At Tynemouth, Mary, wife of Mr. John Diedrich Lubbren, eldest dau. of the late Malin Sorsbie, esq. and sister to Mr. Alderman Sorsbie, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Lately. At West Thirston, near Felton, Mr. Charles Gibson. In early life he learned the trade of a linen-weaver, in which he was very proficient; but, taking a dislike to the business, he gave it up, and, without any instruction whatever, commenced making musical instruments, such as small pipes, large bagpipes, violins, clarionets, &c. He also made telescopes, which he completed with admirable dexterity; and the late Dr. Herschel did him the honour to inspect and purchase some of his making. He was a good performer on many wind and other instruments.

At Warkworth Castle, aged 94, Margaret Common.

Notts.—*July* ... Major-gen. Hall, of Park Hall. This gallant veteran commanded the Welch Fusileers in Egypt, served in the West Indies, and was present at the taking of most of the French West India Islands, by the expedition under the command of the late Earl St. Vincent and the late Earl Grey. Gen. Hall finished his military career in Holland and Flanders. His remains were deposited on the 31st of July in the family vault at Mansfield Woodhouse.

Nov. 12. At his seat at Thrumpton, aged 87, John Emmerton Wescomb Emmerton, esq.

Oxon.

OXON.—Hester Louisa, wife of Philip Thomas Wykeham, esq. of Tythrop-house.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Sept.* 26. At Bath, aged 72, Mrs. Baldwin, daughter of the late Charles Coxe, esq. of Kemble, Gloucestershire. She bequeathed to the Casualty Hospital of Bath 300*l.*; to the Gloucester Infirmary 500*l.*; to the poor of the parish of Kemble 700*l.*; and to the poor of the parish of Minchinhampton 500*l.*

At his house in Bath, aged 67, Henry Phillips, esq. of Boynton Farm, Wilts.

Sept. 26. At Newton House, Yeovil, Wm. Harbin, esq.

Oct. 2. At Bath, Capt. M'Donald, of the 35th reg.; his remains were followed to the grave by the commanding officer and others of his regiment, as well as several naval officers, &c.

Oct. 23. Aged 93, the mother of Mr. Wise, late auctioneer of Bath.

Oct. 26. At Netherclay-house, near Taunton, Jas. Vanzandt, son of the late Jacobus Vanzandt, esq. of New York.

Oct. 30. At Compton Pauncefoot, in her 86th year, Honor, relict of the late John Hunt, esq.

At Shepton Mallet, John West, esq. surgeon.

Nov. 18. At Walcot House, Bath, Anne, the wife of Wm. Panter, esq.

Dec. 19. At her father's house, at Frome, aged 21, of a decline, Miss Sarah Perkins Frampton.

Nov. 23. At Bamford, aged 66, Biddy, relict of the late Mr. John Morgan, wholesale stationer of Ludgate-hill.

SURREY.—*Sept.* 30. William Dowdeswell, esq. of Ewell.

Oct. 27. At Stoke, near Guildford, aged 37, J. Creuzé, esq.

Nov. 21. At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 87, Frances, widow of J. Thomas, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Sept.* 9. At Worthing, Frances, wife of Rev. J. Kirby, Rector of Gotham, Notts, and sister of Rev. G. Allanson, Prebendary of Ripon.

Sept. 26. Louisa-Maria, wife of Rev. Dr. Bayley, of Midhurst, and niece of the Bishop of Carlisle.

Oct. 19. At Brighton, the relict of Wm. Champion, esq. of Walthamstow, who was elected Sheriff of London in 1798, and Alderman of Billingsgate Ward in 1799, on the resignation of Mr. Lushington; but died Aug. 10, soon after his election as an Alderman, and before the expiration of his Sheriffalty (see vol. LXIX. p. 725.)

Oct. 22. At Brighton, John Soane, esq. jun. son of John Soane, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Oct. 30. At Hastings, Eliza, wife of Lieut. Beazeley, R. N.

Nov. 6. At Brighton, Thomas Dyke, esq. late of Aldersgate-street, the eminent auctioneer.

Nov. 10. At Brighton, aged 81, Wm. Mitchell, esq. of Upper Harley-street.

Nov. 22. At Horsham, aged 65, Sarah, wife of Nathaniel Tredcroft, esq.

Nov. 25. At his mother's, Marine-parade, Brighton, George Lamotte, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Oct.* 6. At her son's house, Drayton, near Atherstone, aged 71, Mrs. Grundy, second sister of the late Rev. Dr. Estlin.

At Crackley, near Kenilworth, aged 100 years and eight months, Thomas Perry; he walked to Kenilworth and back (distance one mile) every day, till within a few months of his death, and retained his mental faculties to the last.

Nov. 4. At Ailesley, John Eagle, esq.

WESTMORELAND.—*Oct.* 11. At Kirkby Lonsdale, aged 92, Mrs. Agnes Scott, of Fidler Hall, in Cartmel Fell.

WILTS.—In the Close, Salisbury, Ellen, youngest daughter of the Rev. Edmund Benson. The death of her brother is noticed, p. 381.

Oct. 31. Aged 24, Joseph, second son of Mr. Atherton, of Calne.

WORCESTER.—*Nov.* 5. At Overbury, aged 87, Mary, widow of late C. Handford, esq. of Wooller's hill.

YORKSHIRE.—Aged 85, Mary, widow of the Rev. T. Comber, LL.D. late of East Newton, and daughter of W. Brooke, M.D. late of Fieldhead.

Oct. 18. Aged 83, the wife of Samuel Hartley, esq. of Bradford.

Oct. 22. Aged 47, at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. S. Wetherill, Morley, Mr. Rowland Hurst, bookseller and printer, and sole-proprietor and publisher of the Wakefield and Halifax Journal. Through life by his family he was loved, by his friends esteemed, and by his acquaintance respected. He was the second son of the Rev. Robert Harris Hurst, Rector of Newton Blossomville, Bucks.

Oct. 25. At Breeks, near Rotherham, Mr. Joseph Bradbury, the celebrated singer, formerly of Leeds.

SCOTLAND.—At Lochwinnoch, Thomas Reid, labourer. He was born on the 21st of October, 1745, in the clachan of Kyle, Ayrshire. The importance attached to this circumstance arises from his being the celebrated equestrian hero of Burns' poem *Tam O'Shanter*.—He has at length surmounted the "mosses, rivers, slaps, and stiles" of life. For a considerable time by-past, he has been in the service of Major Hervey, of Castle-Semple, nine months of which he had been incapable of labour; and to the honour of Mr. Hervey be it named, he has, with a fostering and laudable generosity, soothed, as far as it was in his power, the many ills of age and disease. He, however, still retained the desire of being "fu' for weeks together."

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 19, to Dec 23, 1823.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males - 3284	6836*	Males - 1685	3323*	2 and 5 319	50 and 60 314
Females - 3552		Females - 1638		5 and 10 137	60 and 70 304
Whereof have died under two years old			951	10 and 20 132	70 and 80 272
				20 and 30 184	80 and 90 102
				30 and 40 283	90 and 100 25
Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.				40 and 50 300	

* The increase in the Christenings and Burials this month is owing to the Parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, not having made any return since May last; and the Parish of St. Anne, Westminster, since Christmas 1822.

QUARTERLY AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Dec. 13.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
50 8	27 6	20 7	31 3	35 0	33 2

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Dec. 22, 50*s.* to 55*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Dec. 17, 35*s.* 6¾*d.* per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Dec. 19.

Kent Bags	8*l.* 0*s.* to 12*l.* 12*s.*	Farnham Pockets....	14*l.* 0*s.* to 20*l.* 0*s.*
Sussex Ditto	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*	Kent..................	8*l.* 8*s.* to 16*l.* 16*s.*
Yearling............	5*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.*	Yearling.............	6*l.* 0*s.* to 9*l.* 9*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5*l.* 10*s.* Straw 2*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* Clover 5*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*—Whitechapel, Hay 5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Straw 2*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Clover 6*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*—Smithfield, Hay 5*l.* 5*s.* Straw 1*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* Clover 6*l.* 6*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....................	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*	Lamb.....................	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market Dec. 22:	
Veal......................	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*	Beasts.............. 2,689	Calves 240.
Pork	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 13,516	Pigs 290.

COALS: Newcastle, 38*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* 0*d.*—Sunderland, 35*s.* 0*d.* to 45*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 39*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 37*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 72*s.* Mottled 80*s.* Curd 84*s.*—CANDLES, 8*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 10*s.* 0*d.*

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCKS, WATER WORKS, FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT SHARES (from the 25th of November, to the 25th of December, 1823), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, dividing 75*l.* per Share, per Annum; price 2200*l.* A Bonus of 5*l.* per Share to be paid at *Lady Day*, 1824, over and above the *Christmas* Dividend.—Barnesley, 12*l.*; price 212*l.*—Birmingham, 12*l.* 10*s.*; price 315*l.*—Oxford Canal, 32*l.*; price 780*l.*—Neath, 13*l.*; price 320*l.*—Swansea, 10*l.*; price 195*l.*—Monmouth, 10*l.*; price 190*l.*—Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal, 5*l.*; price 100*l.* —Grand Junction, 10*l.*; price 272*l.*—Old Union Canal, 4*l.*; price 83*l.*—Rochdale, 3*l.* price 95*l.*—Lancaster, 1*l.*; price 30*l.*—Ellesmere, 3*l.*; price 63*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 1*l.*; price 36*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 17*s.*; price 24*l.*—West India Dock Stock, 10*l.*; price 230*l.*—London Dock Stock, 4*l.* 10*s.*; price 122*l.*—Globe Fire and Life Assurance, 7*l.*; price 168*l.*—Imperial Fire Ditto, 5*l.*; price 126*l.*—Albion Fire and Life Ditto, 2*l.* 10*s.*; price 50*l.*—British Fire Ditto, 3*l.*; price 60*l.*—Atlas Fire and Life Ditto, 6*s.*; price 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*—Hope Fire and Life Ditto, 6*s.*; price 5*l.*—Rock Life Assurance, 2*s.* price 3*l.*—East London Water Works, 5*l.*; price 132*l.*—Grand Junction Water Works, 2*l.* 10*s.*; price 68*l.*—West Middlesex Ditto, 2*l.* 10*s.*; price 70*l.*—Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, Old Shares, 4*l.*; price 78*l.*—New Ditto, 8*l.* per cent. on the money paid; price 10*l.* 10*s.* premium.—Regent's Canal, 48*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 7*l.*—Grand Union, 20*l.*—Thames and Medway, 23*l.* 10*s.*—Portsmouth and Arundel, 20*l.*—Huddersfield, 25*l.*—Imperial Gas Light and Coke Company, 35*l.* paid; price 20*l.* premium.—Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, 10*l.* paid; price 6*l.* premium.—London Institution, 32 Guineas.—Russell Ditto, 10 Guineas.

M. RAINE informs his Friends and the Public, that his Monthly Sale of Canal Property will be continued.

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 27, to December 26, 1823, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
	Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.				
Nov.	°	°	°			*Dec.*	°	°	°		
27	46	48	46	30, 17	cloudy	12	47	45	35	29, 80	fair
28	46	49	47	29, 98	cloudy	13	34	42	32	, 99	fair
29	47	52	50	, 65	showery	14	30	39	40	30, 22	fair
30	52	55	57	, 50	rain	15	39	44	35	, 25	fair
*D.*1	52	54	44	, 72	fair	16	42	47	46	, 12	cloudy
2	47	52	50	, 56	showery	17	45	46	43	29, 37	rain
3	39	49	51	, 65	showery	18	35	42	35	, 45	fair
4	45	47	40	, 47	fair	19	32	34	31	, 70	fair
5	35	44	40	, 83	fair	20	37	44	38	, 19	rain
6	38	42	37	, 75	rain	21	34	42	40	, 28	fair
7	32	40	35	30, 55	fair	22	40	43	37	, 72	fair
8	36	45	42	, 40	cloudy	23	37	43	50	, 75	rain
9	42	42	32	, 40	fair	24	47	47	50	, 95	rain
10	30	40	42	, 38	fair	25	46	50	47	, 95	cloudy
11	42	47	47	, 12	cloudy	26	45	47	47	, 78	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From November 27, to December 26, 1823, both inclusive.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*	Ex. Bills, 500*l.*
27	224¼	83⅜ ½	84⅛ ¼	97¼	100⅛	104⅜	21⅛	81⅞	——	77 pm.	48 49 pm.	48 49 pm.
28	224	83½ ⅜	84⅜ ⅛	97⅛	100	104½	21¼	82⅛	268¾	79 pm.	50 48 pm.	48 49 pm.
29	——	83⅝ ½	84⅛ ¼	97	100⅛	104⅜	21⅛	——	268	84 pm.	49 48 pm.	49 48 pm.
1	224¾	83¾ ⅞	84⅜ ½	——	100¼	104½	21¼	——	269	78 pm.	48 50 pm.	48 50 pm.
2	——	83⅝	84⅜ ⅛	97⅛	100	104⅜	21¼	——	269	78 pm.	48 50 pm.	48 50 pm.
3	——	83⅝ ¾	Shut	97⅛	100¼	104⅜	21⅜	82⅜	Shut	77 pm.	50 47 pm.	50 47 pm.
4	224¾	84 3⅞	——	97½	100⅜	Shut	21¼	——	——	80 pm.	48 50 pm.	48 50 pm.
5	225	83⅞ 4	——	97½	100⅜	——	——	82¾	——	78 pm.	49 50 pm.	49 50 pm.
6	225	84¼ ⅜	——	——	100⅜	——	21⅜	——	——	78 pm.	50 49 pm.	50 49 pm.
8	225½	84½ ¼	——	——	100½	——	21⅜	——	——	80 pm.	49 50 pm.	49 50 pm.
9	225½	84⅜ ½	——	98	100⅜	——	21⅜	——	——	79 pm.	50 51 pm.	50 51 pm.
10	——	84⅝ 5	——	98½	100¼	——	21⅜	83⅝	——	84 pm.	50 55 pm.	50 55 pm.
11	226½	84⅞ ⅝	——	98⅛	100½	——	21⅜	——	——	82 pm.	54 57 pm.	54 57 pm.
12	227	84¾ ⅞	——	98¼	100⅜	——	21½	83½	——	83 pm.	57 56 pm.	56 58 pm.
13	227¼	84⅞ ¾	——	——	100½	——	21⅜	——	——	83 pm.	58 56 pm.	57 58 pm.
15	227¼	84¾ 5	——	——	100⅝	——	——	——	——	82 pm.	58 54 pm.	57 53 pm.
16	229	85⅜ ¼	——	99¼	101	——	21¾	——	——	84 pm.	54 56 pm.	54 56 pm.
17	229	85⅝ ⅞	——	99⅛	100¾	——	21⅞	84½	——	82 pm.	56 54 pm.	56 54 pm.
18	——	85⅜ ¼	——	98⅞	100¾	——	21¾	——	——	83 pm.	53 55 pm.	53 55 pm.
19	228	85½ ¼	——	99	100½	——	——	84	——	80 pm.	53 51 pm.	52 54 pm.
20	228½	85½ ⅜	——	98⅞	100¾	——	21¾	——	——	80 pm.	53 54 pm.	53 54 pm.
22	228½	85¼ ⅜	——	——	100¾	——	21¾	——	——	80 pm.	53 52 pm.	53 51 pm.
23	228¾	85⅜ ⅜	——	99	100¾	——	21¾	——	——	79 pm.	51 53 pm.	51 53 pm.
24	——	85½ ⅝	——	98¾	100¾	——	21¾	——	——	81 pm.	51 52 pm.	51 53 pm.
25	Hol.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
26	Hol.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE
SUPPLEMENT
TO
VOL. XCIII. PART II.

Embellished with Views of the CHAPEL of ST. PANCRAS, near Plymouth, in Devonshire; and of ELWICK CHURCH, co. Durham.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 30.

AS your pages are frequently devoted to descriptions of antient places of worship, the following account of the Chapel of St. Pancras, near Plymouth in Devonshire, which has lately been repaired and much enlarged, may not be uninteresting to some of your readers; and I am the more induced to send it, from your having not long since recorded the renovation of a namesake, whose architectural magnificence forms a striking contrast to the simplicity of the little humble structure which I am about to introduce to your notice, although the former has been in times past described in terms which, till very lately, were strictly applicable to the latter, namely, as "standing alone, old, neglected, and weather beaten."

The accompanying views of the Chapel in its former and present state, will serve to elucidate the following description. *(See the Plate.)*

St. Pancras, or (as vulgarly called) Penny Cross*, in the tything of Weston Peverel, is a Chapel of Ease to St. Andrew's, Plymouth, from which town it is distant about two miles and a half, and is situated on the Western side of a knoll or hill, commanding a very beautiful view in that direction, terminating in the river Tamer, and the hills of Cornwall in the distance.

The date of the Chapel is not known, but there is reason to believe its present scite is not the one on which it originally stood; and in pulling down a part of it, the materials appeared to have been previously used in some more antient building; but the oldest sepulchral inscription does not go beyond the latter end of the sixteenth century. It consisted of one aile, 57 feet by 13, including the chancel at the East end, and was without ceiling, the rudely-framed timbers of the roof, and unplastered slating, carrying the imagination back to times of primitive simplicity, and even barbarism. In the East gable was, however, a handsome Gothic window of moorstone, and the West rose into a small belfry, mantled over with ivy, in which hung a single bell, of no very musical or potent sound, but which just served to call together the inhabitants of the tithing dwelling in its immediate vicinity, once a fortnight, to an afternoon service, and four times a year to a morning service, with the holy Sacrament; which services were given by the Minister of the adjoining parish of St. Budeaux (himself considered as a Curate to the Vicar of St. Andrew's), leaving his own church at those times unserved, and which appears to have been the whole of the service ever received by St. Pancras. Being embosomed in trees, and so pleasantly situated, it altogether formed a very agreeable object to the lovers of the picturesque, and to such became every year more attractive, as it gradually approached the state of absolute ruin, to which it had nearly arrived in 1820. But as another feeling might be supposed to operate upon those who attended its periodical worship (and which it is only surprising had not been sooner excited), it was at length resolved to sacrifice

* I should be much obliged to any of your Correspondents who would inform me whether there is any other instance of "St. Pancras" being corrupted into "Penny-cross."

sacrifice the "picturesque" to the safety and accommodation of the congregation; and in that year the Western half of the old building was taken down, and two ailes added, extending North and South, so as to form, with the remaining part, the figure of a cross, 53 feet by 66, East and West, each of the ailes being lighted, at their North and South ends, by a handsome Gothic window, similar to that in the East end, the three windows being composed of stained glass.

A gallery, fronted with panelling of a Gothic pattern, and supported on clustered pillars of cast iron, is raised at the West end. The whole of the ceilings are arched, and just below their springing a cornice is carried round the Chapel, in accordance with the style of the other parts.

The chancel, as improved, has a very striking effect: it is now separated from the aile by a pointed arch, supported on clustered pillars, from which spring the mouldings of the arch, as also the groins of the ceiling within, and from quarter columns in the N.E. and S.E. angles; on each side are tablets with the Commandments, &c. within frames, whose mouldings terminate in pointed arches of contrary flexion. The altar is enclosed by iron rails.

The pulpit is now placed on the angle formed by the junction of the North aile with the old building, so as to command the whole area. An ancient moor-stone font of octangular form, stands in the centre of the ailes, and becomes a striking object, being seen from every part of the Chapel.

The whole of the wood-work is painted in imitation of dark wainscot, and the pulpit covering, altar-cloth, &c. are of crimson velvet, the whole being finished with a due regard to uniformity and simplicity of style, preserving the original Gothic character, however faintly exhibited in the old building.

It remains only to add to this description, that the Western end, in which is the entrance door, projects a few feet, and rises in a small square tower, whose roof is surmounted by a cross.

The enlargement has given an addition of 17 pews, besides free sittings, and the Chapel will now accommodate 300 persons, whereas formerly there were only four pews (which belonged to three families), and it would not contain above 100 persons. A vestry room has also been added in the N. E. angle.

The expence of this pious work has been defrayed partly by subscription, and partly by rates, but entirely by the proprietors of estates in the tithing, who have most liberally taken the whole upon themselves, and exonerated their tenants (though otherwise bound to pay the Chapel rates) from every part of the expence.

They have also established, with the Bishop's licence, a lectureship, by subscription, which supplies that portion of Divine Service hitherto unfurnished; and the inhabitants have now the blessing of hearing the Word of God twice every Sunday, with two sermons.

The present lecturer is the Rev. Charles Trelawny Collins, who has lately given the world a very useful work, under the title of "A Summary and Continuation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History," 8vo.

Yours, &c. WESTONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

A CONSIDERABLE change in the character and manners of this Nation has been observable for some years past, and is now in advancement to an extent which forbodes dangerous consequences.

The crowded offices of the Police, the lengthened sessions of criminal judicature, the constant appeal to the Ecclesiastical Court in cases of conjugal infidelity, and the concealed though innumerable horrors of the houses opened and elegantly furnished for gambling and for debauchery, afford details of modern and juvenile depravity, which no period of our history ever equalled, and which the most experienced in the ways of ruin ever anticipated. These serve as prominent illustrations of the cast of temper and disposition of the times; and they show how far our people have gone beyond the sober recreations of their fathers, which, with their merits, likewise are only mentioned but as subjects of contempt and ridicule. It is not very common now to find any who disavow or disapprove the pursuits alluded to; the midnight revels of intemperance are rather causes for the smiling approbation of relaxed principle, which seems scared at what is manly and upright.

right. Integrity is seldom held up as exemplary, and faithful truth is degraded into the opprobrium of rigidity; a lively demeanour and a free utterance of ridicule, afford far more entertainment than the more polished vigour of good sense and the elegant refinements of taste. Respect, which was formerly made a part of every teacher's instruction, is now wholly laid aside, and the young Tyro struts out from his master's ferula with all the confident assurance of a perfect equality with those of the highest station, and the most elaborate and experienced knowledge!

Restraint, reproof, duty, reciprocal obligation, reflection, the social ties of family union, which within the short space of half a century were the just criteria of a young man who deserved the confidence of his relatives and friends, are now yielded up, and give place to the more modern erudition of free-thinking and acting,—liberal sentiments, polite generosity,—universal friendship, unrestrained associations,—a happy suitableness with all kinds of company,—seasoned with the love of a few fashionable pursuits,—delicate resorts,—and a cheerful nonchalance of all advice: these qualifications are greatly admired, when the dexterous chance of a die has either added or pinched an evening's prosperity,—given ground for an effort at magnanimity,—or when personal honour demands the satisfaction of an injured husband.

In the lower classes of life, at twelve and eleven years of age,—before the *Toms* and the *Jerrys* have learnt the way to the tables of *Rouge et Noir*, and been flattered by an unanimous invitation into the Club,—and before the Saloons of the public Theatres have enslaved the guilty passions of early manhood,—we meet with depredators on public morals, accomplished thieves in all the arts and devices of ingenious plunder, rushing in crowds from the purlieus of blind lanes and allies, where neither the light of truth, nor the decent orders of cleanliness are to be found,—resolved on the pursuit of a "good thing;" watching with a fox's cunning the vacant stare or the unwary inquiry of the innocent passenger, who becomes from that very innocence their devoted victim. Others from among these little varlets are acute observers of defective fastenings, and yet undiscovered means of entering and concealing themselves till the midnight hour of horror enables them, unseen and unsuspected, to deliver their sleeping victims to all the cruelties of unrelenting burglary!

Perverted education is during all this time wasting her grave instruction upon male and female minds devoted to the deeper influence of unprincipled parents and companions. The discipline of prisons, the classification of crimes, the labours of the tread-mill, and the sentence to transportation, with all the awful forms of Justice in her grave tribunals, are made the topics of ridicule and contempt; and the triumph over them by some unaccountable liberality, or some clerical error, afford fresh encouragement for fraud and cunning, and new steps to the ladder which leads to the fatal scaffold.

Bankruptcy in affairs, formerly but seldom resorted to, is now the prevailing remedy for debtors as well as creditors;—Acts of Insolvency, which formerly passed once in a reign, are now become a part of the established judicature of the nation; and to deliver up all in the face of a crowd of injured creditors, and to be at their mercy, whether hunger and poverty shall henceforth visit their houseless families, has lost its disgrace,—the general lot prevents the individual shame!

Suicide, which was formerly very little heard of, is the appalling event of every week;—follies unrestrained,—injuries unatoned,—crimes unrepented,—and famine unprovided for,—far more than the pangs of unrequited love and cold-hearted seduction,—although these considerably enlarge the list, now constitute the principal causes of untimely death, and deliberate, not insane, self-murder!

Murder and conspiracy, which were formerly the theme of some foreign catastrophe, and which were classed in our tranquil nation with the alarming details of Blue Beard and his grisly host of followers, are now the far too prevalent subjects of inquiry before our Coroners' Juries and the County Assize: the malignant horrors of lying in wait for the devoted victim, and the premeditated means and instruments for his destruction, savour more of some of the darker shades of foreign nations, than of the magnanimous and generous country to which I am still thankful, with a rational pride, to belong!—

belong!—Alas! these are symbols of decline too indelible to pass our notice; they are to be read as warnings of our fall, unless some powerful hand can be raised to stay the prevailing storm! —But we are proceeding to correct them by many secondary schemes, which do not touch the root and origin of their causes,—I mean the disposition and alteration of public manners, which give rise to these growing and overwhelming offences. If the simple question be asked, with what temper or disposition *any* of them have been effected, it will most clearly appear that the wrong is in the heart, —something is defective in the education pursued,—something is inefficient in the corrective principles of our legal administration of justice,—something secretly withdraws its power of bringing to the designed end our universal systems of education; our numerous places and doctrines of worship; our restraining laws; our maxims of truth; our antient reverence for the ingenuous, manly spirit!

It is asserted, that the free intercourse of nations liberalises and improves the mind; but will impartiality decide that this has had its good effects in England, while all the horrors above enumerated as only a shadow of the reality, and mark the road before us with the footsteps of national ruin? No, rather ere it be too late, let us gird up our remaining strength,—let the teachers recal their lost principles of instruction, and give the example of unswerving Truth,—let contrition be made the first principle of amendment, and frequent self-examination be the daily check against daily wrong,—let all casuistry be excluded from the duty of reciprocal obligation,—let antient respect be restored to its lost honourable station,—and let the laws, once promulgated, be maintained without evasion, relaxation, or defeat;—then shall my Country revive her departing honour, and then only will she be fit for the grand and final destinies which await her! A. H.

Mr. Urban, *Bristol, Oct.* 30.

IN the Minor Correspondence, p. 98, allusion is made by H. S. to the existence of antient carvings underneath benches in Brent Church, Somerset, and Christ Church, Hants. I have not yet seen it noticed in print, that all our Cathedral Churches, and perhaps the Churches throughout the Catholic world, possess such benches, in the stalls of their superior officers. —One of the uses of these benches was discovered by an Antiquarian friend of mine, a few years since, during a journey through Spain. Attending Divine worship in a Cathedral, he observed, that while the choir and organ were fully employed in the major or cheerful mode, during which the tinkling of the mass-bell could not have been heard, the benches, which had been elevated vertically on their hinges, were consentaneously cast down, as the signal for a change to the minor mode or *misericorde*.

But the chief point of inquiry is, what had ludicrous and even obscene groupes to do with the nether part of seats in an edifice professedly dedicated to the pure service of the God of holiness? I have asked this question of several generally intelligent members of the Romish communion, but without the slightest approach through their means to a solution of the mystery. Let me make the attempt.

Bristol Cathedral, previous to its partial dilapidation of three years after the general sequestration, and before its re-establishment as the Church of the Bishopric, was the Chapel of St. Augustin's Monastery, exclusively appropriated to the use of an Abbot, Prior, Sub-prior, and about fourteen Canons regular, professing the rule of St. Augustin, of the order of St. Victor, whose chief business in behalf of the people was, praying among themselves, rather than preaching to a popular assembly. Their intercourse with the laity out of doors, was therefore principally confined to acts of confession by individuals, or the purgation of such offenders against the civil law as sought refuge in the sacred "sanctuary of St. Augustin's Green." Here may it not have happened (as in the *versified* if ot the verified case of the ostler, who could not find words for his fault, and was therefore furnished by his father-confessor with "horses' teeth" and "greasing")," that the penitent, labouring under throes and heavings of conscience, of which he found it difficult to disburthen himself, was led by his spiritual physician, and placed on his knees before the several uplifted benches, and their lively carvings, until the "deep damnation"

damnation" found a tangible name, and encountered a more searching lecture upon its tendency?

Those of your readers, Mr. Urban, who have seen these carvings in Gloucester, Wells, Winchester, or elsewhere, cannot want my reason for withholding any description of their subjects, but will rejoice with me that the moral condition of the common people, and the skill in rhetoric of their preceptors, no longer need the aid of sensible imagery to impress vice with the full weight of its deformity.

May not, too, the act of casting down the benches during the full service, as above described, be expressive of detestation of the crimes depicted, and for which the mercy of Heaven was thereupon invoked? J. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Builth, Oct.* 12.

AT a time when so many of our countrymen spend the summer months in a visit to some favourite marine retreat, or inland situation attractive from its mineral wat[illegible] scenery, every authentic particular relative to places of the kind, must bear with it an essential recommendation to public notice: and as in no work or compilation under the title of 'Guide,' have I met with the enumeration this little town might well deserve, of the many pretensions it prefers to an occasional visit, I cannot help wishing to offer, through the medium of your widely-circulated Magazine, a few remarks on the interesting scenery of its neighbourhood, mingled with all the local information a short residence has enabled me to collect.

On the N.W. edge of Breconshire, on the West bank of the Wye, which separates the county from Radnorshire, stands the sequestered town of Builth: and though it cannot boast its "distant spires and antique towers," nor "stately structures glittering on the shore," yet the picturesque groupe of houses clustered on the bank of the river, which winds in graceful majesty through the expansive valley, and backed by a romantic and broken chain of hills, is an object sufficiently pleasing to attract the eye, from whatever quarter it be approached. The road from Hay winds by the side of the river beneath the hills, which, clothed with wood and verdure, on either side inclose the contracted vale: on the opposite bank are the small remains of the brave Llewellyn's castle of Aberedwy, near the rocky chasm through which the Edwy rushes to join its kindred river of beauties. Beyond Builth the road to Rhayader follows the Wye; about five miles from Builth enters a narrow chain of picturesque hills, and at the distance of 14 miles joins the road to that favourite watering-place, Aberystwith.

Builth is separated from Brecon by a long extent of mountainous country; and similar wild scenery surrounds the traveller on his way thro' Llandovery into Caermarthenshire: three miles from the town on this road is the reputed site of Llewellyn's grave. It was here that brave but unfortunate prince is said to have fallen a sacrifice to the treachery of some of his countrymen; it was here the dying embers of their independent valour were for the last time kindled into a flame, and were extinguished, to shine forth no more!

As a supplement to this brief epitome of the most interesting scenery around Builth, I must mention that the neighbourhood is abundantly stocked with game, and that the sportsman may here experience the pleasure of pursuing his favourite amusement over the most enchanting country. The rivers likewise abound with salmon, grayling, and other fish.

But the principal object of this communication was to bring to your notice the Park Wells, situated about a mile and a half from the town, at the extremity of a large wood. They consist of three springs—saline, sulphur, and chalybeate; each particularly strong of their kind: there is likewise a sulphur bath. That the salutary efficacy of these springs has been sufficiently experinced in most cases where they have been tried, does not admit of a doubt: and I believe, in stating they were assuredly beneficial in cases where Bristol and other waters were of no avail, I shall be only adding my testimony of their efficacy to many others. But excepting a respectable inn, and one or two indifferent lodgings in the town, and the small lodging-house recently built contiguous to the pump-room, there are no accommodations for any influx of visitors who might be desirous of drinking the waters. To the expression of surprise naturally suggested by the mention of this circumstance, the answer generally implies the extreme

treme poverty of most of the inhabitants, and the lamentable deficiency in the spirit of improvement, manifested by those who possess the necessary means of rendering this place a distinguished retreat for invalids. Nature has effected more than half the work: it remains for human ingenuity and spirit to supply the rest, with an undoubted assurance of reaping an early and abundant harvest.

I am afraid I have trespassed on much of your valuable time, and will conclude with the assurances to those among your readers, for whom "the sweet magic of streamlet or hill" has its endearments, that here they may feast on the most delightful combination of every essential beauty in landscape: with the more delicate class of invalids, I would urge its eminent qualifications to ensure their convalescence; while, under the influence of returning health and spirits, they will experience unusual delight in visiting in its gay variety this "vale, in whose bosom the bright waters meet," nor will the charms of nature here so liberally bestowed be capable of higher colouring.

A CAMBRIAN TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 24.

IN the Letter on Tithes (Part i. p. 197), there is an inaccuracy, which in a case so well understood I should have thought could not have led any one, as I perceive it has RURICOLA, p. 519, into misapprehension. When it was said, "The founder of a Church having the absolute disposal of an estate, devoted one tenth *of it* to the service of God," the expression should have been, that he so "devoted one tenth *of the produce*," and left the estate to his heirs, subject to "this outgoing church payment;" as it is stated in the very next sentence.

"That the mode which God himself prescribed for the support of his Church, is the most expedient for all parties," I must still be allowed to think, till I see good reason to think otherwise. Some considerations on this point were suggested in my former letter; and I can discover nothing in the remarks of RURICOLA, which tends to invalidate them. If tithes are "a tax upon industry," one answer is, that it was the intention of Him who ordained this payment, that *all* should contribute to maintain and support that which is a blessing to *all* —true Religion. But how are tithes a tax upon industry, otherwise than rent in general is a tax upon industry? For I suppose I need not prove, that no rent can be paid without industry. Tithes, where they exist, are a known charge; and the estimate is made accordingly, both by landlord and tenant; but with regard to the tenant, the only question for his consideration in reality is this: "Shall I give so many *pounds* a year for this land (say 100*l.* for 100 acres, or any sum you please), one part of it (suppose 90*l.*) to the owner of the land, and the other part (say 10*l.*) to the Rector for the tithe? or shall I pay 100 *guineas* for the same land, there being no tithe payable?"

If the Clergyman collects his tithes, which he very seldom does, and scarcely ever voluntarily, all that the tenant can say is, that he the occupier has not what he did not bargain for. I do not attempt to state the exact proportion between the relative value of land and tithes, which is not necessary. All I mean to say, following the before-alleged observation of an intelligent layman, long since deceased, is this, that where there are tithes payable to a Clergyman, the farmer will have the *entire produce* and profit of the land (tithes included) for a *much less sum* than he will be required to pay for the same, if there are no tithes; and therefore, whether he will admit it or not, Tithes, being so circumstanced, are a real benefit to him. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Great Russell-street, Oct.* 7.

IN Gough's "British Topography," under the article "*Herefordshire*," is mentioned at p. 415, vol. I. a book, entitled an account of the Manor of Marden*, by Thomas Earl Coningsby, in 720 folio pages, and destitute of title page, wrote by and privately printed under his directions, but never published. The late James West, esq. who had two copies of it, had written in them that "this work gives great light into the antiquities, manors, and lands of the county." In one of the copies was a MS. Account of a Monument in the Church of *Neen-Solers*, in Shropshire, erected to the memory of

* John Dent, esq. M.P. has the best and most complete copy of the Manor of Marden.

of Humphrey Coningsby, esq. a great scholar and great traveller, who from his fourth journey, 1610, was never heard of more.

Now, Mr. Urban, in my collections of the Coningsby family, chance has favoured me with a copy of the above described MS. account, which I submit to you most cheerfully, as it gives me great pleasure to record the actions and singular end of so learned and so enterprising a character; nor can that pleasure be surpassed but by the feelings of the representatives * of this ancient and noble family, who will be proud to see it in your pages.

"*Neen Solers, near Ludlow, Salop.*

"Account of a Monument in the Church of Neen Solers, communicated to me by the Earl of Conyngsby, Oct. 1719, and which I the same year saw in the said Church. On the top a fair coat of arms of the Conyngsby's, with the motto *Tacta Libertas*. Below this is written in four columns as follows:

Time cutteth down the body,
But Christ raiseth up the spirit.

Here, Conyngsby, in lively shape thou liest,
Who sometimes wert the champion of Christ,
Did'st travail Europe for his only sake,
(And found the foe) his quarrell undertake;
What greater valour, piety, could be,
Then bleed for him who shed his blood for thee.

Alas our life, although we stay at home,
Is but a toylsom pilgrimage on earth,
But thou a double pilgrimage did'st roam,
Thou wast almost abroad, even from thy birth.
Thy journey's end was heaven, of homes the best,
Where till thou comest, thou never could'st take rest.

One life is lost, yet livest thou ever,
Death has his due, yet diest thou never.

"This statue and monument was made in com'emoration of Humphrey Conyngsby, esq. only son of John Conyngsby †, of Neen Solers, esq. and of Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas Barneby, of Hull, in the parish of Brockleton and county of Worcester, esq. which Humphrey Conyngsby was late Lord of this Neen-Solers, and patron of this Church; and was heir of the eldest line and family of Conyngsby's from whom all the rest are derived: which before King John's time were barons of England, and then resided at Conyngsby, in Lincolnshire: he was a perfect scholar by education, and a great travailer by his own affection: he began his first travails in April 1594, being 27 years of age and two months, and for four years and upwards remained in France, Germany, Italy, and Sicily, and then returned home for a little while, and took his journey again into Bohemia, Polonia, and Hungary, where for defence of the Christian faith he putt himself under the banner of Rodulph, the second Emperor of the Romans (as a voluntary gentleman) at the siege of Stregonium, in Hungary, against the Turk; afterwards to satisfie his desire, which was to see the most eminent persons and places, he went into Turkey, Natolia, to Troy, in Asia, by Sestos and Abydos, through the Hellespont, and into the Isles of Zant, Chios, Rhodes, Candy, Cyprus, and divers other places in the Archipelago. He visited sundry antient and famous places of Greece, as Arcadia, Corinth, Thessalonica, Ephesus, and Athens; went over the plains of Thermophylæ, by which Xerxes passed into Greece, and so arrived at Constantinople in the reign of Mahomet, the third Emperour of the Turks; who to do him honour, gave him a Turkish gown of cloth and gold, and his mother, the Sultana Ebrita, gave him another rich gown of cloth of silver, and 50 chequins in gold. After 13 months abode there, he returned into England, to the joy of his friends; where staying awhile he went into Spain, and came back in safety; and again the fourth time took his journey from London to Venice the 10th day of October, 1610, from which day he was never after seen by any of his acquaintance on this side the sea, or beyond, nor any certainty known of his death, where, when, or how;

* George Capel, Earl of Essex; Thomas Anthony Southwell, Baron Southwell; George Fulke Lyttelton, Baron Lyttelton; Charlotte Baroness Roos; and Robert Jackson of the City of Hereford, esq.

† In the Visitation, Worcester, Harl. MS. No. 1486, made and taken 1571, Anne, daughter of Thomas Barnaby (and Joyce, daughter and heir to Walter Acton, of Acton, com. Wigorn.) married John Conisby, of the Mind, and had issue *Humfrey* and Katharine *Conesby*.—*Ex MSS. Jacksonian Collect. H. G. No.* 56, *fol.* 92.

from

from his first Journey to his last was 16 years and six months. He lived a batchelor, leaving behind one sister of the whole blood, named Joyce Jeffrys, whom he made executrix of his last will and testament, appointing her thereby to erect him a tomb, with an inscription of his condition, life and death, which she hath here performed, though short of his perfections.

Tempora mutantur Anno Domini, 1624.

Man, stay, see, read, muse, and mind thy end,
Flesh, pomp, time, thoughts, world, wealth, as wind doth pass,
Love, fear, hate, hope, fast, pray, feed, give, amend,
Man, beast, fish, fowl, and all flesh is as grass.
See here thyself, frail flesh, as in a glass,
No odds between us but uncertain hours,
Which are prescribed by the heavenly powers,
For death in fine all kind of flesh devours.

Respice finem.

Farewell then, sister flesh, and think of me,
What I am now, to-morrow thou mayst be.

In the glass window of the Chancel where this monument is, is written

These arms here set up in the memory of Humphrey Conyngsby, esq. some time Lord of Neen Sollers, by his half-sister and the executrix Joice Jeffrys. Anno Domi. 1628.

When this MS. account is perused by many of your Correspondents, I am induced to flatter myself that through your kind medium I shall be favoured with some additional information respecting this Humphrey Coningsby and his ancient family, which will be very thankfully received by yours, &c. N. Y. W. G.

Mr. Urban, *Plymouth, Oct.* 8.

As your work appears one which is calculated to please the Old English Gentleman, any subject connected with the Navy will, I have no doubt, meet with a favourable reception; they remember the time when the only thing which stood between our fire sides and slavery, were our wooden walls, therefore the prosperity of the Navy is a subject unquestionably dear to them.

The late Emperor of the French (while at St. Helena) by Las Cases' Journal, bore a striking testimony to the character of the British Navy. Bertrand one day after dinner remarked, that it was often an astonishment at the saloon at Paris, that the Emperor never could be seen after the Minister of Marine had been with him, to which Napoleon replied, in his rapid style, "the Minister of Marine always brought me bad news."

It is, doubtless, known to you, Mr. Urban, that his Majesty's Government most liberally provides for the Widows of Officers of the Navy, a boon for which, I believe, every one is most grateful; but then this pension, though most handsome on the part of Government, yet intrinsically considered, is very small, when it is remembered the rank of life the poor widow and her children are supposed at least in some little measure to support.

The cessation from war during the past nine years, has brought the Officers of the Navy more domesticated. Many now look around them, and see little families rising up; and the thought, that if Providence should call them away by death, and their widows and families be left, comparatively unprovided for, has produced feelings which the pen in vain endeavours to describe. It is true there are some institutions most nobly supported, which are ever ready to hold out the hand to assist the distressed, but few of these are permanent, and thus the feelings are continually liable to be wounded by a repeated *petitioning* for aid. To obviate this, a number of officers, these last five years, have met in the sea-port of Plymouth, to endeavour to devise some plan by which they might hope to place their widows and children out of the reach of want, and though they should make an annual sacrifice to effect this, yet the satisfaction of looking at futurity without a fear for their families, produced a feeling which amply compensates for any temporary inconvenience.

In the spring of the present year, after much labour and fatigue, a society was established, entitled "The Royal Navy Annuitant Society." After a considerable number of officers had joined the Society, it was deemed expedient to solicit his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence to become the Patron of the Institution, and Lord Melville the Vice Patron. At his Royal Highness's request a deputation from the Committee waited on him, and after receiving them most hand-

handsomely, and minutely examining into each regulation, his Royal Highness stated his full approval of the Institution, and very condescendingly accepted the office of Patron. Lord Melville at the same time testified to the deputation that he accepted the office of Vice Patron; thus the Society boast for its supporters the two highest authorities in his Majesty's Navy.

A liberal civilian of Plymouth Dock has become a Life Subscriber to the Institution, and though of course he receives no pecuniary benefit from it, yet has he the internal satisfaction of considering, that by so doing he is endeavouring to consolidate an Institution whose end is "to visit the fatherless and the widow in their afflictions," and I doubt not, that when the Institution becomes generally known, many among our Old English Gentry will step forward and help in the work of Mercy. The Naval Charitable Society, which has done an infinity of good, boasts among its supporters a long list of nobility and commoners of this country, which shews the Navy is still respected, and I question not, should those bulwarks of the nation be again called into action, (though may a gracious Providence in mercy avert it) they will find that "every man will do his duty."

A FRIEND TO THE NAVY.

Mr. URBAN, *London Institution, Oct.* 14.

I WISH to correct a mistake in the observations of "Y. S." in Minor Correspondence, p. 194, referring to a former notice of the Leigh family (part i. p. 326), who there states that Mr. Leigh, of Addlestrop, co. Gloucester, is descended from "an *Uncle* of the first Lord Leigh of Stoneley," and that that gentleman "enjoys the last Peer's large estate, under the words of his will as 'next of the name and blood of Leigh,' which was interpreted to be the nearest in blood of the male line." "Y. S." then adds, "it cannot be doubted that Lord Leigh MEANT his next heir male;" to which I most cordially assent, and beg to add, as being somewhat further of his MEANING, *that person,* who (though perhaps unknown to him) would come within the *line of descent prescribed for the dignity.* I will now correctly state the descent which "Y. S." has erroneously given to Leigh, of Addlestrop, holder of this property, not merely by referring to Dugdale's Warwickshire and Baronage, works of the best authority on this subject; but from an ancient MS. History of the Leigh family, written by a member thereof, now in my possession, as well as other documents remaining on record. This MS. accords with Dugdale in deriving the Leighs of Addlestrop from Rowland, eldest son of Sir Thos. Leigh, Lord Mayor of London, 1st of Elizabeth, buried in Mercers' Hall Chapel, 1571. Sir Thos. Leigh was an apprentice to Sir Rowland Hill (ancestor of Lord Hill), by whom, for his faithful services, he was much advanced, became his partner, and whose niece, Alice Barker, a rich heiress, he had in marriage. This Sir Thos. Leigh had four sons, among whom his great estate was thus divided *; *viz.* 1. Rowland (from whom the present possessor of Addlestrop, and occupier of the last Lord Leigh's estate, is descended), had Longborough, Addlestrop, &c. co. Gloucest.—2. Richard, had lands in Middlesex, at Kilburn, &c. and premises in Old Jewry (and where he had children born) abutting on Mercers' Hall, in which his father, Sir Thos. Leigh, had resided.—3. Thomas, whose grandson Thomas † was created Baron Leigh at Oxford, 1641, had Stoneley Abbey.—4. William, whose grandson Francis was created Earl of Chichester, but died s. p. m. had Nunum Regis, co. Warwick.

Thus have I clearly deduced the Leighs' of Addlestrop from the *elder son* of the *great-grandfather* of the 1st Lord Leigh, and not from an *Uncle* of

* Vide Will of Sir Thos. Leigh in Prerog. Office, Archb. Cant. also Inq. p. mortem circa 1571, in Rolls Chapel.

† This Nobleman had five sons: 1. John died young.—2. Thomas died before his father, whose son Thomas succeeded, but which line terminated in his great grandson Edward, the last Lord Leigh, who died 1786, which circumstance gave rise to the general belief of the extinction of this branch of the family in the male line.—3. Charles, seated at Leighton, co. Beds. who died s. p. 1704.—4. Christopher, who is stated to have left issue.—5. Ferdinand, who died in life-time of his father, a student at Lincoln's Inn.

of that Nobleman, which clearly shews that the Addlestrop family could not have any pretensions founded in law, or under the will of the last Lord Leigh, while there was any descendant from Thomas, the first Lord; and that there are such from Christopher, his 4th son, is highly probable, from the circumstance of the monument to his memory having, since the Chancery-suit in 1808, reported in Vesey, vol. XV. page 92, been clandestinely removed out of Stoneley Church, as is related in a printed statement now before me. P. Q.

Mr. Urban, *Nov. 5.*

A LATE Northampton paper stated that Mr. George Baker, the learned and laborious Compiler of the 'History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton,' now in progress (the first Part of which you have lately reviewed in your Magazine, in terms of high commendation, as a very accurate, elaborate, and highly useful addition to our enlarged and enlarging stores of Topographical History), was *then* busily engaged in exploring the various tumuli and other remains of antiquity contained within the vast entrenchments on "Barrow Hill," near Daventry, well known to Antiquaries, and successively ascribed by them to the British, the Romans, and the Danes.

The following Poem, inscribed to Mr. Baker on his successful efforts, has since appeared in the "Northampton Mercury;" and I think you will agree with me, deserves, from its intrinsic merit, a more permanent record than the perishable columns of a country newspaper. I therefore transmit it to the Magazine, as a most appropriate article.

A Constant Reader.

Written on seeing some of the Relics discovered by Mr. Baker on Barrow Hill, Daventry, Northamptonshire.

Ah, human Grandeur! what hast thou to boast?
Thy best is but a little heap of dust!
Once, here the banners of a numerous host
Wav'd gaily:—*now*, the casque devour'd with rust,
The spear, the targe, the sword, the bossy shield, [field,
Have mingled with the earth; and this green
With verdant hillock here and there bespread,
Is all that's left; the warrior's turfy bed!
And who beneath those tumuli repose?
What Antiquarian tongue can tell their name?
Are they bold Britons? or, their deadly foes,
The conqu'ring Romans, or marauding Dane?
Whoe'er they were, Death's hand has made them one;
Their hate is over, and their malice done:
Their martial ardour cool'd, their hands no more [gore.
Shall wield the brand reeking with fellow
Say, Baker, for to thee the country round
Looks with keen Expectation's curious eye,
Hast thou a voice amid these hillocks found
Which can the page of History supply?
Has some hoar spirit, borne upon the gale,
Inspir'd thy pen to tell his martial tale?
Has some fam'd Ossian on the blue mist hung, [strung?
And in thine ear his wild harp sweetly
Alas! Oblivion with her sombre pall
Invests their origin in endless night,
The spear, the clay-made urn, the ashes, all,
That e'er shall meet Researches' keenest sight.
So when an age or two have past away,
Unknown the humble bard's remains will lie,
And *thine*, our *own Historian*, also must
Mingle at last, like mine, with unknown dust.
Tho' Fame upon her topmost column rears
The favour'd bard's or great historian's name,
Yet fleeting Time, by floods of rolling years
Shall wash out ev'ry record made by Fame.
All human kind must know the dread decree,
"That dust we spring from, and we dust shall be!" E. B. P.

Mr. Urban, *Truro, Oct.* 10.

IT is difficult to account for the immense swarms of *wasps* with which for the last summer we have been universally infested. A gentleman of this neighbourhood offered the day-labourers on his farm a shilling for every wasp-nest he should destroy: and he was astonished to find the claims upon his purse amounting to upwards of 7*l.* All over Cornwall the wasps have prevailed, I believe, in the same proportion. They have consumed our honey, our apples, our wall-fruit, &c.—A lady of my acquaintance, about to put a plumb into her mouth, hesitated on observing it swoln to a more than usual size; and (as she assured me) on her opening it, more than 30 wasps escaped from the rich retreat which they had hollowed out in perfect harmony, and where (had they been *waspishly* disposed) they could scarcely have regaled, or lain together. Historiolus.



ELWICK CHURCH, DURHAM.

ELWICK CHURCH, DURHAM.

THE Church of Elwick, co. Durham, says Mr. Surtees, in his History (vol. III. page 85), is a little picturesque, grey structure, with a low massy tower and buttresses. It occupies a remarkable knoll, or swell, on the edge of a deep gull, or ravine, which divides it from the long scattered village of Elwick eastward. The prospect from the churchyard stretches far and wide over the level cultivated country to the South and East, with the lofty Beacon-hill on the North-west.

The nave, divided from the chancel by a low circular arch, has ailes from round pillars, supporting pointed arches. The tower seems added to the nave on the South, or front of the South aile. The Church was repaired, and *the lead exchanged for slate,* in 1813.

The only monument in the Church was erected by the late Chief Justice Parker to his brother, and is as follows:

"Memoriæ sacrum Roberti Parker, S.T.P. cujus propè corpus requiescit. Qui stirpe antiquâ et honestâ, in agro Staffordiensi, ortus, apud Carthusianos literis imbutus fuit; deinde Cantabridgiæ, omni liberali doctrinâ politissimus, literas sacras præcipuè coluit, Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ decus et tutamen; regi et reipublicæ amicus, suavissimis moribus, incorruptâ vitâ, res sacras hujus parochiæ rector per annos XXXVI feliciter curavit. Obiit XVIII die Augusti, anno Christi MDCCLXXVI. ætatis LXXIV.

"Hoc marmor Thomas Parker, eques auratus, et serenissimo regi, Georgio Tertio, a consiliis secretis, fratri de se optimè merito mœrens posuit."

MR. URBAN, *Muirtown, Nov.* 19.

I CANNOT help expressing some surprise at the new views given on two very contrary subjects in your October Number.

The first is the *Portland Vase,* p. 302. I think that any one at all versed in the arts must allow that the side representing the sinking female figure, gives the most unequivocal picture of Death. The figure is sinking upon the broken columns, &c. of earthly grandeur, which are falling to pieces from beneath her; the torch of life is not only extinguished, but has fallen from her feeble grasp; the face and attitude incomparably (as so many antient pieces do) represents the departure of the soul from this earthly abode; while the two figures intensely gazing, but with averted bodies, paint the deep interest and the horror which the fatal moment naturally inspires. The story is carried on the other side to the entry of the soul into its immortal state, conducted (as in the tomb of Psammis, &c. and on the Hamilton vases, &c.) by its Genius; the Serpent denoting the immortal nature of the new existence. The bottom, the silence of the tomb.

This Vase has contained human ashes, and was found in a sepulchral monument under the *Monte del Grano* near Rome; and no doubt can remain that it gave an account of the states of departure from mortality into immortal life.

As to a figure, *from fatigue,* resting upon ruinous heaps, and the fallen extinguished torch being the emblem of Fatigue, not of Death, surely no argument is necessary. The same idea (whether part or not of the mysteries of Eleusis) is often expressed upon the Egyptian tombs; and is indeed the paramount idea of every religion which promises an immortal futurity: such promises as are generally given upon all modern sepulchral monuments.

My next remarks are upon the new idea given of the death of Richard the Second, p. 314. That every death of the kind has occasioned a world of surmise, and many pretenders personating the Monarch deceased, is notorious, both in English, Russian, and every other history. Henry IV. was a man of no scruples, and of no lenity; the death of Richard gave the only chance for his holding his usurped sway in peace; and after all, the badness of his title kept himself, his son, and grandson, in constant trouble, till at last the Crown fell to the house of York. That Richard was supposed to have been poisoned, was believed by many; but the general account is, that having by his timorous caution defied his keepers to poison him, Exton went down and slew him in prison. A young man of about 30 years old, strong and healthy, dying of chagrin, or of any natural death, so soon after being deposed, is improbable. In fact, he was of so feeble or grovelling a soul, that his loss is known to have had little effect on his mind: had he been voluntarily or forcibly starved, his face, when displayed in Cheapside to all London, must have shewn the effects of such a death;—or had any one else personated him, his well-known face would have detected the

the trick. What then is there to urge against the common belief that he fell by the pole-axe of Exton? It is proverbial that the deposition and deaths of Kings are events very close in time. Froissart visited him a short time before his death, and presented his "Meliador" to him at Eltham, introduced by Sir Rich. Credon. Though the precise nature of his death was a matter of doubt, no one doubted the violence of it; and the display of his face in London was merely to show he was dead, and thus not a subject to fight for. In fact, Froissart mentions the guilt of Henry in the most expressive way of *naiveté*. After the week's work, which included the murder of Richard, was finished, Henry went to confession to his friend the Archbishop of Canterbury, "of which," says honest Sir John, "he had indeed much need." When Henry had got the poor King into fetters, the mode of his death he would conceal or paint as he pleased. But instead of going through all that might, could, would, or should have happened, to show a little ingenuity, it is better to take the report of history, and the dictates of common sense: nor did any one, in the long disputes which this event created between York and Lancaster, ever attempt to go against the known facts so much as to relieve the house of Henry from the disgrace of the murder; though that must have been a stronger aid to it, than a whole field of soldiers armed in proof. H. R. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 20.

IN the Supplement of 1810, pl. II. I find a representation of a rich Gothic niche in Barnack Church, Northamptonshire, containing a kneeling headless figure in the act of devotion, and an angel descending, bearing in his hand a sealed or closed book, from which proceeds a radiance that falls upon the breast of the figure; above the head is a scroll on which the inscription is illegible. In the foreground is a tree, and behind is seen a town (or temple) in the distance.

As every relic of antiquity is interesting in itself, particularly when it exhibits allegorical design, I beg leave to offer an explanation of the above.

It appears from the attitude of the figure, and the remains of Royal robes still visible, to be intended for King David, with the volume of the law open before him; the angel is bringing him the Gospel, which, as not being yet revealed, is represented as closed. The light or radiance proceeding from which is emblematical of that firm and lively faith in the promises of God, which was so conspicuously displayed in the character of the Royal Psalmist. The tree in the foreground alludes to the vigour and strength of his devotion in reference to Psalm xvi. 3. "And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither, and whatsoever he doth shall prosper." The building in the back-ground represents either the temple or the city of Jerusalem.

Yours, &c. E. G. B.

Dissertation on a Sculpture found in an artificial Cavern near the Town of Babain in Upper Egypt.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 19.

M. SAVARY, the last person who visited this curious Monument, gives the following account of it: "A league to the South are the ruins of an antient city, which enrich the town of Babain, &c. Some distance beyond is a curious monument, a rock smoothed by the chisel, in the body of which a grotto has been cut fifty feet in diameter, and six deep; the bottom represents a sacrifice to the Sun, which is sculptured in demi-relief. On the right hand, two priests with painted caps (emblem of solar fire), raise their arms towards that orb, and touch the end of its rays with their fingers. Behind them, two children, with similar caps, hold vases for the libation. Three wood piles sustained by seven vases with handles, and placed under the Sun, bear slain lambs. On the left are two young maidens who are only attached to the stone by the feet and back. The Arabs have broken off their heads, and disfigured them with their lances.—Various hieroglyphics around gave, no doubt, the history of the sacrifice, which I believe is meant to Jupiter Ammon, a symbolical deity, by which the antient Egyptians denoted the Sun's entrance into the sign of the Ram. This animal was consecrated to Jupiter, and they then celebrated the commencement of the astronomical year and the renewal of light."

The Sun, in whose honour the sculpture represents a sacrifice, was the first deity

deity of the Pagan world, originally adored by the Sabians on the extensive plains of Chaldea; this worship by degrees commingled itself with the pure deism of Zoroaster, as the Polytheism of India and Egypt. But it was not always that his worshippers adored him as the real God of the universe; they proceeded gradually from reverencing him as the great external symbol of the Deity, to sacrificing victims on his altars as the immediate source of earthly benefits. Under the name of *Mithra*, he was adored as the mediator between God and mankind; the animated intelligence supposed to reside in the planets, were his servants; the revolution of years was at last under his influence to usher in a period of universal sanctity and virtue; and Mithras himself, become incarnate on earth, was to purge it of evil demons, and rule an undivided empire. Such was the Mithratic creed. From the sculpture in question, such appears also to have been the original belief of the Egyptians, introduced probably by Ham. The process from worshipping the Host of Heaven to the multitude of Egyptian deities, is easily conceivable. The origin of the Egyptian Trinity is explained by this worship, and the connection of their philosophy and mythology becomes more lucid as we trace them to this single source. The first thing which strikes the eye in the sculpture in question, is the arrangement of the sacrifice; three lambs are disposed on three altars of wood, each of which is composed of ten bundles, and the whole arrangement is supported by seven sacred vases. This disposition is pregnant with a clue to the mystery of the ancients. The numbers 3, 10, and 7, were their most sacred numericals. Thence they became so famous in the Pythagorean and Platonic effusions. The three altars are evidently representations of the triune nature resident in the Sun, fire, light, and spirit, a well-known portion of Hindoo philosophy. The number 10 is the famous magical decad of the ancients, and the reverence in which they held it was transferred to the Rosycrucians, who revived the Egyptian philosophy.

The veneration for these numbers was equal among the Hebrew Cabalists; for their famous mysteries of the Sephyroth, which, according to them, is the fountain of knowledge, and which, translated, means light, consists either of ten branches, or ten concentric circles, the three outermost of which are devoted to the sacred names of the mystic Triad, the seven internal to their animated intelligence or angels. The whole theory probably was derived from the creed of the antient philosophers. That there is a sympathy and connection between all things,—that the image of the great Deity is conspicuous everywhere, but most of all, in the Mirror of Himself, the Sun, and in the form of man made expressly after his image. Thence the seven prismatic colours, or light, which melt themselves into that of the Sun, became an adorned symbol of the attributes of God; and the three* radical colours, of His essence. Thence the Seven Voices of Memnon, which sympathized with the beams of the Sun; and the mystery of the Seven Vases preserved by the priests of Memphis. Thence the Seven Candlesticks of the Jews, types of the seven planets, which influenced, according to their belief, the solar light, and all the modifications of colours, metals, and sounds. Thence the antient enthusiasm for the correcting harmony of all things. That the human body was considered in this light, is evident, from the writings of Proclus and the Platonists. The number of the teeth, the tripartite division of the body, and of the decimal branches of the hands, were conceived by them to be abstractedly beautiful, ere they were clothed by Almighty fiat in material forms.

Such is the origin of the Pythagorean veneration for numbers. But that the Almighty did not disdain to receive sacrifices of this mystic description is evident, from that of Abraham, when he received the promise to his seed;—"And he said to him, take thee three heifers, three she-goats, and three rams, a turtle-dove, and a young pigeon." The former are the sacred animals of Egypt, and of India; and the latter, common peace offerings of the Jews. When Balaam is proceeding to curse the Jews by incantations, a mystical sacrifice of a similar description, he erects seven altars, and kills a bullock and a ram on every altar. In the latter, the solar worship of the Magi, the founders of magic, is evident;

* The symbolical colours of the modern Brahmins and Jews are the same.

dent; the sacrifice of a ram to Sol in Aries, and of a bull in Taurus, being articles of their ceremonials.

The Seven Vases are evidently the seven planets which ruled over the days of the week, an idea carried into poetry, which represents the planets as silver terms into which the light of the Sun is poured. That such was their meaning, is evident from the record that it was customary for the Egyptian priests to fill 365 vases with water from the Nile, at the close of the solar year, and to pour them back into a receiver, as an emblem of the lapse of time. The sacrifice of a lamb to the Sun was a customary festival at the entrance of the Sun into Aries, performed to celebrate the regeneration of the year. This idea was no doubt transferred to the hieroglyphical writings of the Jews, where the sacrifice of a lamb is a symbol of the great immolation offered up in the person of the real Mithras. Nor is it any wonder that a Pagan symbol, which did not involve any devotion to idolatry, and a Pagan sacrifice at once the most innocent and antient, should have been adopted by the prophets and legislators of that people. The character of Mithras is indeed so apposite to that of their own Messiah, that the coincidence could not have escaped the most apathetic feelings. Their titles, their names, their offices, are the same. The second principle, the light, the creative wisdom, or word, the mediator, the regenerator, the conqueror of the East principle, these are the names applied in common to each; and who can doubt that this coincidence in the Pagan world can have been any thing but the result of antient tradition and peculiar revelation? Is the Messiah represented as the Lion of God, or the Serpent of Health?—so is Mithras; as governing the world, as holding the keys of Death and Life,—so is Mithras.

There is in fact a statue of this god represented in Father Montfaucon's Travels in Italy, as found in a Mithratic cavern, in which all these symbols are united. He has a lion's head, with a serpent winding round his body; he stands on a globe, and holds in his hands two keys. The figure also proves that the Egyptian Trinity, and the Mithratic, were the same; for the globe, the wing, and the serpent, are conspicuous in each.—But argument is not requisite to prove that the Hebrew legislation, when shadowing mysteries under hieroglyphics, availed themselves of the symbols of the Egyptians, under which their people had resided. The ox, the lion, and the face of man, combined in their representation of a Trinity, are sufficient testimony of this fact.

But to proceed to a consideration of the hieroglyphics connected with this famous Sculpture.—Savary conceives these to be a history of the sacrifice. But the number of them contradicts the assertion; for what could the history be, but an account of the time when it took place; but that is ridiculous: for was this the only solar sacrifice, or of the person who ordered it? But could they be Isis and Osiris, for they are most conspicuous? That could never have formed the history. It is much more consistent with reason to imagine, that as this is a sacrifice to the Sun, the hieroglyphics are descriptions of his beneficial effects. Nor are we wandering in the dark when offering this interpretation to them.—The Egyptians are known to have united their theology and philosophy. It was most likely that the elements of both would be represented in the elementary sacrifice of all Polytheism. The nature of the philosophy is finally known, and thus there is always a text by which to prune the redundance of exposition. The symbols of the Ibis and the Hawk, sacred to Isis and Osiris, on each side, are then philosophical representations of the two emanations of the Sun, light, or the intellectual power of God, and spirit, or the preservative. Isis and Osiris are indeed known to be the active and the passive principles of Nature. Taking this for granted, then, and their conspicuous situation on either side confirm the supposition, the minor hieroglyphics, which seem to emanate from them, must represent the effects of their influence.

The images themselves, imperfect as many of them are, speak the same language; for under the Ibis is a beetle, a known emblem of the periodical return of abundance; from water, a globe, and a pyramid, emblems of Nature, and the fire of Vesta, that pervades its system. The symbols of water, of vegetables, and another Ibis, close the department, all of which are emblems of the preservation of vegetable life.

But

But under the Hawk are seen the emblems of universal light:—1st. Of material light, bounded on one side by a globe, combined with the character of water; and on the other, by an octaedron, representing its effect in unfolding the images of matter in their most beautiful impressions. 2d. Of intellectual light, represented by an eye, combined with the same symbol of a vase filling a receiver, a beautiful metaphor for the influx of ideas. Beneath, a serpent, the well-known symbol of wisdom; and a monkey rising from the calyx of a lotus, an admitted hieroglyphic of prophecy and regeneration.

Yours, &c. C.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SUFFOLK.

(Concluded from p. 511.)

" Now there spreaden a rumour that everich night,
The (*pitts* *) ihaunted been by many a sprite,
The miller avoucheth and all thereabout,
That they full oft hearen the hellish rout."—CHAUCER.

" Not e'en an osier'd hillock heaves to show
That the poor idiot *Billy* † sleeps below.
Hard was thy lot, poor soul! that dreary dome
A parish work-house was thy gloomy home
Where sireless youth, and childless age repair
Forc'd by hard fate to seek parochial care.
Yet when the awful mandate claim'd thy breath,
And parish bounty delv'd thy house of death;
Thy humble, happy spirit wing'd its flight
From this gross orb, to spheres of perfect light!"
The " Suffolk Garland."

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

The corn throughout the kingdom having been blighted, in 1555, the inhabitants of the parts near ALDBOROUGH, about autumn, were supplied by a crop of pease, which in a very extraordinary manner sprung up among the bare rocks, without any earth among them.—*Camden.*

At BACTON, in 1739, died Hen. Howard, aged 95 years, whose wife bare him a daughter, in her 58th year.

At BARNHAM are a rank of ten or eleven tumuli between Rushford, Euston, Barnham, and Thetford, supposed to be the spot where the battle was fought in 871.

Of BARROW, the Rev. Philip Francis, translator of Horace, and the late industrious Antiquary the Rev. George Ashby, were Rectors.

At BATTISFORD the frame of the Royal Exchange was constructed, and most of the timber employed in the work, was the growth of this place.

At BECCLES, in 1586, a fire destroyed property to the amount of 20,000*l.* —In the Free Grammar School was educated the learned Dr. Martin Joseph Routh, President of Magdalen College, Oxford.

At BELTON was buried, in 1776, the late JOHN IVES, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A.

At BENHALL Parsonage, the tasteful residence of the accomplished Rev. John Mitford, the editor of Gray, is one of the first libraries in the County; particularly rich in the department of *old English poetry.*

At BLITHBURGH, Aug. 4, 1577, a terrible thunder storm, which damaged the Church, and killed one man and a boy.

At BROME Church are several monuments of the family of Cornwallis.

* The Mermaid pits in Fornham All Saints, which are said to derive their name from the story of a love-sick maid who perished there.

† Billy Twigger, see p. 595.

At BUNGAY, March 1, 1688, a fire consumed the whole town, with the exception of one small street. The damage computed at more than 29,896*l.* —The famous castle was so well fortified by Hugh Bigod, that he used to say in the wars of King Stephen,

"Where I in my castle of Bungay,
Upon the river Waveney,
I would ne care for the King of Cockney."

At BURES King Edmund was crowned.

In BURY Abbey, at the shrine of St. Edmund, Ric. I. on his return from Palestine, offered up the rich standard of Isaac, King of Cyprus.—From 1555 to the last month of Queen Mary's reign, several persons were burnt for heretics. —April 11, 1608, a fire occurred, which in a strange manner flew to all parts of the town, leaving some houses and streets untouched. It consumed 160 houses &c. to the value of 60,000*l.*—In 1636 the plague raged with great violence.— Bury had a Mint.—In St. Mary's Church was formerly a plain altar tomb for Mary Tudor, third daughter of Hen. VII. and Queen of France and Duchess of Suffolk; and in the chancel lies interred the last abbot of Bury, John Reeve.— In St. James's Church was buried the Right Hon. Jas. Reynolds, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1738.—The church-gate is one of the finest specimens of Saxon architecture in the kingdom.—Of St. Saviour's Hospital, a window remains. There were formerly three other hospitals; of which there are remains.—In the Free Grammar School was educated Abp. SANCROFT; Lord Keeper NORTH; Dr. Wm. Clagett; Dr. John Covel, Master of Christ College, Cambridge; Dr. John North, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; Dr. Nicholas Clagett, a Greek scholar of eminence; Christopher Anstey, author of *The New Bath Guide*; Dr. John Symonds, Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, and Recorder of Bury; Richard Cumberland, the dramatic and miscellaneous writer; Lord Middleton; Dr. Charles Collignon, Professor of Anatomy at Cambridge; Sir Thos. Charles Bunbury, bart.; Henry Bunbury, his brother, the celebrated caricaturist; Bp. THURLOW; Rev. Sir JOHN CULLUM, bart.; Bp. PRETYMAN, now TOMLINE, the preceptor of Pitt; General Lee, one of the imputed authors of *Junius*; Rev. Chas. Blomfield, editor of Æschylus; and his brother the Rev. Edward Blomfield.

In CLARE PRIORY were buried several illustrious families, amongst whom was Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III.

At COTTON died, in 1739, the widow of Dr. Ellis, aged 95, and since, one Woods, aged 102.

At DOWNHAM in 1688, a sand flood happened, which did great damage. The particulars are to be seen in the Philosophical Transactions, No. XVII.

DUNWICH was dignified with the first episcopal see in East Anglia, founded 636; divided into the two sees of Dunwich and Elmham about 667, united together again in 955, and in 1088 was transferred to Norwich.—Had a Mint, temp. Hen. II.—On account of its contiguity to the sea, this town always suffered considerable loss at the influx of the tide, some few of which I shall mention; viz. 1286, when it suffered greatly.—Temp. Edw. III. great part of the town, one church, and upwards of 400 houses, &c. destroyed.—In the 14th century, two churches destroyed.—In the 16th, one church, three chapels, and three-fourths of the town destroyed.—In the 18th, one church, the town hall, the gaol, &c. destroyed.

At EAST BERGHOLT resides that pleasing poet, the Rev. W. B. Clarke, the author of "The River Duddon."

At EXNING Ralph Waher, Earl of East Anglia, planned his conspiracy against Wm. I. with Roger de Britolio, Earl of Hereford, Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria, and some others.

In 1781, near EYE, was found a leaden pot, containing several hundred Roman coins and medals, all of the purest gold.—Lately has been found an original seal of Ethilwald, Bp. of Dunwich, of beautiful appearance.

At FAKENHAM, nearly opposite to the church, is the cottage in which the mother of Robert Bloomfield the poet was born. See a Memoir of him in

pp. 497—

pp. 497—501.—See a whimsical account of "The Fakenham Ghost," by this poet, in that entertaining work the "Suffolk Garland."

FELIXSTOW COTTAGE was originally a fisherman's hut, but converted into a charming retreat by the eccentric Philip Thicknesse, aided by the pencil of his ingenious wife. This spot is described by the poet Barton in "The Suffolk Garland." See a view of it in vol. LXXXVI. ii. 105.

At FORNHAM ST. GENEVIEVE are to be seen, near a place called Rymer House, the barrows in which the 10,000 Flemings were buried, who were slain in 1173; now called the Seven Hills, though there are many more. Seven are larger than the others, and probably where the commanders were buried.

At FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE was a chapel, temp. HEN. VIII. hung with arras of the history of Christ's passion; and in another part of the castle, a suit of hangings of the story of Hercules.—In the church are buried many illustrious personages, among whom are the celebrated Earl and Countess of Surrey, several of the Dukes of Norfolk, a Duke of Richmond, and Mr. Robert Hawes, the author of the History of Framlingham. In the collar of SS. of Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk, who died in 1554, is this inscription: "*Gratia Dei sum quod sum.*"—Thos. Dove, Bp. of Peterborough, was Rector of this parish.

At FRESSINGFIELD, Archbishop SANCROFT drew his first and last breath! and lies buried under a very handsome table monument in the church-yard.

FRESTON TOWER, built by the Latymers, commanding a beautiful view of the river Orwell, and town of Ipswich.

In GLEMHAM PARVA Church are interred two great sufferers, temp. Chas. I. viz. Sir Thos. Glemham, who defended Carlisle for the King, and his brother Henry, D. D. afterwards Bp. of St. Asaph; Sir Thos. died in Holland, 1649; Dr. Henry buried 1669.

At GREAT BLAKENHAM resided the Rev. Edw. Evanson, M. A. well known to the world by his controversial writings, and to the neighbourhood by his truly Christian virtues.

GRIMSTON HALL, in the parish of Trimly St. Martin, was formerly the seat of Thomas Cavendish, esq. who sailed round the world. (See p. 510.) There is one ilex still standing at this place, which is said to have been planted by him.

At HADLEIGH lived a poor harmless and amusing idiot, named William Twigger, the delight of the parish.—In the Church was buried Guthrun the Dane, King of East Anglia.—In the church-yard was buried Wm. Twigger, the aforementioned idiot.—In the Free Grammar School was educated Dr. Beaumont, Master of Peter-house, Cambridge, in 1663, and Dr. OVERALL, Bp. of Norwich.—This parish was the Rectory of Dr. ROWLAND TAYLOR the martyr, who was buried here in 1555; on the spot of his execution was laid a rude unhewn stone, 21 inches wide, and 16 high, with the following mis-spelt inscription:

"1555
D* TAYLOR . IN . DE
FENDING . THAT
WAS . GODE . AT
THIS . PLAS . LEFT
HIS . BLODE."

At one corner is the word DOCET, now almost obliterated.—In the gate-house of the Rectory is deposited a MS "Account of the Church and Town of Hadleigh, by David Wilkins, D.D. Rector," compiled in 1721, which, from the deep learning and eminent abilities of the writer, it is to be regretted has not yet gratified the public eye.—Dr. Drake, the author of "Shakspeare and his Times," and various other elegant works, is a resident of this town.

At HAVERHILL Stephen Scanderett, M.A. was a celebrated and persecuted preacher; he died Dec. 8, 1706.

In HAWSTEAD Church are some monuments and tablets to the family of the Cullums, among which is one to the Rev. Sir John Cullum, bart.—It was the Rectory and first ecclesiastical preferment of the pious Bp. Hall; and the Rev. Sir John Cullum, bart. the industrious Antiquary, was also Rector, patron, and historian of this place.

HELMINGHAM HALL contains a good library, chiefly of early printed books; and a considerable collection of armour.

At HENGRAVE the superstitious use of *cramp-rings* against fits, is not entirely abandoned.—In the church are many beautiful monuments of the Kytsons, Gages, and other illustrious families. See Mr. Gage's valuable History of Hengrave (reviewed in vol. XCII. ii. 521).

HENINGSTON manor is held by a similar tenure to that of Wattisham. (See p. 597.)

ICKWORTH PARK, the seat of the Earl of Bristol, may vie with any in the kingdom, being about ten miles in circumference.

At IPSWICH several persons, in the time of Mary, burnt for heresy.—Here the inimitable Garrick, under the assumed name of Lyddal, is said to have made his first dramatic essay on the Stage, about 1739.—In St. Stephen's parish, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, had a mansion, afterwards coach-houses.—In St. George's Chapel the martyr Mr. Bilney was apprehended as he was preaching in favour of the Reformation.—In St. Matthew's Church-yard, beneath an altar tomb, lie the remains of the late Lord Chedworth, who died in 1804.—The Tankard ale-house was part of the residence of Sir Anthony Wingfield, one of the executors of Hen. VIII. Some curious remains of the decoration of this house still exist here, particularly a curious chimney-piece. (See vol. LXVI. 913.) In St. Nicholas's parish stands the house in which Cardinal Wolsey was born.—The Rev. Richard Canning, editor of the second edition of Kirby's Suffolk Traveller, 1764, was forty years minister of St. Laurence Church.—Mr. Green, the author of the "Diary of a Lover of Literature," possesses a very fine and valuable collection of paintings.

The celebrated Archbishop Tillotson was minister of KEDINGTON, temp. Commonwealth.

Of KESSINGLAND the celebrated William Whiston was Vicar.

At LAVENHAM Free Grammar School, Philip Parsons, the divine and miscellaneous writer, was educated.

In LETHERINGHAM Church were some elegant and magnificent monuments for the Wingfields and Nauntons.

In GREAT LIVERMERE Church is interred the Rev. Wm. Martin, father of the well-known Antiquary, *honest Tom Martin* of Palgrave.

At LOWESTOFT, March 10, 1644-5, a fire consumed property to the amount of 10,297*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*—The most dreadful storm which ever happened on this coast, was that on December 18, 1770, related in the Ipswich Journal of the 29th following.—In the Church are buried many noble and illustrious personages; among whom are Mr. Thomas Annot, the founder of Lowestoft Grammar School; and Admirals Ulber, Ashby, and Mighall, celebrated naval commanders.—This parish can boast of several eminent divines for its pastors, viz. Dr. Scroope, Bp. of Dromore, who died and was buried here in 1491, aged nearly 100; Mr. Whiston, who succeeded Sir Isaac Newton in the mathematical professorship at Cambridge; Rev. John Tanner, the learned editor of the "Notitia Monastica;" and the learned and ingenious translator of the tragedies of Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, the Rev. Robert Potter, M.A. F.R.S. and A.S. Prebendary of Norwich, who died in 1804, and lies buried in the church-yard.—In 1755 died here Thos. Cockrum, aged 103; and in 1784 Silvester Manclarke, aged 107.

At MENDLESHAM, about 1700, was found an antient silver crown, weighing 60 ounces, supposed to have belonged to the Kings of East Anglia; and in 1758 a gold concave ring, with an inscription in the Sclavonian or Runic character, was also ploughed up.

At MILDENHALL, in 1567, a fire destroyed 37 dwelling houses, besides barns, stables, &c.

NORTHALES, commonly called COVE, was the Rectory of Bale, the learned author of "De Scriptoribus Britannicis."

The banks of the ORWELL were the frequent haunts of that admirable painter Gainsborough, and afforded ample scope for the exercise of his inimitable pencil.

ONEHOUSE Parsonage, the picturesque residence of Dr. Pettiward, contains a most excellent library, particularly rich in classical lore. This romantic spot is tastefully described in "The Suffolk Garland."

In

In OTTLEY Church is a monument for John Gosnold, who died in 1628. This monument traces his family through the Wingfields and Nauntons, and then through Margaret Countess of Salisbury, who was the daughter of George Duke of Clarence, brother of Edw. IV.

PLAYFORD HALL, a curious specimen of antient domestic architecture, was formerly the seat of the Feltons. It is now inhabited by Thos. Clarkson, esq. *the friend of man,* whose benevolent exertions for the abolition of slavery, are well known throughout the world.

PARHAM had its Christmas-flowering thorn like that at Glastonbury (see Part i. p. 586.)

In the chancel of REDGRAVE Church is interred that excellent Judge Sir John Holt, whose monument here is said to have cost 1,500*l.* Here are likewise many other beautiful monuments and effigies for the Bacon family.

The Chapel of REDLINGFIELD Nunnery forms the parish church of Redlingfield.

At RENDLESHAM the palace where Rendulus kept his court is thought to have stood.—Redwald, King of East Anglia, kept his court and was baptized, and here Liudhelmus, King of East Anglia, was baptized by St. Chad.—A gold crown found, supposed to have been Redwald's.—This was the Rectory of the late classical scholar Dr. Samuel Henley.

In ROUGHAM Church is the most antient monument to the family of Drury that can be ascertained. See vol. LXXXIII. ii. 17.

RUSHBROOK was the antient seat of the Jermyns; in the church are buried several of that family.

In SAXHAM PARVA Church is the costly tomb of Thomas Lord Crofts, created a Peer by Charles II. during his exile at Brussels; and another worthy of notice, erected in the latter part of the 15th century to one of the Lucas family.

At SIBTON died, in 1820, Henry Jermyn, esq. whose collections for a History of this County, the result of many years diligent research, were dispersed by public auction in 1821.

In STOKE NEYLAND Church are monuments to some of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk.

At STOWLANGTOFT resided that learned Antiquary Sir Simonds D'Ewes.

In STOWMARKET Church is buried Dr. Young, the tutor to the immortal Milton.

Of UFFORD the Rev. Richard Lovekin, who died at the very great age of 110, was Rector 57 years.—David Elisha Davy, esq. resides in this parish, whose valuable and extensive collections in illustration of this County will, it is to be hoped, at no distant period, be submitted to the public. "*Hoc opus, hic labor est.*"

WATTISHAM is worthy of notice for the singular tenure by which the manor is held; viz. by the serjeantry of jumping, belching, &c. before the King!

At WATTISFIELD in 1788, died the Rev. Thos. Harmer, an accomplished scholar in oriental literature and antiquities.

In WICKHAM Church is buried Walter Fulburn, a benefactor to the church.

At WOODBRIDGE in 1666, the plague raged with great violence, which carried off the minister, his wife and child, and 300 inhabitants.—Here resides the Quaker Poet, Barnard Barton. S. T.

OWEN'S ACCOUNT OF WALES IN 1602.

ANGLESEA.

Hundreds, 6.—*Castle,* 1.—*Parish Churches,* 74.—*Fairs in the year,* 9.
Chief Lordships, 1.—Tregastelth.
Market Towns, 1.—Beaumaris.
Forests and Great Woods, 1.—Coedkadw.
Parks, 2.—Park Penmon, Park newidd juxta Beaumaris.
Ports and Havens, 2.—Holyhead, Beaumaris.
Chief Mountains and Hills, 3.—Trystllwyn, Ynghorwy, Cardinal's Head.
Chief Rivers, 7.—Brant, Sweger, Menay, Mathavern, Kefuy, Ffraw, Alaw.
Monastery, Beaumaris.—*Priory,* Penmon.—*Friery* or *Nunnery,* None.

Generosi.

Generosi.	*Mansiones.*	*Uxores.*
Richard Bulkeley, Miles.	Beaumaris.	Fil. Dom. Burrows.
Wm. Lewis.	Pryssaiddond.	fil. John Pulesston, Militis.
Rich. Bulkeley.	Porthammal.	fil. Wm. Lewis de Pryssaldond. fil. John Wynn Bodychin.
Hugh Hughes.	Porthamal.	
Hugh Owen.	Bodeon.	Elizabetha soror Morg. Griffiths.
Morris Griffiths.	Plasnewidd.	fil. John Wynn ap Hugh de Bodwall.
Richard White.	Beaumaris.	fil. Jo. Johnson.
David Owen.	Penwynnyd.	filia Wm. Lewis Price.
Piers Lloyd.	Gweredack.	Maud Hanmer.
Hugh Woods.	Tallylynn.	fil. Gr. ap. Hugh ap Rees.
Hugh Lewis ap Owen ap Jeva.	Bodauwydd.	Elena filia Hugonis Conway. Brinewrin.
Owen Holland.	Beraw.	Soror Rich^{di} Bulkeley, Militis.
John Bodychen.	Bodychen.	Soror Morris up Hugh.
Hugh ap Rice Wynn.	Mosoglen.	fil. Lud. ap. Owen ap Meyrick.
Arthur Bulkeley.	Coydan.	fil. Rice Wynn ap Wm. ap Rees.
Owen Woodes.	Llangryvan.	fil. W^{mi} Lud. Pryse. fil. Rich^{l} Johnson.
Owen ap Robert Owen.		
Richard Meyrick.	Bodargan.	Soror Hugonis Lloyd.

Patria.—*Soil.* Much fertile land.—*People.* Very populous, though not very personable; quiet and civil; litule or no theft.

Towns.—Beaumarls, a good town; no other good town in the shire.

Anglesea. Long from Holyhead to St. Sirien, 21 miles. Broad, from Abermenay to Hillarie, 16 miles.

Containeth square miles, 295.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

Hundreds, 10.—*Castles,* 5.—*Parish Churches,* 68.—*Fairs in the Year,* 18.

Chief Lordship, 1.—Ynis Henllyss.

Market Towns, 3.—Carnarvon, Conway, Pulkeley.

Ports and Havens, 10.—Pulkely, Carnarvon, Conway, Bardsey, Traeth-Maur, Sludwalls, Abersoch, Portvillan, Kernig Gwyrinion, Aber Cyver.

Chief Mountains and Hills, 6.—Snowden Hill, Moelly's Habett, Rivill, Yr Yra Hills, Carnwadrin, Mynyddriw.

Chief Rivers, 9.—Conway, Saint, Garway, Gwely, Mawr, Llyfon, Llyfini, Kirck.

Bishop's See, Bangor.—*Monasteries,* 2.—Bardsey and Conway.

Priory, 1.—Bodkelers.—*Frieries* and *Nunneries,* None.

Generosi.	*Mansiones.*	*Uxores.*
Piers Griffith.	Penrhyn.	Fil. Thos. Moston, militis.
Wm. Morice, miles.	Cynnoney.	Fil. John Lake de Chirck.
Wm. Thomas, miles.	Carnarvon.	Fil. Wm. Morice, militis.
Richard Gwynn.	Carnarvon.	Fil. Wm. Griffiths.
John Glyn.	Gwyder.	Fil. Wm. Gerard, militis.
Wm. Williams.	Cockwillan.	Soror D^{ni} Lumney.
John Griffiths.	Carnarvon.	Fil. Ric'i Thomas.
Roland Pulston.	Ditto.	Fil. Roland Griffiths.
Thomas Bodville.	Bodville.	Fil. Thomas Glynn Llanlliffon.
Robert Mandryn.	Mandryn.	Fil. Griffin Jo. Griff.
Robert Wynbrinker.	Brinker.	Fil. Morris ap Elis.
Robert Vychan.	Enisnethe.	Fil. Hy. ap Robert Vychan.
Robert Wynn.	Conway.	Fil. Wm. Cerard, militis. Fil. Dymocke de Wellington.
Edw. Holland.	Ditto.	Judith Johnson.
G ap Jo. Griffith.	Llyn.	Fil. Rich. Bulkeley, militis.
Hugo Gwin Pennarth.	Pennarth.	Fil. Owen ap Hugh.
Wm. Thos. Wynn.	Vaynol.	Fil. Wm. Wms. de Cockwillan.

Generosi.

Generosi.	Mansiones.	Uxores.
Wm. Glynn.	Glynlyffon.	
Wm. Glyn, Serjeant.	Llear.	Fil. Jo. Wynn ap Robert.
Thomas Vychan.	Pantglass.	Fil. Maurici Gwyder. / Fil. .... Fowler.
John Hookes.	Conway.	Fil. Gr. Vychan Corsyedol.
Robert ap Richard.	Ditto.	Gaynor Hookes.
Hugo Stodart.	Deganwy.	Jane fil. Hugonis Holland.
Edw. Williams.	Llecwedimal.	
Evan ap Hugh ap Mad.	Llanaelhayarn.	Fil. Robti Pritchard.
John Stodart.	Baditha.	Elizab. fil. Lud. Lloyd.
Hugo Bodwrthan.	Bodwrthan.	Fil. Gr. Guinn de Llanwroit.
Griff. Hughes.	Keven Llanvair.	Fil. Ric'i Gwin de Mesoglan.
Wm. Vychan.	Llwyn dyris niegwl.	Anne Vychan.
Hugo Roland.	Boltrern.	Anne Madryn.
John Wyn.	Penleck.	Fil. Wm. Glynn Llaer.
Robt. Wyn.	Sarthau.	Katherine fil. Rice Wynn.
Robt. Owen.	Bodsilin.	Fil. Will. Coytmore.
Thos. Wyn ap Edmund.	Dwygyfychl.	
Evan Carreg.	Carreg.	Fil. Jo. ap. Hugh Prichard.
Robert Pure.	Penrhyn.	Fil. Rich. Bulkeley, milit.
Richard Griffith.	Castelhmarch.	Margaretta Hch Thomas.
Meredith Thomas.	Dyphryn.	Fil. Rich. Madryn.

PATRIA.—*The Soil.* The greatest part of the shire is mountainous, the rest indifferent good ground.—*The People.* Tall and personable for so many; the country well governed, and little or no theft.

Towns.—Carnarvon, a fine little town, and good.—Conway, little inferior to Carnarvon.

Carnarvonshire containeth square miles, 327.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Hundreds, 6.—*Castles*, 2.—*Parish Churches*, 37.—*Fairs in the year*, 10.

Chief Lordships, 5.—Mowthwy, Edeirniow, Glyndoverdwy, Gwddelivern, Kymer.

Market Town, 3.—Dolgelly, Bala, Harlech.

Forest and Wood, Berwyn.

Parks, 2.—Aberdyir, Barmo.

Chief Mountains and Hills, 7.—Yrening Vaur, Cadir Edris, Caran, Bwlchygroes, Glawedog, Kaderyvorwyn, Bwlch Carreg yr Orau.

Chief Rivers, 8.—Dyvi, Dysinny, Mowthwy, Dyverdwy, Trewern, Avan, Keiriog, Antro.

Monastery, 1.—Kymer.

Priories—*Frieries*—*Nunneries*, None.

Generosi.	Mansiones.	Uxores.
Robert Salisbury, miles.	Rhug.	Fil. Henry. Bagnol, militis.
Edw. Meyrick.	Ycheldre.	Kath. fil. Jevan Lloyd, militis.
Kydwaladr Price.	Rywlaws.	Fil. Wm. Griff. de Carnarvon.
Hugo Nanney.	Nanney.	Fil. Rice Vychan.
Robt. Lloyd.	Rhigoch.	Fil. Hugonis Nanney.
Hump. Hughes.	Maesypandy.	Fil. Jo. ap Hugh ap Jevan.
Jacob Price.	Ynis y maen gwyn.	Fil. et hær. Humph. Jo. ap Hugh.
Edw. Price.	Penall.	
Ednyvet Griffiths.	Tyrwyn.	Fil. John Wogan, militis.
Eliza Wm. Lloyd.	Rywedoch.	Jana fil. Hugo Manney.
Jo. Lewis Owen.	Yllwyn.	Ursula Mytou.
Hugo Owen.	Tallylyn Casberlan.	Fil. Jo. ap Hugh ap Jevan.
Edm. Price Archdc.	Maentrwogg.	Kath. fil. Mor. Vychan.

Generosi.

Generosi.	*Mansiones.*	*Uxores.*
Rloand ap Eliza.	Rhywedogg.	Kath. fil. Jo. Powys.
Piers Lloid.	Dol[n].	Fil. Doct. Eliz. Price.
Richard Thelwall.	Brases.	Jana fil. Eliza ap Owen.
Humph. Hughes.	Gwerchlys.	Fil. Johan. ap Edward.
John Vychan.	Caergay.	fil. Hug. Nanny.
David Moregan.	Cragen.	Katherine fil. John Wynn.
Humph. ap Hugh Gwinn.	Hendwr.	Fil. Rhyd Dd. Meredith.
Watkin ap Edward.	Llanvaur.	Grace Edwards.
Morris ap John ap Ellis.	Paley.	Gwen Moregan.
Morris Lewis.	Festinioy.	Fil. Robt. Vychan ap Jevan Goch.
Griffith Nanney.	Dolychowgryd.	Fil. Joh. Wynn ap Kadwallider.
Robert ap Edw.	Llanaber.	
John Lloyd.	Kirswell.	
Henry Salisbury.	Dolygelynern.	Eliza fil. Rice Vachan.
Lewis Gwynn.	Dolygwinion.	

PATRIA.—*Soil,* the shire is mountainous, and little corn land.—*People,* tall, well governed, and theft hated.

Towns.—No good towns in the shire.

Merionethshire. Long, from Aberdovy to Llanst. fred super Dee 31½ miles. Broad, from Berthkelet to Marloyd, 25 miles.

Containeth square miles, 548.

The quantity of the 13 shires of Wales measured by square miles.

Monmouthshire	351
Glamorganshire	448
Brecknockshire	563
Radnorshire	320
Pembrokeshire	331
Carmarthenshire	704
Cardiganshire	463
Denbighshire	253
Flintshire	233
Montgomeryshire	580
Anglesea	295
Carnarvonshire	327
Merionethshire	548
Total	5416

Mem. That the said shires were measured by Mr. Saxton's maps, by several parcells, so that each part was reduced square, and so measured by the nicest way that could be.

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 24.

AT a time when the services of the Established Church are rivalled by those of the adjacent Meeting-house and Chapel, it is desirable to ascertain the reason why the latter should be so constantly resorted to, and sometimes at the expence of the former. Something more than indifference to either place of worship must prevail, when the free and commodious pew in a stately building is exchanged for a high rented sitting in a crowded and humbler pile, that resounds not with the "organ's joyous swell," and witnesses not the imposing yet simple ceremonial. The charm of novelty operates but for a time, itching ears are soon satisfied; why, then, year after year, should the preachers of the Meeting obtain a preference over the regular Clergy, a class of men in polished manners and scholarlike attainments, generally their superiors, if it is not to be ascribed to some defect in the mode of their pulpit ministration? Question is here made of those Clergymen whose discourses are sound, and whose character is unexceptionable, who are no wise deficient in zeal, orthodoxy, or in a moral fitness for their office. The reason must therefore be sought where the chief difference prevails. Seceders usually preach extempore;

pore; our Clergy generally read. Now, without advocating the propriety of addresses *absolutely* extemporaneous, it must, I think, be admitted, that they take greater hold of the feelings than discourses merely read; that the orator arrests an attention the lecturer can hardly awaken, and that the poorest attempt at public speaking will excite a far livelier interest than the best drawn up memorial. Never does man appear to such advantage, and in no situation or character does he manifest such an ascendancy over his fellows, as in that of the orator. In all ages they have ruled the tide of public opinion proportionate to their powers of persuasion; a people have been inflamed to madness, or reduced to reason, accordingly as a Demosthenes or a Menenius Agrippus have addressed them. If such be the commanding influence of oratory, why is Religion to be deprived of an ally? Strange, that while the eloquence of the Bar and Senate is esteemed and encouraged, pulpit speaking should be discountenanced. The design of a sermon, in common with the forensic and political harangue, is to convince, affect, and persuade: if the charm of oratory is indispensable to these, by so much is it more necessary to the first, as its subject is nobler, and more important. The sermon that is read can never reach the effect of the declamatory oration, however superior to the latter in the order and completeness of its parts. For a speaker is listened to in proportion as he feels, or appears to feel, the force of what he says, and never will he have full credit for this feeling so long as he confines himself to notes, however emphatic his delivery, or impassioned his tone; for who can tell if he is in earnest, if he has himself studied the subject, if the powerful reasoning and pathetic appeal be his own, or the borrowed diction of another; whether the labour of the pen, or (thanks to a reverend gentleman's ingenuity) of the lithographic press,

"Who grinds divinity of other days
Down into modern use; transforms old print
To zigzag manuscript, and cheats the eyes
Of gallery critics by a thousand arts."

It is morally impossible that the countenance which must bend over the cushion, and the eyes which must constantly recur to the book, should betray animation and fire. Cicero observes, "Imago animi vultus est, indices oculi, nam hæc est una pars corporis quæ quot animi motus sunt, tot significationes et commutationes possit efficere, neque vero est quisquam qui *eadem* contuens efficiat. In ore sunt omnia." True, he did not foresee that of all public characters, *English Clergymen and French Deputies* alone would read their speeches. If such be the importance of the talent, why should it be left in the almost exclusive possession of Dissenting Ministers, especially when the display of this brings them into such prominent notice, on the anniversaries of some popular charities, where, to the mortification of Churchmen, they shine at the expence of the regular Clergy, who, though equally well affected to the institution, and with better judgment to direct its proceedings, yet, because not habituated to speak in public, must shrink back in unsuitable silence, or rise to apologize for saying nothing. Yet, notwithstanding the positive attractions and advantages of extempore preaching, a prejudice exists among Churchmen against the practice, as savouring of puritanism and innovation; as if with it the principles and strain of our rivals were adopted too,—as if it were necessarily a tissue of incoherency, coarseness, and tautology. *Fas est ab hoste doceri.* As it regards innovation, it must be remembered, that an injunction was passed in the reign of the first James, censuring the Clergy, and requiring that (as it was termed) the *lazy* habit of reading their sermons should be discontinued; that it is a declension from ancient practice, appears abundantly manifest from this, and also from the uniform custom of the Roman Catholic Clergy. Massillon, Bossuet, and Bourdaloue, had never been listened to by a profligate Court, but for the attractions of their eloquence. In pointing out the observed defect, I would not be understood to advocate the propriety, or insist on the necessity of addresses *absolutely* extemporaneous. Eloquence partakes both of nature and art, and while we know that with some the first faltering attempt will by practice mature into fluency of expression, we know that others by reason of a constitutional diffidence, though ever so well prepared,

pared, are struck dumb before an assembly. Therefore, to require it as a *sine quâ non* in candidates for the ministry, would exclude, together with the idle and dull, learning and excellence in a retiring and modest guise. Each mode has its peculiar advantages, the one possesses good arrangement, the other energy and life; they might be desirably united. Let the preacher who cannot trust to his memory, possess, in copious notes, for his introduction and argument, the benefit of a pre-conceived arrangement; but let the ortatory parts, the appeal, the application, if he would render it impressive, proceed from the warmth of his present feeling, so that he may be seen to be in earnest: by so doing he will soon acquire a command of language, and readiness of expression befitting a Christian advocate, and not a little conducive to his usefulness, both in the Church and in the world.

Yours, &c. ORATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

THE following Letter seems to merit preservation from the subject of it; though I am unable to say by whom it was written, or to whom addressed. N.

"*In answer to La. Ma.'s Letter of 7th August,* 1694.

MADAM, *Lond. Nov.* 3, 1694.

—— I pass, therefore, to the subject of Geo. Keith and the Quakers, which is all that my present leisure will further permit me to speak of. I am much pleased that you have had an opportunity of so full a conversation with him, who is certainly an extraordinary man in his kinde. I that have not had it at all, can speak of him onely from reports, conjectures, and consequences. Tho' I have heard him preach, yet I account that little; for he never openly explained the key of his doctrine. Or if indeed he have no hidden key, then he seems to me as rank a Presbyterian in principle as ever he was before he turned Quaker. But be that as it will, I do not wonder that he has given you no satisfaction in the distinction of divine impulses, from the suggestions of reason or fancy, barely by inward sentiment or perception. The matter must needs be difficult to us that have had no experience but of one sort. But yet for all that, I confess I dare by no means pronounce it impossible. I see daily so many things true in fact, of which I have no idea (and, if persons of good credibility may be trusted, even in this very business of secret influences upon their mindes), that if I do not give a full assent, yet at least I think it reasonable to suspend my judgment upon that point.

"In the difference between the Quakers and him about the necessity of believing in the Man Christ Jesus, I must needs say that the advantage seems to me to be wholly on their side. Whatsoever sense may be drawn out of any expressions cull'd out and separated from their writings, or from the words of some few imprudent zealots among them, yet by the whole current of their discourses, they appear to have as honourable thoughts of the Man C. J. as any people whatsoever. And, therefore, whilst I am of this opinion, I must think that his preaching as he does, and much more printing partial extracts out of their books, is and wil be a very ill thing. And if they should fall into the inconvenience that your Ladyship apprehends, of losing the benefit of our present toleration, I doubt the guilt of it wil more justly be imputed to his gloses than to any reall errour in their opinions.

"It is notorious to all, that the great basis of their religion is the divinity of that light which God has communicated to every man that comes into the world. We have it, say they, in measure; but the fulness of the Godhead was in J. C. I enter not into consideration whether their expressions be correct or no, in respect of us. But whilst they have so high an opinion of him, they must be very inconsistant with themselves, if they should not think themselves bound to believe and obey him. This I think G. K. himself wil not deny. But I believe he requires much more. His Articles, which I but once saw, are a systeme of as inconceivable niceties as any pretended orthodoxy whatsoever. He is for speculative belief, as wel as practicall. St. James's test of proving faith by works, does not suffice him. If I am capable of understanding any thing, I have heard him strongly intimate, nay, I think, positively assert, that there was no possibility of salvation for mankinde, but through a belief in the Man C. J. that dyed without

out the gates of Jerusalem. By which I am sure the generality of his auditors must of necessity have understood that all that never heard of the name and history of Chr. were excluded from salvation: tho' I confess I believe he had a salvo for the harshness of that doctrine, in his more secret opinions about the revolution of souls. But if that be the thing he drives at, why does he not speak it out, and endeavour to defend it more intelligibly than the Baron has don? I hate jug'ling. And if we must needs have mysteries, better I think sleep on under the old ones, than trouble our heads about new. But if he mean litterally and strictly what he sayes, without any salvo; then, indeed, I believe the body of Quakers do utterly dissent from him. They wil say as much as he can do of the usefulness of the knowledg of Chr. to those that have that advantage. But such a necessity of it as excludes all men from salvation that have it not (I mean outwardly), they are bound by their fundamental principle (of the sufficiency of the light within) to deny. And I beg leave to add, Are not we bound by our idea of a God to deny the same thing? For my own part, I dare not harbour such mean and unworthy thoughts of God, as that he should not have provided sufficiently for the happiness of all his creatures, so that if any miscarry the fault remains wholly their own. This principle I believe the Quakers wil not forego for any worldly consideration. Nor do I think the rational sober men (even divines) of the Church of England to differ much from them in it. So that I hope they run no great hazard. But I have seen none of them since my coming to town; and so have writ all this without book. If in any thing I dissent from your Ladyship, especially if it be without reason, I beg you would have the goodness to shew me my mistake; and, however, to pardon these hasty indigested thoughts of—"

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

ALLOW me to offer the following remarks on some of your preceding pages.

P. 204, 488.—If an Archdeacon does his duty by personally visiting every parish in his diocese, at reasonable distances of time, looking into the state of the church and of the parsonage house, the dilapidations of either could not run to that ruinous extent which they too often do where that duty is totally neglected, as it is in a certain extensive Archdeaconry. The want of this is severely felt by the family of the deceased, and by the next incumbent, which would be in a very great degree lessened, if the Archdeacon from time to time examined the state of repairs.—The instance you give of 375*l.* being awarded by a Jury for the want of repairs, fell where it could well be afforded. The late Rector had a handsome fortune and no children.—Your Correspondent's proposal, that parishes should take the repairs on themselves at such a time of agricultural difficulty as this, is too absurd to need an answer. In country parishes it would fall almost altogether on farmers. And as to towns, ask the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, what has been the consequence of their taking on themselves to make their parsonage house fit for the residence of a Bishop.

P. 212, 482.—The tradition respecting Littlecote proceeds to state numerous misfortunes which befel the family of the Judge whilst in possession of that place, which I have heard when I was acquainted with an unfortunate gentleman of that family, but I did not hear from himself, so that I have no better authority for many of them than there is for what you have related; but there were some circumstances attending this gentleman which were so public that they could not be mistaken.

The last of the Pophams who inherited this estate, was the eldest of two sons, the youngest of whom was educated with a view to his taking orders, and enjoying a family living—I think Laycock. He made an early and imprudent marriage, at which his father was so exasperated, that he totally discarded him. The gentleman who held this living till the son should be capable of taking it, offered to resign it when the son had taken orders, but the father peremptorily refused to permit it. The consequence was, that the son had nothing but a curacy to support himself and his family. It was during this time that I knew him. After this the father was taken dangerously ill; and the story goes, that feeling some remorse, he sent for this

son

son to come to him; that, on going, his brother met him, told him his father was in such a state, that the sight of him might be attended with the worst consequences; that whatever his father might omit, he would supply; he was induced to go away; the father died without making any provision for him. The brother, however, not only refused any assistance, but would not permit the Clergyman to resign the living, which he again very honourably offered to do. After this the younger son resided at or near Bath, where his case was much compassionated, and he was encouraged to publish by subscription a collection of Latin Poems written by Englishmen. A proposal for this was circulated; the brother felt some degree of shame at this public exposure of his conduct, and repeated promises of his care if the proposal for subscription was withdrawn; it was attended with the same result as the promise on the father's death had experienced. The brother died, and gave his whole estate to a lady—I think his wife. She afterwards gave him the living which he had been so long deprived of. The Poems were printed in a very large 8vo; the second edition is now before me.

The tradition which I heard made the midwife mark the bed by sticking a pin near the head, not cutting a piece out; and she made the discovery by being accidentally in the house at a future time.

P. 293. In the parish of Albury, near Guildford in Surrey, most pellucid water issues from the foot of the South side of the chalk hill, forming a pond, from which the garden of Albury House was supplied with water, when it belonged to the Earl of Arundel in the seventeenth century. This pond is known by the name of Shireborn Pond, and in the early part of my life used to be frequented by young people on Palm Sunday, carrying branches of willows, the blossoms of which appear before the leaves; these are commonly called *palm-branches*; besides these, they carried sugar to mix with the water, some of which they drank. I know of no other ceremony that was observed. It has been discontinued for some years. The water is uncommonly cold.

P. 399. In the account of Lilly, for Horsham, read Hersham. The former is a borough town in Sussex, the latter a hamlet in Walton on Thames in Surrey. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 26.

I BEG to offer you a few remarks on two or three articles of your November Magazine; and I will take them in the order they stand.

At p. 398 is a bitter lamentation, signed "S." on the neglect of our Legislators to rid congregations assembled for pious purposes, of the interruption in their devotions, occasioned by the reading, on the appointed days, of the "Act to prevent profane swearing," subjecting the Clergy to the penalty of 5*l.* for every omission to read it; and consequently, to malicious prosecutions on that account. Your said Correspondent "S." and all whom it may concern, will be glad to learn, that, by an Act of Parliament of the last Session, the section of the Act against swearing, which imposed on the Clergy the duty of reading the said Act, is repealed.

Your Correspondent "A. H." at p. 409, wishes to recommend the hitherto impracticable plan of establishing by law a composition for Tithes and Easter Offerings. These latter are due of common right, at the rate of twopence for each person above the age of sixteen, to be paid by the master of the family. All above that sum, which may be *offered*, is a mere gratuity. Easter Offerings are, therefore, as I conceive, not a subject for composition.

My last remark is on an article of your "Druid in London," at page 412, viz. his observation on "a rhapsody on Lord Byron's poems in the New Monthly." And here I have to wonder, that it never struck him that the epithet "*fabled* Hebrew wanderer," though not applicable to our Saviour, may be meant for *Moses;* and if it be so, it is not so very "innocent a passage;" but will go to "swell the list," already a long one, of his Lordship's *real* blasphemies."

CLERICUS SURRIENSIS PRIMUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 24.

PERHAPS the following extracts from a file of old papers, may, by their novelty, afford some amusement to your readers; they will at least inform

form them, that their ancestors thought and acted much as their successors do now. The first example I shall quote will convince them that complaints of the existing Government are not quite original.

"Jan. 1757. Among the many evils which have disgraced our administrations for more than *thirty years* past, the greatest of all has been the boundless prodigality of the public money, which it will take an age of economy to replace. A *Peace of twenty years*, to the eternal infamy of one M——r, paid off just nothing of the public debt! and how the money was squandered, no man need be told."

The complaint still continues, that we are all going to ruin, in the same manner as we have been these 65 years!

An extract from another article is submitted to your female readers. In an advertisement respecting a genteel young woman, she is represented as wearing "a brown camlet gown, with a *safe guard* over it."

Perhaps your dramatic readers will be amused at the description of opening a new Theatre (Norwich) 1757:

"The elegance of the structure, and the easy manner of conducting the appertaining materials (a choice band of music, &c.) gave great pleasure and *solid* satisfaction to a very numerous, genteel, and polite audience."

The following is a *bon bouche:*

"To the public—As it has been remarked by some persons, that the favourite play of Romeo and Juliet would give much more satisfaction to the audience in general, if it ended happily, accordingly it has been entirely altered; the 5th act made almost a new one, saving their lives and the life of every vertuous unoffending character, preserved also (except Mercutio) and rewarded. All this too is brought about by nothing even bordering upon the miraculous, but by plain, natural, and far from improbable means, &c. The play is now in rehearsal."

It was afterwards played with great effect. This, Mr. Urban, does indeed excel the advertised play of Hamlet, when, by particular desire, the part of Hamlet was left out! I know no parallel to this. We were once informed by a young lady indeed, who was copying some of Flaxman's designs, with some complacency, "that she had much improved the faces of the characters;" "for you know," added she, "Flaxman's are sadly ugly!"

But to return.

Mr. Maclellan, the gentleman who altered Romeo and Juliet, thus advertises his book:

"The inventory, a whimsical moral piece. N. B. As there happened a great error in the first night's representation, in the 5th act of Romeo and Juliet, as lately altered, the scene of reconciliation betwixt the families being thro' accident almost entirely omitted,—this is to acquaint every lady and gentleman, that the MS. is ready to be produced, on their sending for it, to Mr. M'clellan's."

"Aug. 1758. Professor Hillman, physician and *Counsellor* to the King of Prussia, restored publicly to sight 2 poor men, upwards of 70 years of age."

Such at this time was the fear of the small-pox, that we find frequent advertisements signed by the Clergymen, &c. "that such a town now free from this disease."

At this time commenced the plan for raising a County Militia. This measure was at first violently opposed in many counties, by riots, &c.; the people of the county of Huntingdon were, we presume, not agreeable, as we read of a pretended petition of the women of Huntingdon, praying that they may be taken to serve against the French, who were then expected to land, while the Huntingdon men might be left at home to nurse the children, &c. But in the county of Norfolk, the men assembled with alacrity; the eclat for volunteers, Mr. Urcan, in our time was nothing to this military fervour.

"They were dressed in their uniforms, which were very handsome and *genteel*, and it was *surprising* how soon they made themselves masters of the exercise; and there was the greatest emulation among the men who should be most forward in their duty."

Even literary aid was called in to give an eclat to the militia men, as we find by a pamphlet, "A Letter to the Norfolk Militia upon the Proceedings of ancient Nations when engaged in War, by a Dumpling Eater." Such was the sketch of *amor patriæ* shown by the Norwich patriots, that one gentleman who was canvassing for the situation, gave up all opposition, "disdaining to desert the public service for the sake of my own private interest."

"July 1759. The Norfolk Militia were reviewed at Kensington, where Mr. Woodhouse, a gentleman of the family of the present Lord Woodhouse, marched as a private militiaman, when they highly pleased 30,000 spectators in Hyde Park. His Majesty seemed highly pleased with them, and the

the Guards received them with drums beating and colours flying. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was present at this review, fell in at Richmond, with divisions of both battalions, and ordered each a bank note of 50*l.* His Majesty condescended to pull off his hat to every officer."

The following is an instance of the then stage-coach celerity:

"One will set of on Thursday from Norwich early in the morning, and be in London on the Saturday evening."

Yours, &c. J. C.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 27.

YOUR Reviewer, in his notice of Butler's Remains (part ii. p. 431), appears to have followed Mallet, who wrote the Life of Bacon, without remembering that he was a philosopher.

The Editor having discovered among Butler's MSS. several miscellaneous passages relating to "Hudibras," has inserted some of them as various readings and additions: it may, however, be doubted, whether any of them are additional, but rather retrenchments, as they differ somewhat from the poem in manner, many being written in a different metre. The subject does not suffer from their absence, and they are mostly unfinished: I will point out a few passages, which your Reviewer might have noticed as above.

Part ii. c. i. l. 285.

"He thought it now the fittest moment,
The lady's amorous pangs to foment,
The hopefullest critical occasion
To pass upon her with his passion,
The likeliest plenetary crisis
For stratagems and love surprises.
Who ever was a homelier lover
Than Hercules, th' heroic drover?
Yet, when he woo'd at quarterstaf,
What lady's purtenance was safe?
For sympathetic blows as well,
No doubt, may wound as powder heal."

The last couplet, of course, is a banter on Sir Kenelm Digby.

Part iii. c. ii. l. 156.

"For none but jesuits are allow'd here,
To propagate their faith with powder;
For what can serve their purpose fitter
To prove their church deriv'd from Peter?"

Does this allude to John xviii. 10?

Burning of the Rump.

Part iii. c. ii. l. 1519.

"A speaker with a mace before it,
Cut by an artist in a carret,
With many a tatter'd talisman
For Bradshaw, Ireton, Scot, and Vane;
Next statues, they have shewn much art in,
For Tichborn, Munson, Downs, and Martin,
With Lambert, Desbro', and the rest,
In proper characters exprest;
All which, with rumps, are on a flame,
And our approaching fate proclaim,
More ominous than comets' tailes
To all our juntas and cabals."

Hudibras's visit to the Lawyer is told at greater length here:

"To this brave man the knight repairs
For counsel in his law affairs,
And, though the sage were not at home,
Was led into an inward room,
And told, he should have speed' advice,
To wait upon them in a trice;
Meanwhile the clerk flew out in haste,
And lock'd the door upon them fast,
And left the knight and squire once more
In durance closer than before.
The lawyer was that morning gone
Some miles off to a market town,
Where he was wont to ply for fees,
And regulate enormities,
To vend his trumpery opinions
For turnips, cabbages, and onions,
And in the market put to sale
Recognisance and common bail.
* * * * *
Soon as the lawyer was at home,
He sent his clerk to approach the room,
Where he had shut them in the pound,
Like beasts, for breaking int' his ground,
T' excuse his master's great occasions
Of private bus'ness, and the nation's;
And let them know what great affairs
He had neglected, to do theirs;
What clients he had wav'd and fees,
To serve them and their businesses."

This passage, which possesses some humour, was judiciously omitted in the poem, as it would have overloaded the story, without contributing to the plot. Part ii. c. ii. l. 18.

"What sort of creature *summum bonum* was,
Philosophers describe so like an ass;
If virtue were an animal determine,
Or vice but insects, and imperfect vermin."

It is not clear to what he alludes, possibly Plato's doctrine is sneered at.

Among the fragments published by Thyer (p. 209) occurs a manifest false quantity,

"The stagyrite, unable to expound
The Eúripus, leapt into't, and was drown'd."

Should we not rather read,

"Th' Eurípus, leapt into it, and was drown'd?"

So little is preserved of Butler's serious writings, that it has not met with the consideration it deserves: his 'Reflections upon Reason' merit the perusal of every Metaphysician, and

and of every candidate for orders: the state of the MS. shews that he took great pains with this treatise: he reasons in it upon faith better than many divines, and I would call your attention to this passage (p. 391):

"The very being of faith depends upon reason, for no irrational creature is capable of it; and if we will not allow this, we must of necessity acknowledge, that it depends upon ignorance, which is worse; for no man can believe any thing, but because he does not know it. But faith differs from itself according as it falls upon persons; for that which is one man's faith may be another man's knowledge; so that the less any man knows, the more he has to believe."

When we consider the 'awkward morality' of Butler's writings, it is due to his character to produce this essay: yet perhaps that 'awkward morality' is more in the style than the matter, more in the expressions than the sentiments: he never fails to combat vice in any shape, and worldly principles are continually the object of his satire.

The 'Beneficial Reflections upon Milford Haven' shew how well Butler was qualified for his post under Lord Carbery: as a specimen of statistics, it is inferior to none of his Remains, and removes the idea that he was a mere wit or satirist.

In the wood-cut of 'an Haranguer' Warwick's 'Spare Minutes' is aptly introduced, supported by an hour-glass. PHILO-BUTLER.

P.S. It does not appear that any of the discovered papers relate to Sir Samuel Luke: perhaps the knight's death induced the poet to relinquish his work, as the satire must have ceased in some measure to interest his readers. Horace says,

"Segnius irritant animi demissa per aures,
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus—

While Sir Samuel lived, he was a practical illustration of Hudibras.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF THE TATARS.

(Extracted from Mrs. Holderness's Journey from Riga to the Crimea.)

I WAS present at the burial of an old woman who died in the village of Karagoss. This ceremony usually takes place about twelve hours after death. When the persons appointed to attend the funeral were assembled, the body was brought out of the house and laid upon a hurdle. Having first been well washed, some coarse new linen, sewn together in proper lengths for the purpose, was folded round it, and it was finally covered with the best kaftan and pelisse of the deceased. The corpse was next brought out by the bearers, from the shed in which these preparations had been made, and placed upon the ground at some little distance. The Mulla, and some men hired to sing, then assembled round it, and some short ejaculatory prayers were offered, during which the women stood attentive, a few paces from the spot. After the prayers and singing were ended, the bearers raised the hurdle (which was affixed to very long poles, so as to allow four or five men to carry it, both before and behind), and set off at a very quick pace, almost running. The women instantly began crying and howling, and followed the corpse with loud lamentations to the extremity of the village.

As the rapidity with which the bearers proceeded soon heated and tired them, they were relieved by others of the villagers, who all kept pace, and did not interrupt the procession for an instant by their changes. The priest, and some men from another village, attended on horseback. Arrived at the grave, which was prepared on the open Stepp, the body was placed on the ground, and the men gathered round it, praying as before. In the act of praying they hold up the hand, as if reading from it, and at the close of the prayer pass one hand over the forehead, or both down either side of the face. This part of the ceremony being over, they all went to a short distance, and seating themselves in a ring, were read to by the Mulla, and by some other persons. While this was going on, the son of the deceased distributed a small sum of money among those who were present, sending it round by one of his friends. My little boy being with me, he, among the rest, was offered a few kopeeks. These I at first was unwilling to let him take, but the man who brought them insisted on his accepting them; and when I asked him for what purpose they were given, he replied, "to procure the prayers of those present for the deceased, that she may be received into Heaven."

Having mixed a portion of quick-lime with the earth, they now prepared

pared to put the corpse into the grave. This was dug perpendicularly for about four feet, at which depth an excavation was made on one side, nearly large enough to admit the width of the body. In this excavated niche it was laid, and some papers* written by the Mulla were disposed about it; one being placed on the breast, expressive of the character of the deceased; another in the hand, intended likewise as a sort of passport at the gates of Heaven; and a third above the head, which is said to be an intimation to the Evil One to refrain from disturbing the bones of a true believer. These papers having been properly arranged, stakes were fixed obliquely across the grave, from the upper to the lower side, opposite the body. They were placed very close to each other, and a quantity of hay being put over them, the earth was thrown in, and large stones collected to cover the whole. The final ceremony at the grave is a repetition of prayers and singing; the party then adjourn to the house of the deceased, where they and others, including all relations and friends, are feasted for one, two, or three successive days, according to the power and possessions of the mourners. After the dispersion of the other attendants, the Mulla remains alone, and reads by the grave.

The Tatars believe that the spirits of the bad walk for forty days after death. In this case, they say, it is requisite to uncover the grave, and either shoot the dead body, cut off its head, or take out its heart.

I once inquired of a Tatar, if the passports given to the dead were indiscriminately granted to all; and when he answered in the affimative, I further asked him, how a favourable character could be conscientiously given to such persons as a known robber or murderer? "We believe," said he, "that none are so bad as that *some* good may not be found in them, and that the soul will only remain in Hell till it has expiated the sins committed in this life, or until Mahomet has made sufficient intercession for it."

* I persuaded the Mulla to give me copies of these papers, but as they were written in Arabic, I found difficulty in getting them translated. Having given them to a Tatar Sacerdotal for that purpose, I never received them again. I have little doubt that he handed them over to the Effendi, who prevented their being returned to me.

Mr. Urban, *Lloyd's, Dec.* 3.

YOUR Correspondent Alcmæonidas, p. 424, of Nov. in his reply to Quiz, in August last, with all the feelings of a scholar, reflects rather severely on his sentiments and assertions. The attachment to Grecian story which follows the boy up to manhood, is so general, that I am not surprised at the zeal shewn by your Correspondent in favour of the modern Greeks. He is, however, candid in representing the enormities in them of antient times, and shews the violence and disposition of the inhabitants in former days,—a temper of mind prevailing at *this* time as *then*—a bitterness of disposition just the same.

Your Correspondent also alludes to the amiable and awful character of Him —"who spake as never man spake." Permit me to ask if the religion He introduced into the world was not inculcated and preached in their country by the first preachers of Christianity, and now said to be embraced by them, that is, outwardly by profession; if so, may we not lament that the same disposition does remain when such amiable precepts were so early inculcated to improve and ameliorate the condition of man? If, therefore, the same disposition for cruelty and revenge still remains, in what instance is their moral character as Christians superior to the Turks? We surely have a right to take this into consideration. This leads me to another sentence of your Correspondent —"May they meet with the support they deserve, especially from Englishmen?" Now this seems to be the ardour of the moment with many, an ardour not confined to this circumstance only; and to cool which—permit me to ask, and I ask it as an Englishman (who knows how to appreciate the comforts of home) if we are to continue to be the knight-errants and bankers for all Europe?

With William the Third began our Continental connexions, and with it originated our national debt; hence came taxation. The late confusion all over Europe propelled us, in self-defence, to go on, and we are come off—with honour; but if we look at the sum total of our national debt and the consequences felt, we may sigh and say—"There lies honour!" Surely then, prudence and caution dictate to us the propriety of the good old maxim —"That self-preservation is the first law of Nature." T. W.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

148. *The Ancient Laws of* Cambria; *containing the Constitutional Triads of* Dyonwal Moelmud, *the Laws of* Howel *the Good, Triadical Commentaries, Code of Education, and the Hunting Laws of* Wales; *to which are added, the Historical Triads of* Britain. *Translated from the* Welsh. *By* William Probert. *8vo, pp.* 414.

THERE is, in our opinion, an unfortunate taste in various Welch Literati. We mean that of perplexing their national history with mysticism and legend, by way of embellishment. No reasonable person will suppose that the Britons could know any thing of Noah's Ark before their conversion to Christianity, or of a descent from Brute before their intercourse with the Romans. The real origin of Mythology is inexplicable. Some savage held in reverence, or of authority, invents a fable which becomes a tradition, and like all other hear-says, is enlarged and embellished by circulation. Who upon earth could give any other rational account of the tales of the Australasians or American Indians? Of what use is the learning of Bryant applied to village ghost-stories and superstitions; nonsense, which grows out of ignorance? We have, therefore, no faith in the "Helio-arkite" mode of explaining Druidism. There were, no doubt, some original fables circulated in the earliest æras; which have been formed into various systems of mythology, in different nations, but polished and emendated with the progress of refinement. Thus the immolation of prisoners of war was proscribed by the ancient nations who were civilized; and retained by the Britons because they were barbarous. The rude forms of stone circles and cromlechs, merely imply ignorance of architecture; and as all that is actually known of Druidical superstition has its counterpart in other countries, not of Celtick origin, and all that is unknown may be inferred from various things in Brand's "Popular Antiquities," we attribute application of mysterious passages in the old British Poets, to Bryant's "Arkite Hypothesis," to the the same principle as we do curing diseases by tractors and the prayers of Prince Hohenlohe, i. e. employing the influence of imagination under a disguise of science. Mysterious modes of expression, and the triads, are of undoubted Druidical origin; for Diogenes Laertius says, "*και φασι τυς μεν γυμνοσοφιστας και Δρυιδας αινιγματους αποφθεγγομενυς φιλοσοφησαι.*" "Proem. 4." The first Christians are said by Theodoret to have conversed concerning the mysteries of their religion, in the presence of the uninitiated, *αινιγματωδως*; thus, also, did the heathen oracles conceal their equivoques. The Druids were preeminent, according to the attestations of Cicero, and the writers of the Augustan history, for Vaticination; and the modes of the Druids, after the introduction of Christianity, seem to have been further retained in the prophecies ascribed to Merlin.

Our own opinions, however, of Druidical knowledge are, that it had, *at first*, all the barbarous characters of savage priesthood; *secondly*, that it derived an accession of information from the intercourse with the Phœnicians, through which we are to account for the Orientalisms; and, *thirdly*, that the conformities with the Greek and Roman mythology are to be traced to the Phocæan colonists, who settled at Marseilles in the time of Tarquin. Druidical mythology, is, therefore, entangled with that of all its several archetypes; and how it should have an intimate connection with Noah's ark, and such a connection be utterly unknown in the classical mythology, except by the fable of Deucalion and Pyrrha, we cannot reconcile to our critical feelings. It is very true, that we have read of Noah being Saturn, &c. &c. but we have no idea that it is any other than a pious fraud, invented after the introduction of Christianity. We have also read, that assimilations to Moses's account of the Creation and Deluge have been found in India. This may have been much older than Christianity, but it is utterly improbable, that such a regular concatenated system as has been ascribed to the Druids

Druids by modern writers, should, if it had any other than an hypothetical foundation, have escaped the notice of Strabo, Diodorus, Pliny, and Pomponius Mela. We beg to be distinctly understood. We do *not* believe the patriarch Noah to have been the chief god of the Druids; or that their system *was* connected with the Deluge.

It is certainly great ill-usage to a gallant nation, that its ancient history should, through a vitiated taste, be deprived of a standard and authoritative character. The Legends of Arthur, and the romance of Geoffrey of Monmouth, have enveloped in fable the civil history of the Britons; and now Bryant and the Poets have been called in to corrupt the scientific and religious part. In the work before us we see, however, a change for the better; and we seriously believe that it contains numerous judicial dogmas of the Druids. The author admits that there have been interpolations in the triads of Dyonwal Moelmud, who is said to have flourished about 400 years before the Christian æra; but we are certain that they are in the main supported by History; and that they confute the Arkite hypothesis of *Hu*, being the same as the patriarch Noah, the British Bacchus, &c. (all poetical embellishments), for in the Triads of Memorial, p. 374, we are told, that the said *Hu* was merely the leader of the first settlers in Britain, which colony was certainly not brought over in Noah's ark.

It requires only a general knowledge of ancient British History to see the conformities to which we have alluded. We shall, therefore, mention some particulars, not so obvious. In a triad, under p. 74, it is said,

"There are three distinguished artists emanating from the primary branches, the Smith, Stone-mason, and the Carpenter."

And we are further told, p. 44, that

"There was land set apart in every hamlet, the produce of which went to purchase implements of husbandry for all the citizens.

Now in Dr. Meyrick's "Aboriginal Costumes of the Britons," pl. xiii. we have a print of a Ferylht at work, taken from a British coin. He is seated in a chair, naked to the waist, with a forge behind him, and an anvil before him. With one hand he elevates a hammer, the head of which is somewhat like a trefoil; and with the other he uses tongs to turn the metal on the anvil. The Ferylts (says Dr. M. p. 36) are deemed to have been the first teachers of all curious arts and sciences, and more particularly to have been skilled in every thing that required the operation of fire. They were of the class of Ovates.—A Smith, also, among the Anglo-Saxons, formed part of the establishment of the lord of a hundred, and in various parts of the Boldon Book of Durham, printed by Mr. Surtees, mention is made of forges in parishes being in or out of lease. As to the Stone-mason, Mr. Turner (Anglo-Saxons, vol. i.) says,

"It is mentioned by the orator Eumenius, that when the father of Constantine the Great re-built Autun, he was chiefly furnished with workmen from Britain, which abounded with the best builders." Paneg. p. 8.

The custom of fostering and putting out children to nurse is well-known; but it was not, it seems, deemed a pleasant thing. One triad mentions among the three plagues of a tribe, "nursing the son of the lord." P. 56.

Every body knows, that there are no beggars in London from Wales; and that, at home, they seldom, if ever, solicit refreshment in vain. It seems, that if not relieved, they could steal with impunity.

"There are three thieves, who do not forfeit their lives for the crime; a woman, who steals in conjunction with her husband; a youth under age; *and a necessitous person, who steals to satisfy nature, after having visited three towns, and applied at nine houses in each, without obtaining any alms, though he solicits it.*" P. 57.

Great mention is made, p. 81, &c. of Armorial bearings. Now Welch arms, we know to be historical pictures. According to the triads, the Welch had a heraldry of their own, distinct from ours, anterior to the Crusades, and of hereditary descent.

We shall end our article with the following extract from the Laws and Constitutions of Howell Dha, after premising the following note by the author. Most of the halls in the old mansions of Wales were divided by partitions: the King or the Lord, with his select friends, sat in the upper part. Thus the author:

"Seats of Honour.

"There are fourteen men in the palace; four of them have their seats below the partition; and ten above it.

"The

"The first is the King, who must sit next the fire. Next to him the torch-bearer [so that they had no candlesticks]; then the guest; then the heir apparent; then the master of the hawks; then the foot-holder, to be about the dish with him; and then the physician, to be about the fire with him. Next the fire on the other side, sits the domestic chaplain to bless the food, and chaunt the Lord's prayer; and the crier must strike the pillar above his head. Next to him sits the judge of the court, then the bard of precedency; and the smith of the court sits on the end of the form before the priest. The master of the household must sit at the lower end of the hall, with his left hand opposite the front door. Those of the family whom he desires must sit with him, and the others on the opposite side towards the door. The domestic bard sits on either side of the master of the household. The master of the horse must be near the fire with the king, whilst the chief huntsman is to be on the other side of it, with the priest." P. 92.

Here is a King, with his Court, living like a farmer with his men.

We warmly recommend Mr. Probert's Work to his countrymen, and think it an excellent text-book for interesting notes and illustrations.

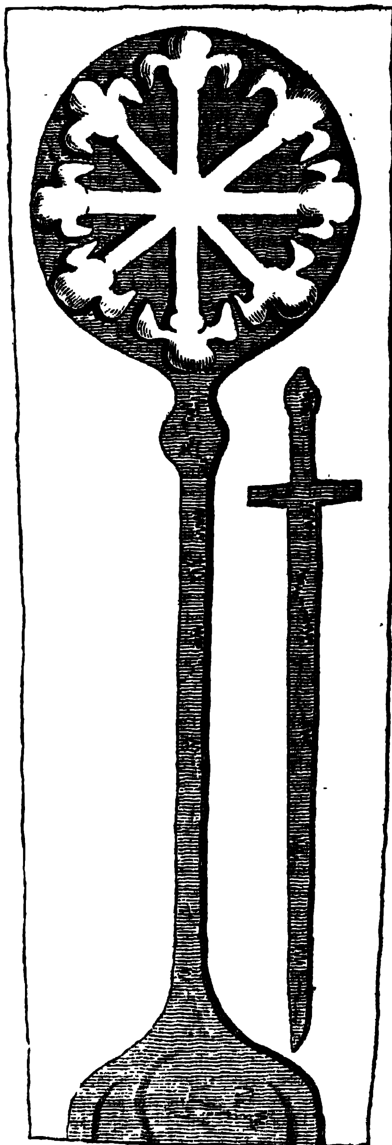
149. Surtees' *History of* Durham. *Vol. III.* *(Continued from p. 524.)*

IN p. 229 we have an account of a Roman *Tête du pont* at Middleton St. George.

"The ground on the Yorkshire side bears strong marks of a regular *tête du pont.* From the bridge the road northward climbs the hill in as direct a line as possible; and immediately on the brow is a large tumulus, or artificial mound, surrounded by a fosse, and commanding the ascent. Just opposite to this work, in the front of a farmhold belonging to William Hoar, Esq. the ground has been terraced, and extensive vestiges of foundation appear on the level above. The road proceeds 'with a truly Roman pertinacity, to Sadberge, and thence to Stainton-in-the-Street'."

From p. 231 we find that it was not uncommon, when our ancestors went abroad on occasions of war, for them to put their wives out to board with friends.

In the floor of Dinsdale Church (p. 240) is the fragment of a sepulchral stone, with part of a sword and cross. The perfect monumental stone, represented in the margin, lies near the North-west angle of the nave. Both of these may be referred to the family of Surtees, and one of them not improbably to Sir Alexander Surteys, who augmented St. Mary's Chantry in Dinsdale Church 1379.



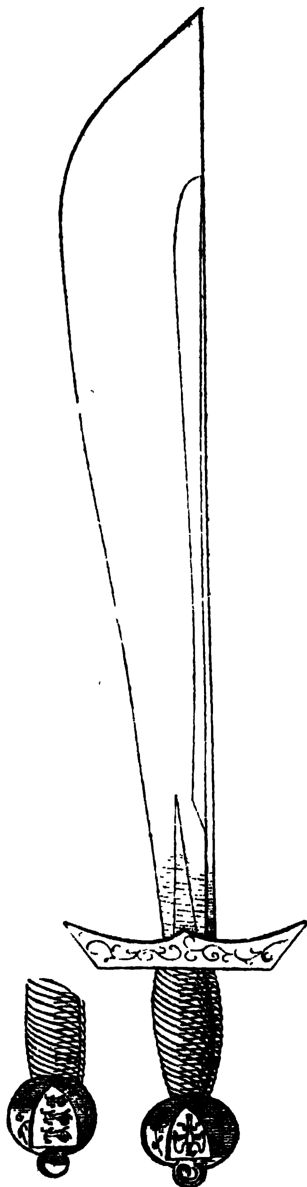
In p. 243 we have the following account of a curious legend:

"Soon after the Norman Conquest, Sockburn became, by Episcopal grant, the seat of the Norman family of Conyers. The legend which accounts for their establishment is as follows (Bowes's MSS. p. 51):

'In an ould Manuscript wh I have sene

of y^e^ descent of Connyers, there is writ as followeth: S^r^ John Conyers, Knt. slew y^t^ monstrous and poysonous vermine or wyverne, and aske or werme, w^h^ overthrew and devoured many people in fight, for that y^e^ sent of y^t^ poison was so strong y^t^ no person might abyde it. And by y^e^ providence of Almighty God this John Connyers, K^t^, overthrew y^e^ saide monster, and slew it. But before he made this enterprise, having but one sonne, he went to the Church of Sockburne in compleate armour, and offered up y^t^ his onely sonne to y^e^ Holy Ghost. Y^t^ place where this great serpent laye was called Graystane; and as it is written in y^e^ same manuscript, this John lieth buried in Sockburne Church in compleat armour before the Conquest. *Sed Quære.*'

"The ancient service by which the manor of Sockburn was held, proves that the legend is of no modern origin, and I will not doubt that some gallant exploit is veiled under this chivalrous tale, with at least an adumbration of truth. 'At the first entrance of the Bishop into his Diocese, the Lord of Sockburn, or his Steward, meets him in the middle of the river Tees, at Nesham-ford, or on Croft-bridge, and presents a faulchion to the Bishop with these words: 'My Lord Bishop, I here present you with the faulchion wherewith the champion Conyers slew the worm, dragon, or fiery flying serpent, which destroyed man, woman, and child; in memory of which, the King then reigning gave him the manor of Sockburn, to hold by this tenure, that upon the first entrance of every Bishop into the country, this faulchion should be presented.' The Bishop takes the faulchion in his hand, and immediately returns it courteously to the person who presents it, wishing the Lord of Sockburn health and a long enjoyment of the manor.' The tenure is distinctly noticed in the Inquest on Sir John Conyers in 1396: 'Tenuit manerium de Socburne per servicium demonstrandi Episcopo unam fawchon, ita quod postea Dom. Episcopus illud viderit restituat ostendenti, pro omnibus aliis serviciis.' The observance is still continued, *honoris causa*, and the steward of Sir Edward Blacket presented the faulchion to Bishop Egerton on his first entrance in 1771. The Visitation of Durham in 1666 contains a sketch of the faulchion, which was then kept at the manor-house of Sockburne. The arms on one side of the pommel are those of England, as borne by the Plantagenets from John to Edward III. The eagle, on the other side, is said to belong to Morcar, the Saxon Earl of Northumberland."



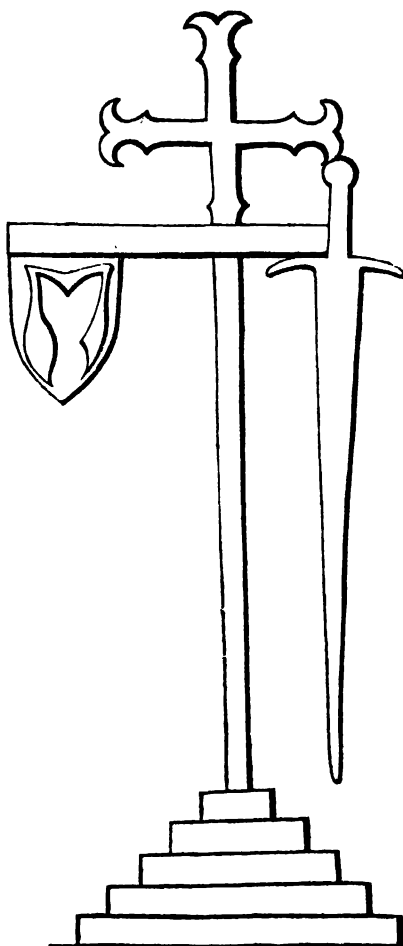
In a note on p. 243 we find that the legendary dragons, who devoured men, women, and children, were sometimes, in allegorical satire, only great landed-proprietors, who threw down villages and enclosures to increase their parks, as appears from the following extract from Hunter's excellent History of Hallamshire, in explanation of the Dragon of Wantley."

"Sir ......Wortley, who threw down villages and enclosures to increase his park and forest

forest demesne was the Dragon;" and so 'houses and churches were to him geese and turkies;' and the tenements of More, and the independent freeholders who resisted the measure, were most literally 'the stones, dear Jack, which he could not crack'."

In Sockburn Church is a very singular slab of blue marble, on the floor of the porch, sculptured with a cross flory, a sword, and the arms of Conyers (as represented in the annexed cut), over all a brass label thus inscribed:

"Hic jacet Joh'es Conyers, miles, d'n's de Sokburn, qui obiit nonodecimo die Februarii Ao Dni Mo CCCo nonagesimo quarto, cuj' a'i'e p'pitiet' Deu'. Amen."



"This is the Sir John Conyers alluded to by Dugdale and Leland; but I suspect that two of the family of Conyers are interred under this stone; that the cross and sword mark the earlier burial, and that the brass label has been a later addition."

In p. 265 is the following account of *Sadberge Court of Pleas.*

"The little chapel stands on the very highest ground, and there are still traces of deep trenches round the base of the hill: this was probably the exact site of the old Manor-house, Courts, and Gaol. The site agrees admirably with Lambarde's derivation of *Sac-beorh*, the *Hill of Pleas*, or the Court upon the Hill; and such elevated situations, visible, if it might be, from every part of the surrounding district, were, I believe, almost invariably chosen by our Saxon ancestors for their courts of popular assembly and provincial jurisdiction."

Here closes the first half of Mr. Surtees's volume, and with this we shall conclude our present notice; meaning to resume our account of his interesting labours in our next volume.

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150. Stonehenge. *Printed for Private Circulation, by* Stark, Gainsborough. 8*vo, pp.* 30.

THE object of this pamphlet is to disprove the opinions of Messrs. Maurice and Fosbroke, that Stonehenge is the Temple of the Sun in Britain, mentioned by Diodorus Siculus; against which hypothesis the author contends, that Diodorus is mis-quoted, as to the passage applying to Britain; that the Britons knew nothing of the Greeks: and, in short, that Stonehenge is merely what it is affirmed to be by certain monkish historians, viz. a funeral monument erected by the Britons in honour of their chieftains, there cruelly massacred by Hengist.

In matters incapable of direct proof, it is natural and just to resort to learning and analogy. It is sufficient to vindicate Mr. Maurice, that Cæsar affirms the Druids to have been versed in Astronomy, and that Diogenes Laertius *(Proem)* couples *the Gymnosophists of India and the Druids together*, as professing similar dogmas. When, therefore, he found coincidences in the structure of Stonehenge with *Indian* astronomical systems, he was justified, by *scientific authority*, in forming his hypothesis. As to Diodorus being misquoted, the fact is, that he is *not* misquoted; for he says, as translated p. 8, Hecatæus and some others say, that there is an island over against Gaul (as big as Sicily), under the arctic pole, "in which island he places *a stately*

a stately grove, and renowned temple of a round form," which Mr. Maurice accordingly applies to Stonehenge. Against this our author contends, that Diodorus is speaking of some place in *Northern Asia*, and that he says nothing relating to such a temple, when he speaks of Britain in particular.

Here it is plain that this author either *assumes* his position concerning Diodorus, or that the latter grievously errs in regard to *any* island in *Northern Asia* being over against Gaul, and that he confounds what Diodorus says by hearsay, with what he affirms as from knowledge. Diodorus does not identify the island where the Temple of the Sun was situate with Britain, because he did not know that Britain was meant; but certainly there is no island over against Gaul assimilating Sicily, of trequetrous form, except Britain. This, Diodorus admits, in saying, "that the form [of Britain] is triangular" LIKE SICILY (see p. 9), the very resemblance, which he finds in the *unknown* island; by which he only means that *he* did not know the *name* of the island where this particular temple was situated.

Mr. Fosbroke, in following Mr. Maurice, proceeded, as it was his duty to do, upon scientifick support. He found in Dr. Clarke and Sir William Gell, that the Cyclops were Celts, and worshipped the sun; that the Trilethons of Stonehenge are still existent at Mycenæ (as parts of Cyclopæan masonry), and at Telmessus; that Cæsar says the Druids had intimate converse with the Phocæan colonists of Marseilles; that Athenian coins were found in excavating Chatham Docks; that the muster-rolls of the Gauls were made in Greek letters; and that the words of Diodorus are here quoted, namely, "that the Hyperboreans worshipped Apollo above all other gods," who had here a *stately grove and renewned temple of a round form*, are further supported in the following passage of the Encyclopedie des Antiquités:

"Les Grecs croyoient aussi que ce Dieu [Apollo] était venu du pays *des Hyperboréens*, au secours de Delphos, dans le temps que cette ville fut assiégée par les Gaulois."

Mr. Fosbroke was further influenced by Holinshed's calling these stone-circles "Chapels of the gods;" and to this present day, in various parts of Wales and Scotland, Churches have been built within stone-circles; of which, and the religious offices still celebrated there, ample information may be found in Gough's "Camden," iii. 421, 430, 432, the Welch Travellers, &c. &c.

Barrows occur at Port Jackson*; and our author admits (p. 28) that stone circles exist in Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Poland, Persia, Malabar, and the island of Tinian in the Pacific Ocean. Surely *these* foreign things confute the idea of their being funeral monuments, like this pretended to be in honour of Hengist, to whom Stonehenge might be naturally nominated, as a place of rendezvous only.

The opinions of the monkish chroniclers, in matters of distant science, are worth nothing; for what does Bede say of the Coliseum; or any of them of Druidism?

In concluding this article, we have acted only in defence of a modern author, who has done no more than this, concurred in a difficult question upon the best existing evidence with another author of repute. The writer before us has attacked living authors, and therefore vindication is necessary; but he has so acted in a most respectable gentlemanly form, and his literary skill is considerable. The fact is, that he is biassed by certain Welch writers, who, in support of particular absurd dogmas, are ruining the character of their national Literati, by making poetry, legend, and imagination, constituent parts of history. Powell, Llwyd, Pennants, Rowland, and many others are brilliant exceptions; but in our review of Mr. Probert's "Welsh Laws," p. 609, we have entered more fully into the subject. Controversies about Stonehenge must be endless, as well as those about religion and politicks. All Mr. Fosbroke says is, that the hypothesis of Mr. Maurice is the best which he has hitherto seen; and we agree with him, because there is a mass of reasonable argument to be *disproved* satisfactorily, by absolute science, before new positions can be in a scholar-like manner so laid down as to stand at all upon their feet. The fact is, after all, that Stone-circles merely imply a barbarous æra, ignorant of architecture.

* See a plate of one in Oxley's Journal, p. 130.

151. *Journal of a Tour in* France, *in the Years* 1816 *and* 1817. *By* Frances-Jane Carey. *8vo, pp.* 502.

WE have rarely seen a book so full of information as this, and with the exception of a slight bias of partiality for French habits, and an unreasonable advocacy for blue-stockingism, we think the fair authoress a very superior matron. Certain we are, that travellers will find it a very useful book; and readers at home will see in it French manners and habits, as clearly as in a picture. Some of these distinctive peculiarities we shall extract.

Every body has groaned at the demoralization of France; but we apprehend that the English are much biassed by cant and appearance, in their opinions of morals, which philosophers well know grow more out of circumstances and customs, than out of precepts. If horrid atrocities sprang from the Revolution, the cavaliers and rebels of the wars of Charles the First considered it equally a duty due to God and society to extirpate each other. Be this as it may, Mrs. Carey gives a character of French morals which in the criminal part we ascribe to the strictness of the police.

"It is astonishing how few crimes are committed; a robbery, a house broken open, or a pocket picked, is a rare event. There can be no doubt that the habits of the people are more moral in France than in England; how they have been induced is the question; not by any superiority of education, for that has been completely neglected; and few of them can either write or read. The more independent state of the women, and their consequent greater influence in society, may be one cause, and a less diffusion of wealth and luxury another; a strict police assists, and their living more together in their father's family, is likewise favourable to virtue. It is no uncommon thing, in any station of life, for a man to have his sons, and their wives and children, residing with him in peace and harmony. The ties of kindred are drawn closer in France than in England." P. 31.

Now though we have read both of gambling and swindling, as carried on in high style at Paris, and this very book contains instances beyond number, of a willingness to cheat wherever they can find dupes; on the part of the French we will not ascribe such a quality exclusively to them or any other nation. There is a brutal coarseness in the pleasures of the low English, which the French know not; and we deduce it from two causes, inability to afford the expense of our sotting bouts, and the participation of females in their pleasures; and yet custom can reconcile the degrading inconsistency of women doing every kind of men's work (road-mending excepted), even being farriers and shoeing horses. P. 40.

It would, we think, be a real service to both nations, if an accurate and correct statement concerning England was translated into French, and circulated by authority in France. Amicable intercourse, and a clear understanding of subjects, are of the first moment in business; but the mistakes of the French almost exceed credibility.

"A respectable looking man at Le Mans inquired of us, whether a civil war did not rage in England, for he understood the negroes there had taken up arms and were in open rebellion." P. 50.

We leave our readers to judge of this monstrous mistake, according to its natural tendency to excite more than astonishment.

We shall now proceed with singular things, as they occur, seriatim. Oxen drag the plough by a bar across their foreheads, suspended from the horns; women and children spread manure *with their hands* (p. 51); road-workmen, tinkers, and shoe-blacks stand with their hats off for a quarter of an hour to interchange compliments (p. 54); pigs are guarded by dogs, and if one of the former happens to start aside from the rest, two dogs immediately pursue him and bring him back between them, holding him fast by each ear; peasants so fond of their pigs, that they even wash old sows (p. 55); tall women with golden ear-rings, glittering crosses, and long silver chains, plying as porters at inns, and carrying heavy trunks (93); flies so intolerable, that they swarm an inch deep on some of the fricassees in the kitchen, prepared for the table (p. 133); our crim-con divorces pronounced the same thing as selling wives in markets, and seriously believed to be intentional in husbands, and connived at by the laws (p. 155); all the men of England deemed of extremely jealous dispositions, because their wives did not receive visitors in their bed-rooms (p. 171); English people from the breakfast, luncheon, dinner, and tray (because solid meats are introduced), said to *dine* four times a day

a day (p. 172), or rather to be actually dining all day long (p. 173); French people always silent at meals (p. 181); nearly all the waiters at inns females (p. 186); the English nick-named "*God dems**;" the best claret made on a farm called La Fite, which is not large, and can furnish but a small portion of the wine sold under that name. People say that the quality of the fruit differs on the adjoining ground, even close to the partition fence. This wine is supposed to have a perfect flavour (p. 214). Cognac, a flourishing little town, which is reckoned to make the best brandy in France, and now coloured as soon as made; all other brandy having been formerly sent to England as limpid as water, but now tinged, that it may resemble Cognac (p. 222); oak logs for burning not stripped of their bark (p. 223); boarded wooden floors smeared with red paint, to resemble brick (p. 223); windmills with six sails, and sometimes full of windows (p. 228); even seven cats kept in kitchens, all without tails, a mutilation deemed necessary to make them fierce enough for encountering rats (p. 237); cotton-stockings of open-work, and very delicate texture, sold from 20*s.* to 40*s.* a pair (p. 265); a bride's wardrobe sometimes costing 1593*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (p. 266). [Here is exaggeration with a vengeance.] Quadrilles and Contre-dances synonymous in France, the latter, properly speaking, being called "Les Danses Angloises" (p. 269). A received opinion among the French, that in England the *Gentlemen* drink *beer* all the afternoon (p. 271). New-married couples not necessarily commencing house-keepers, but residing with their fathers, or other relatives (p. 277); ladies maids not dressed up like their mistresses (p. 287); fricassees of lamb, the rib-bones not so large as those of a rabbit (p. 321); French prefer cabbage to broccoli (p. 333); nor keep any article exclusively for any particular purpose, but when frost threatens, cover their trees with old blankets, old quilts, old coats, gowns, sheets, &c. which upon change of weather are restored to their primitive purposes (p. 334); loaves in some places made into rolls an ell long, as thick as the human arm, or into flat cakes, a yard across, often with a hole in the centre (p. 337); no young unmarried woman ever appears out of doors without her mother, or her nurse (p. 365); Mrs. Holford's novel of "First Impressions," translated into French, with the monstrous title of "*Le Seducteur Vertueux*" (p. 374).

Here we shall break off a moment, to give an admirable trait of John Bullism.

"At supper we had a sort of cake of thick cream, like a soft cheese, which, at the desire of our landlady, we ate with sugar, and found it very good; but she said we were the first travellers from our country she had been able to persuade to taste it with sugar, for in spite of all she could urge, the English would persist in calling it cheese, and in eating it with salt." P. 437.

Champagne is made before the fruit is quite ripe, and made chiefly with red grapes, which is not the case with other white wines. The pink Champagne is coloured by a particular process in the making, which allows the skins to tinge it; but more commonly by adding a little juice of the elderberry. P. 443.

We shall close our remarks, with observing, that foot-paths across fields are very rare in France, and, of course, one rational English pleasure is unknown. Add to this, that in general, a French village is like one bad street of a dirty town. P. 434.

In recommending Mrs. Carey's well-fitted book, we feel a real satisfaction. Much valuable and serious matter we have been reluctantly compelled to omit, on account of our limits, and the necessity of argument in further support. With some of the positions we do not agree, but a lady's view of things is always a trade-wind.

* Andrews mentions this soubriquet, as used by Joan of Arc in the time of Henry VI. *Rev.*

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152. *Letters on the Scenery of* Wales; *including a series of Subjects for the Pencil, with their Stations, determined on a general principle, and Instructions to Pedestrian Tourists. By the Rev.* R. H. Newell, *B. D. Author of* "*Remarks on* Goldsmith." 8*vo, pp.* 192. *Plates.*

TRAVELLERS make tours in Wales, with the expectation only of seeing the usual scenery of mountainous countries. They know not the peculiar characteristick of the landscape of the Principality. That characteristic is the singular perfection of its vales and vallies. It is naturally thought

thought, upon seeing ranges of hills behind each other, that they rise and sink with only narrow hollows between them, like waves in a storm. But this is not the fact. You descend into delightful elysiums.

"If the Welsh counties (says Gilpin), distinguished for so much beautiful scenery of various kinds, are remarkable for pre-eminence in any mode, I think it is in their *vales*. Their lakes are greatly exceeded both in grandeur and beauty by those of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Scotland. Nor are their mountains, as far as I have observed, of such picturesque form, as many I have seen in those countries. They are often of a heavy lumpish kind; for there are orders of architecture in mountains, as well as in palaces. Their rivers, I allow, are often very picturesque; and so are their sea-coast views. But their Vales and Vallies, I think, exceed those of any country I ever saw*."

The Tourist will now have a definite idea of the chief pleasure which he is to expect. Mr. Newell shall furnish minor particulars.

"The great number and diversity of single objects also is a circumstance very favourable to an inexperienced pencil; such studies from their simplicity being generally easy. Of these there are particularly two—Castles and Bridges. The latter are numerous, from the nature of the country, and some of them exceedingly beautiful. So many, perhaps, with such advantages of accompaniments and decoration, could no where else be selected in an equal circuit. But Castles are the proud and peculiar feature of Welch scenery; and in number, variety, antiquity, and grandeur, they are unrivalled. Of the four Abbeys enumerated, I saw Tintern only, but I saw the best; and can say with Gilpin of its *interior*, that my eye was above *measure* delighted with the beauty, greatness, and novelty of the scene. The smaller antiquities are hardly the landscape-painter's study, except Cromlechs and Crosses. Few of the former have been drawn, though many might be tried; the latter are scarce, and less beautiful than some in England. There are many waterfalls, and some of them no doubt fine studies; but their effect depends on such a variety of concurring circumstances, that they owe much of their beauty to the painter. I saw eleven, and but one complete picture, that of Dolmelynllyn [engraved p. 129]. Mountains, bold, sublime, or graceful, mark the character of almost every scene, either heightening its importance, or sometimes forming themselves the principal and commanding feature. You find very few Churches selected, and only two Lakes, Llanberis and Bala. With these exceptions, there seems to be no ingredient in the composition of landscape, which Wales does not furnish out in perfection." pp. 185, 186.

The descriptions of mere narrating Tourists are balls, where all the women are beauties, but drawing men are portrait-painters. In fact, it is an absurdity for a man, who knows nothing of drawing, to go beyond impression and effect in his delineations. No scene has been more rouged and dressed up than Pontneath Vechan, and yet from the view, p. 27, it is very formal, stiff, and tame. The fall of the Routha is, according to the print, only a waterfall spoiled, water trickling over a cistern. Many allusions are dissipated by this work, to the great saving of time, money, and shoes: and many useful suggestions and hints furnished for Amateurs and Artists who annex sketching and studies to their Tours. The aquatint plates are rich; chiefly of fine rock and mountain subjects, with cascades.

153. London *and* Paris, *or Comparative Sketches. By the Marquis de* Vermont, *and Sir* Charles Darnley, *Bart. 8vo, pp.* 293.

NATIONAL prejudices grow out of habits, and are intended by Providence to reconcile us to the spots which it is our lot to occupy; but they are carried to absurd lengths, as instanced in the Welchman who called a beautiful town a poor place, because it had not a meeting-house in it; and to very uncharitable habits of thinking, as in the insults thrown out against Louis XVI. and the Bourbons for *gourmandise*, when it is well known that Gastronomy is a science universal in France, and that Buonaparte sold the Imperial plate at St. Helena, that he might have his *cuisine* according to his liking. It is certainly no mark of imbecility to have a taste for good dinners; and yet this strange construction has been put upon it.

Lord Nelson, in his Catechism for Midshipmen, has postulated that they should hate Frenchmen as they did the devil; and assuredly hatred is a good dram to elevate courage to the sticking place. But in more expanded views of the subject, misunderstandings, misrepresentations, and disputes de

* Observ. on the Wye, 86, ed. 12mo.

de gustibus, introduce strife, the consequences of which no man can foresee. In the opinion of our Author, it is proper that the two nations should respect and love each other. Satisfied as we are, that were they as "thick as Inkleweavers" (reader, excuse the vulgarism), a collision of interests would set them by the ears, yet there certainly is no more reason for disagreement because two persons do the same things in a different way, than because they speak two different languages. Nothing is to be got by such disagreement. Our Author therefore, for the laudable purpose of conciliation, makes a duet of his work, in which the Baronet sings the miseries of France, the Marquis those of England, and both in the end join in a chorus, intimating that after habituation, by sufficient residence, to the manners of each, both countries are entitled to the appellation of reasonable beings.

The grand thing is, the cheapness of French pleasures. In England, the plan is to preach down pleasure altogether, by fanaticizing the population; and more especially to prevent dancing, because presumed to lead to illicit connections. In the higher ranks such consequences do not ensue; nor do men get drunk when a ball is to follow the dinner party. Nothing controuls drunkenness like the society of virtuous women; and though we by no means prefer the short meal, and long *soirées* of Parisian manners, to the social English wine parties after dinner, yet certainly the alienation from female society has set an example in behalf of tippling (a necessary appendage to a party of males), which has been imitated by the lower orders, and been highly instrumental to their moral corruption. Let us now hear our Author.

"When a Bourgeois of Paris gives his family and himself a holiday, he only loses the time so devoted to relaxation, while he often redeems its value by greater exertion on the preceding or following days. A loaf of bread, a bunch of grapes, a little cold meat (the relicks of a former meal), and a bottle of 10 sous wine, packed up in a light basket, and carried by *la fille* (his only servant, who accompanies and shares the pleasures of her employer), affords a delicious repast, after the morning's walk, to the merry little party, seated under the shade of an ancient oak in the Bois de Boulogne, or in the park of St. Cloud. And if the master of the family can afford to take his companions in the evening to one of those merry *salons* or public rooms, over the entrance to which appear those words so tempting to a Frenchman's eye, '*Ici on danse*;' and where for a few *sous*, they may enjoy for several hours this innocent and favourite amusement, he makes himself and those around him as happy as if he had spent ten louis in an expensive entertainment; and, returning home by moonlight, well pleased with his day's excursion, he resumes his labours on the following morning with unimpaired health and redoubled spirits. How differently do your good citizens of London conduct themselves on similar occasions! Here the ideas of amusement and expense are inseparable; and it never occurs to an Englishman, whatever his situation in life may be, that he can give himself the slightest gratification, without a considerable drain on the contents of his purse. I lately overheard a mechanic conversing in barbarous English, with a brother of the same trade, and I noted down the following words: '*I spends as much on a Sunday, as I gets on all the days of the week besides*'." P. 203.

Now we will ask this question. If a man's wife and children were, as in France, the companions of his pleasures, would not there be infinitely less extravagance and drinking? As it is, (dancing excepted, which is only a rare indulgence,) the other pleasures of Englishmen exclude female participators; and nine vices out of ten, against which our pulpits ring, grow out of this very circumstance. The natural ties of a wife and mother lean to virtue and prudence, because her happiness depends upon such qualities.

If the expense of low pleasures is thus injurious to the lower orders, because they have no taste for exhilarating musick, and the soul-animating dance, and lively chit-chat with females; the struggle for display equally affects the superior ranks.

Our Author well exhibits this folly in the custom of getting up a grand dinner one day, and mixing up the company indiscriminately, Bishops and Gamblers, Sçavans and Country Squires, &c. &c. and then on the next day dishing up the remains for second rate acquaintance. Unfortunately the passage in our Author (p. 75 seq.) is too long for us to quote, and Mrs. Carey (see p. 615) sums the thing up in so summary a manner, that we shall here, without disrespect to the writer before us, quote that lady's book.

"We have carried our refinements to agony. Even in the middle walks of life

every thi[n]g exceeds the point where convenience ends and folly begins. Our very furniture is designed more for show than service; our carpets are too handsome to be trod upon, our grates too highly polished to have a fire in them, our tongs and pokers are too brilliant to be used, our horses are too tenderly kept to go out in the cold and rain, our carriages too beautifully varnished to be exposed to the sun; and *at last every thing grows too expensive to be obtained, and we pour in shoals to France.*" P. 442.

Here then, occasional visits of curiosity excepted (for Englishmen like no customs and country but their own), is the real secret of absentee-ship divulged. We have heard country-gentlemen of 5 or 600 pounds a year, make the same complaint of the enormous cost of appearance; and, if the principal be spent, any benefit to commerce can be but temporary, for it is like the custom of a drunkard at an inn, he soon kills himself, whereas the more methodical visitor with his two glasses, stands it for years.

It is a rule with us, wherever we find instruction and amusement, not cruelly to weigh differences of opinion in the scales of legal niceties; i. e. to try authors for their lives; but to weigh the tendency of their works, and consider whether these afford improvement and instruction. On this account, we boldly affirm, that the book before us is very satisfactory and interesting. It Grecianizes angular contours; and makes the gentleman a man of mind and a philosopher; not only wise, but tolerant and amiable. It is also very entertaining; and gives us the substance of travelling without the details. It enters minutely into all the various discriminations of French and English manners.

In England every reform is to be effected by preaching; notwithstanding the old adage of *leges sine moribus*, &c. and the consequence of the opposition of manners and customs is, that Religion becomes nominal only. What can produce abstemiousness but poverty; or give a taste for cheap pleasures, but refinement and female society? Here, however, we stop; for after all, let the French Theatre ring with *Barbares Anglois! Chiens d'Anglois! Quelle nation barbare!* (Mrs. Carey, p. 290) we fully agree in the said fair one's apostrophe.

"Where shall we look for that national *moral sense*, that rectitude of opinion, and lofty nobility of sentiment, which pour out their indignation on oppression, and their applause on worth? where for that *national heart* which gives its sympathy to the afflicted, and its treasures to relieve the needy? where, but in England? high-minded England! It is the upright magnanimity of thy principles, which exalts thee above other States, and commands the respect of surrounding Nations. Proud may thy children be of thy august character; and let them beware how they sully its lustre; let them guard it as 'the immediate jewel of their souls,' and transmit it from generation to generation in purity and honour." P. 466.

154. *Report of the Present State of the* Greek *Confederation; and its Claims to the Support of the Christian World; read to the* Greek *Committee on Saturday Sept.* 13, 1823. *By* Edward Blaquiere, *Esq.* 8*vo, pp.* 22.

IT has been repeatedly our avowal, that a constitutional monarchy is the best form of government; and that abuses, if they are real, grow out of circumstances totally independent of the Sovereign, except in so far as necessity compels him to submit to them. Where property exists, abstract theories become impracticable, because self-interests intervene; and where republicks exist, experience shows, that from the days of Socrates to those of Robespierre, neither property nor life is safe, because faction lords it supreme, and it is not a government of law.

America is no exception, because there was only a change of names in their revolution; viz. of King to President, Parliament to Congress, &c. Thus far we have premised in necessary defence of our principles, not to give a handle to faction; and under this protection, we make our observations on the work before us. In a question of reason and business, feeling and religion have no concern, because they incumber reason with passion. Self-interest, upon liberal principles, is the sole object. Now the question is, whether a mercantile nation, riding for money and orders, gains or loses most by multiplying connections. The Turkey trade was of great value, and the consequence of premature interference would have been the loss of that trade. The politicks of Elizabeth were (as appears from the Ambassades in the Notices des MSS.) that

that her Englishmen should never fight, *to serve other people, for nothing*; and perceiving, as we do, heavy tariffs laid upon our goods, our manufactures introduced into France, &c. &c. and the utter impossibility of Turkey to preserve her independence, we begin to think, that eventually we shall be allowed to trade in the Levant, only under submission to the Continental Powers, or be compelled to enforce it by a new and ruinous war, worse than that with Napoleon. War for George IV. and Great Britain (identified as he is with it), with all our souls, and our Navy can *now* teach them moderation; but the question is, whether India is safe, and Buonaparte's system of exclusion of the English from the Continent, may not ultimately result from feudalizing now *independant* powers. Elizabeth saw the person and authority of the Sovereign respected; but there she stopped. She gave no countenance to converting thrones into fiefs. Under such views of the subject, we see no rebellion in Greece; we see only resistance to violence, to a state of utter insecurity, with regard to life and property. The Turks, by the Koran, are rendered mere banditti, who are taught to consider themselves a chosen race, empowered, by their pretended religious profession, to have supreme command over the rest of mankind. They usurp the privilege of the Almighty alone. For these reasons (and we have not indulged in the language of party or passion) we sincerely wish that the people of England may heartily join in the Greek cause, so far at least as is necessary to preserve her independence, and eventually in so doing, OUR OWN; for it is vain to talk of our being a commercial nation, if we are not independent also; nor can our intercourse continue free, if a balance of power be not preserved. We do not say, that a Crusade would be eligible for establishing constitutional monarchies and governments, by representation and laws all over the world; but this we know, that India and the Colonies voluntarily submit to us, purely on account of the excellence of our governmental principles, and that all other powers are indebted to military force only.

We have now said enough to support Mr. Blaquiere; and do not quote him, solely because the newspapers exhaust the subject.

155. *Le* La Rochefoucault *des Dames. Recueil de pensées de Mmes. de* Stael, Necker, *&c. &c.* 12*mo, pp.* 242. Plytieux, Paris.

THERE is something paradoxical in the circumstance that a nation whose gallantry is proverbial, should acknowledge the Salique Law; but "esclaves par les lois, les femmes règnent sur les Mœurs; avec peu d'influence dans l'état, elles ont beaucoup dans la société, et savent, par cet empire, se venger de leur apparante servitude," says the compiler of this tract in the preface.

As the best tribute to their authority, he has selected from the works of literary females a number of passages, which form a composite La Rochefoucalt for both sexes. This style of writing has never been popular in England, and our ANA are by no means numerous. We are not vivacious enough to skip from sentence to sentence, but require something of a denser character; mere amusement, however he may seek it for relaxation, is not an Englishman's pursuit, nor has the brisk style of our neighbours left many vestiges on the national taste. It may be said, that because we (the editorial *we*) are antiquaries, we prefer Scholiasts to Wits. Be it so. We know that our partisans are sincere, while those of the gayer school often prove treacherous, and steal in their "uncorrupted hours" to old Sylvanus. Some of our choice spirits study catalogues for the Review, and many a humourist sends formidable queries to the Magazine. Our lively neighbours on the contrary (with some splendid exceptions) are too short-breathed for any thing beyond an apophthegm, and even their Pegasus

> "Cries out, and stumbles at the fourteenth line."

The *pensées* selected for this assemblage are chiefly from Mmes. de Sevigné, Scudéry, du Deffant, Necker, Roland, Cottin, de l'Espinasse, de Genlis, de Stael, Krudner, &c. Their general fault is, that they display too much wordly feeling, and where the language is elegant, the sentiment is flimsy: for example, Mme. Necker says,

> "Il faut éviter la société des gens médiocres; ils font perdre le temps, l'esprit, et le sentiment." P. 111.

With French writers, *l'esprit* and *le sentiment*

sentiment go hand in hand, and *l'amour* completes the triad. That the society of *les gens médiocres* should be unfavourable to wit, is likely, but want of feeling and loss of time may be equally well retorted on the aristocracy. This first specimen is exclusive and illiberal in the extreme: the next is from the celebrated Heloisa, and seems to convey an oblique apology for herself:

"Rien n'est moins en notre pouvoir que notre cœur; et, loin de lui commander, nous sommes forcés de lui obéir." P. 122.

Mme. du Deffant has an observation which, we trust, was not applied to Englishmen:

"Le nombre des fripons est grand, et l'estime est un sentiment dont on a peu d'occasion de faire usage." P. 125.

We must do Madame de Genlis the justice to suppose that she penned the following thought from patriotic motives:

"Jamais les personnes véritablement gaies ne sont fausses ou vindicatives." P. 134.

This little volume is a just specimen of an inferior kind of composition; every person who keeps memoranda occasionally notes his ideas, and a collection equally good might be formed from the *Souvenirs* of last year. The Proverbs of Solomon, with the ANA of Agur and Lemuel, are sufficient for such as wish to learn, and to seek references for others would be a loss of labour indeed.

156. Rogvald; *an Epic Poem: in Twelve Books. By* J. F. Pennie. *8vo, pp.* 368. Whittakers.

A CONTEMPORARY Critic has observed, that the relish for whole Epics expired with the fashion for roasting whole oxen. Be this as it may: it is quite certain that the genius of the first poets of their day has struggled unsuccessfully against this popular dislike. The Tamor of Milman, and the Roderick of Southey, beautiful as they are, must quietly commit their claims to posterity; and we fear that the poem before us, with much to praise, and doubtless the result of days and nights of labour and anxiety, will not revive a taste which we verily believe a second Paradise Lost would fail to restore.

We have no space to examine the lofty pretensions of Rogvald to the character of epic, and it would be idle to attempt conveying any thing like a fair specimen of a goodly octavo of 400 pages in less than a *dissertation*. Be it our object therefore, strongly to recommend the perusal of Mr. Pennie's Poem, on its own substantial merits; to entreat our Readers to forego the prejudices they may have imbibed and nourished against this higher species of intellectual exertion (prejudices most unworthy this Augustan æra of literature), and to assure them that there is a redeeming talent in Rogvald, that will amply reward their time and their attention.

The poem is founded on fictitious events, supposed to have occurred during the earlier period of the Saxon heptarchy, a period highly favourable for poetical illustration, and is treated by Mr. Pennie with much of the science of the Antiquary, and the imaginative faculty of the Poet.

The Scandinavian mythology has supplied him with much rich material, and he has used it with judgment and effect.

157. *Four Letters from the Rev.* W. Allen, *to the Right Hon. Admiral Lord* Radstock, *G. C. B. on the Poems of* John Clare, *the* Northamptonshire *Peasant. 12mo, pp.* 77.

"CLARE," Mr. Allen says, "has done well, what would be thought difficult for him to have done at all." True; but the chief difficulty is to form the taste of such self-taught Poets. The figures of Clare and Bloomfield are scattered like flowers in a field; and thus have a common every-day aspect. Such Poets should be trained by description of particular scenes of beauty or of grandeur; and confine themselves to the subject with the minute observation of a Painter. Shakspeare individuates and classes, and he is the model for uninstructed talents. He does not give us green meadows, and shady woods, and purling brooks, over and over again; but perpetual novelty and interesting things in life and manners.

If *we* had a pastoral poet *to make*, we would teach him, *first*, to draw from Nature, and get up Gilpin. Gaiety, sweetness, and naiveté, not common-place imagery, form the very soul of rural poetry. The French comprehend this better than ourselves. Every body knows the sweet song of "Il pleut, il pleut, Bergere:" and Segrais

Segrais is a fine study. Some rhyming worthies have paraphrased his

"*Comme en hauteur ce saule excede les fougeres*
Araminte en beauté surpasse nos bergeres."

by

"*He's tall and he's strait as the Poplar tree.*"

and his

"*Qu'en ses plus beaux habits,* l'aurore au tient vermeil
Annonce à l'univers le retour du soleil."

by

"He looks *like a Squire of high degree*
When drest in his Sunday's clothes."

i. e. great beauties are converted into vulgarisms. Where shall we find in English, such a fine Grecism, as this in Italicks:

"Si vous vouliez venir, *O miracle des belles,*" &c.

or such sweetness and simplicity as the following:

"Il m'appelait sa sœur, je l'appelais mon frère
Nous mangions même pain au logis de mon père;
Et pendant qu'il y fut nous vécumes ainsi:
Tout ce que je voulais, il le voulait aussi."

We mean nothing illiberal by these remarks. Clare has real poetical powers; but we have found, that for want of a proper cultivation of taste, such persons never improve, but ring changes on daisies and primroses all their lives. We commend the liberality of his noble patron, and the kindness of his reverend eulogist, and it is no affront to the father or guardian of a clever boy, to say, "send him to a good school;" or to observe, that English Poets commence business upon a mere apprenticeship in rhyming, and materials from a flower garden, without consulting the elementary principles of the branch of the art, which they possess.

158. *Société de la Morale Chrétienne.* Paris. 8*vo*, *pp.* 48.

IT is no small compliment to this country, that grey-haired topicks among us are new-born infants in France. In p. 15 the Authors acknowledge their obligations to England for new lights. Accordingly we find them touching upon the Slave-trade (p. 12), Prison improvements (p. 15), the abolition of Lotteries (p. 17), and above all, "*un comité pour la co-operation des jeunes gens aux œuvres, et aux établissemens d'humanité* (p. 78); i. e. "a committee for the co-operation of young people in works and institutions of humanity." In France, it is known that certain religions of demi-monastick orders do personally assist at hospitals and similar establishments; and truly we think, that such a practice, though unknown in England, is most useful and improving; for young people have never been the worse for habituation occasionally to the "house of mourning," for attentions to sick and suffering relatives; and if some of our younkers of fashion, male and female, walked the hospitals for a certain period, like medical students, for purposes only of acquiring proper feelings of humanity, the world would certainly not be the worse for it. The Quakers would at least be likely to take up such a plan as the tuition of young persons in humanity; and we thank our Gallick neighbours for the suggestion. Here, however, we must not conclude. No allusion is made to any particular form of religion; whereas, in England, the profession of strict morals and active philanthropy are the pre-eminent tenets of the very estimable sect which we have mentioned. The distinctions of all other orders are doctrinal. We by no means agree with the Quakers in various points of high civil moment; but in that amiable, wise, and philanthropick cast of character, which distinguishes them in private life, we think that they set an example of excellence; and that they are pattern models, *in this view,* for Clergymen in particular.

Of one part of their *sectarianism* we can speak at least with universal assent; viz. that it does not render us either miserable or uncharitable, because it makes no struggle for proselytism or pre-eminence, the sure creators of faction.

We cordially wish success to this French society: a society, instituted for the propagation of *Christian goodness alone.* This simply implies Christian *conduct;* and whoever objects to that, is very unwise; because in a civilized state, it is the very soul of comfortable well-being; the essence of reason and virtue; the food and medicine united of the health of life.*

159. *Sermons by the Rev.* Charles-Pleydell-Neale Wilton, *B.A. Scholar of St.* John's *College,* Cambridge; *Fellow of the* Cambridge

bridge *Philosophical Society, and Curate of* Awre, Gloucestershire. *8vo, pp.* 98.

MR. WILTON is a member of a very respectable family in the city of Gloucester, and has a laudable taste, which we consider very important in a Clergyman, as meritoriously encreasing his professional consequence, for abstract pursuits, more especially geology. In the work before us, he does not take new ground, but energizes and illustrates strong points, and enforces them with apt Scriptural quotation. We shall extract a favourable specimen of pulpit eloquence, in the description of *Topheth*, in the valley of the children of Hinnom, which King Josiah defiled.

"Picture to your imagination, my brethren, a dismal plain, with a large, hollow statue of brass standing within it, with its arms extended, as if to catch every infant who comes within its reach. In this statue behold a fire kindled, and another lighted up before it; and when the flame rages fiercely, and with dreadful fury the fire burns, fancy you see the unnatural parents placing upon its scorching arms their helpless children, who, starting from the pain occasioned by the fire within, fall shrieking in agonies into the flames below. Fancy you hear the loud beating of the instruments of music, to drown the infant's cries. Let your imagination be once directed to this scene, and you will then feel how worthy Josiah was of his countrymen's gratitude for destroying the figure of the idolatrous god *Moloch*, and forbidding a worship so impious and inhuman."

160. *Sermons by the Rev.* Charles Swan, *late of* Catharine Hall, Cambridge. *8vo, pp.* 394. Rivingtons.

WE very much approve of these animated, often very eloquent sermons, and the principles which they inculcate, especially those of the Preface, pp. xii. xiii. concerning the silly obloquy attached to *moral* discourses, which form an indispensable part of Christian works. Because Blair knew very well, that if he had published mere pious sermons, they would have been lost in the indiscriminate mob of such productions, he wrote moral essays, especially adapted for reading; and suited only to the pulpit, where there are highly educated congregations. The Clergy, however, took them up, and as they were far above low taste and bad judgment, a clamour was raised, as if there was any man living ignorant of the holy name and leading doctrines of Christ, and wanted perpetual changes to be rung upon them, as though they were the bells in the steeple. There is much energy in Mr. Swan's discourses; many happy illustrations; but we must warn him against an incautious act. In p. 56 is the following passage:

"Riches, that magnificent idol, hath a temple in almost every house, and an altar in almost every heart."

We perfectly recollect these fine figures in Barrow; and though we do not blame any gentleman for using felicitous displays of his subject, yet when he *publishes* them without acknowledgment, he is considered to claim them as his own; and they who detect the obligation, doubt his general pretensions to originality. A few inverted commas prevent this.

161. *Practical Observations on the due Performance of Psalmody, with a short Postscript, on the Present State of Vocal Music in other Departments. By* John Evans, *Printer. 12mo, pp.* 20.

MR. EVANS, editor of the "Bristol Observer," and author *in esse* of a "Chronological Outline of the History of Bristol," which we doubt not will highly gratify the publick, has here laid down plans for *easily* obtaining good singing in Churches; but, unfortunately, the subject is so concatenated with the process, that we cannot quote it at length. It is only, however, a sixpenny book, worth quintriple the cost, because it contains a plain, easy mode of forming a choir, without the aid of instruments, and requires merely a temporary exertion in the Clergy and Parish to effect it. Of the unnecessary interference of instruments, Mr. Evans thus speaks:

"Mr. Braham, in a private concert in Bristol some years since, *sung* the first violin part of an overture. When we can hear three singers vocalize a trio of Corelli, we shall have hope of the revival of a good style in psalmody, and other serious vocal harmony." P. 19.

It is a misfortune that there are not professional teachers of good psalm-singing.

162. *Observations and Commentaries on Medicine, &c. as a Science. By* Adam Dods, *M.D. &c. 8vo, pp.* 82.

DR. DODS contends, that the division of labour in the medical art is injurious,

jurious, because cases may occur where knowledge of all the branches is requisite; and he recommends medical education to be conducted accordingly. The matter in p. 22 seq. deserves serious attention. We are happy to add the following character of a most amiable man.

"Sir Matthew Tierney, his Majesty's personal and most highly approved confidential physician, practises with unbounded success upon the modern system. Sir Matthew is well acquainted not only with the different branches of the profession, but concentrates their connections, even the most minute, as essential to practical perfection; which is materially different from that of *insulating* science to a narrow point, and attempting to hold any one branch or medical subject in constant view *exclusively*, which is more the object of the empiric than the true physician; and I am fully persuaded, that he has, on several occasions, happily succeeded in prolonging the life of his Majesty, by his very judicious mode of combining the system." P. 18.

That a surgeon, for instance, is so much the better for having a knowledge of medicine besides, is evident; but in all operative arts, division of labour is essential to perfection. The misfortune is (according to Dr. Dods), that for want of the medical knowledge recommended, "very many legs and arms, which might, and of course ought to be preserved, are amputated" (p. 23). No operation ought, therefore, to be permitted, till a skilful physician has pronounced it indispensable.

163. *Substance of the Debate in the House of Commons, on the* 13*th of May*, 1823, *on a Motion for the Mitigation and gradual Abolition of Slavery throughout the* British *Dominions, &c.* Lond. 8*vo, pp.* 248.

IN all dilemmas, an extraneous mode ought, if possible, to be adopted. The Abolitionists are keen for the utter extinction of the Slave-trade; and Government is afraid, that the violence of the remedy proposed, would occasion the loss of the patient; viz. the property of the West India Islands. The fact is, that were the climate otherwise than it is, population would so augment, that all importation of human beings would be a loss, instead of a gain; for if a regiment, one thousand strong, be sent to the West Indies this year, the remnant will only consist of about two hundred in a revolution of twenty-four months. If a man has an estate, under the *Malaria* influence of parts of Italy, he lures labourers to destruction by bribery; but the West Indian buys their persons, as he would beasts; and to this the Abolitionists very wisely and very morally object. Now it is our humble opinion, that if medical advice was taken, as to the proper regimen for infants and children, in regard to the climate, and that if establishments were opened for boys from Ireland, under such medical regulations, to be trained to the journeywork of the plantations, that then the necessity for a supply of slaves might be ultimately got rid of. If boys from Ireland would not do, why not take some from Africa, on the same journeywork method, and house, clothe, and feed them, on a proper training plan? The Society calls upon Legislation only. It confines itself to stating hard cases. It acts only by importunity. We speak in no disrespect, God forbid.

Government sends regiments to the Cape, for a year before removal to India, in order to inure them to the climate. Create an efficient population we repeat, and slavery dies a natural death; for climate only is the cause why it exists at all in the West Indies.

164. *Illustrations of the Public Buildings of* London, *with Historical and Descriptive Accounts of each Edifice. By* J. Britton, *F.S.A. &c. and* A. Pugin, *Architect.* 4*to and* 8*vo. Published in Numbers.*

OF this interesting and elegant work four Numbers are now before us, and these afford fair criteria of its nature and style of execution. As the title implies, it is devoted to represent, by plans, sections, elevations, and views, the principal and finest edifices in London.

"It is confidently," says the author in an Address prefixed to the first Number, "expected that such a publication will prove amusing and interesting to the professional *Architect* in particular, as well as to the *Topographer*, *Antiquary*, and *Connoisseur*; and it is hoped that it may lead to such analytical inquiry, discussion, and comparison, as may tend to promote originality, utility, and good taste, in our metropolitan, and consequently national edifices. London is often the theme of reproach and invidious comparison by foreigners, on account of its public buildings; but it should be remembered that this vast trading and wealthy city is contradistinguished from every other metropolis in the world. Here the Monarch's palace is scarcely superior in magnitude and deco-

decoration to some of the mansions of our nobles and private gentlemen:—here the public money is rarely expended on the parade and show of a building, but rather on its utilities and essential requisites:—here every foot, and almost every inch of ground is rated so high that its owner is induced to appropriate it to *wants* and *comforts*, rather than to *beauties* and *luxuries*. In examining the London buildings, and tracing their respective histories, we shall imperceptibly and philosophically develope many important and curious traits in the history of the country, and character of the people; we shall also trace the progress and fluctuations of science, taste, and the arts; and these subjects cannot fail of affording gratification and interest to the inquiring mind."

In these reflections and remarks we fully coincide; and hail the present publication at this epoch as likely to be beneficial to the public. At no period, for many centuries past, has the rage for building in and about London been more prevalent than the present. Churches, chapels, bridges, mansions, streets, squares, theatres, &c. have been recently raised, and are now building in various parts of the town. Illustrations of the best specimens of these are calculated to please the persons connected with each, and at the same time will tend to exemplify the talents of the respective architects. By delineating with care and fidelity the buildings of Sir Christopher Wren, those of his contemporaries, as well as of the antient and modern architects, the critical student will have an opportunity of comparing and analysing the characteristic peculiarities and merits of each, and thence deduce useful practical inferences.

Each Number of the work before us contains seven engravings, beautifully executed in outline, by some of the best architectural engravers, among whom we recognise with much pleasure our old friend J. Le Keux. The productions of this artist and his brother have created a new æra of embellished literature, under the auspices of one of the Authors of the present work. The literary portion of these Numbers is chiefly from the pens of Mr. Jos. Gwilt and Mr. Papworth, architects; and includes accounts of the Churches of St. Paul, St. Stephen Walbrook, and St. Martin-in-the-Fields, by the former; and the King's Theatre, Uxbridge House, and on Villas, by the latter.

On a future occasion we may again refer to this book, and note its progress to our readers.

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165. The ingenious and philosophical Pamphlet, now universally ascribed to Dr. Jacobs of Dublin, *On the Cures of Miss Lalor, by a pretended Miracle of the Catholicks*, contains some very useful hints respecting the use that may be made of the powers of the imagination in diseases. But viewing his explanation of the real mode of cure in conjunction with the cures at St. Winifred's Well, at New Hall in Essex, and at Toulouse in France, one cannot easily assent to it as a well-established explanation. Our doubts will also be still further encreased when we examine the pretended miracles of St. Francis Xavier, and other more recent miraclemongers; we understand, however, that the pamphlet is so ingenious, that other persons have feigned themselves the author—*Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes.*

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166. We understand a large work on the abuses of *Private Madhouses* is in the press, and we trust it may expose and remedy some of those revolting and brutal cruelties, and other abuses which we every day hear of as being committed in those asylums, and which result in a great measure from the opportunities they afford, in the present form and establishment, for the abuse of power.

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167. Dr. Alderson's *Essay on Apparitions* contains some cases of mental deception, and he seems to have espoused the notion of their causes in an ocular deception produced by the morbid state of the brain; which was first put forth by Dr. Darwin, and afterwards ably illustrated by Dr. Ferriar in his work on Spectral Illusions.

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168. Were we to analyse the feelings of gratification with which we perused a little poetical tale, entitled *The Discarded Son*, by C. Barwell Coles, we are persuaded that they would be found in the truth and nature with which the whole is impressed, rather than the peculiar force or beauty of the language and sentiments of the poem. We cannot doubt that these are the genuine feelings of a young and ardent spirit, which, emancipated early from parental restraint, has yielded in evil hour to the temptations of guilt. We think the Poem calculated to do much good. Its evident aim is to arrest the career of dissipation, and to encourage incipient repentance.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

PERFORMANCES AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

(See p. 543.)

PROLOGUE TO THE ADELPHI.

Spoken by Mr. SMITH.

FAVETE linguis! dum breviter ineptias
Contra malevolas, quas quotannis evomunt
In festa nostra (festa quam solennia!)
Vobis amatum vindico Terentium.
Quis elegantior, aut quis urbanus magis?
Quis cor fidelius tetigit, aut fortius,
Moresque pravos suavius coercuit?
Magis quis oblectat, quis offendit minus,
Lepore pollens Attico, et vero sale?
Num quid Parentis sanius partes docet,
Quam Micionis facilis et inepti nimis,
Fratrisque duri, recta Contemplatio?
Aut integri tutoris officium rogas?
Est Hegio, Patronus et Pater simul.
Quis impudicus et bene intellexerit
Pietatem, amicitiam, et amorem Pamphili?
Quis gloriosus et Thrasonem viderit?
Quis riserit Gnathonem, et imitatur tamen?
Non, Thaidos cum fleris infortunia,
Injuriasve lacrymantis Sostratæ,
Aliarum adibis surdus ipse miserias;
Tu quantum abest ut his malorum auctor sies!!
"Nebulonis," aiunt, "agere partes discitis—
"Quem non patibulo vos Syrum suspendite;
"Pythiam protervam clauditote ergastulo!"
Habemus hos—quid plura! Liberi sumus.
Nec nostra disciplina nos servos facit,
Callemus etsi servulorum audaciam.
Hac parte vero non malum exemplum damna,
Quemvis honestet liberum Getæ fides.
Novitatis ergo ne sit expectatio
Vobis, Patroni, nos et intuebimur
Speculum Terentî, quod Patres inspexerint,
Virtutis atque Patrum honoris æmuli.
Valeant inepti, nostra qui improbaverint!
Humaniores vos jubeo ad epulas Deûm!

EPILOGUE TO THE ADELPHI.

Demea, Mr. Knight; *Micio*, Mr. Saunders.

Demea.

RECTE inquis -sic est--nec res bene cessit, opinor,
Vel ratione mea vel ratione tuâ.
At nobis melior saltem sit cura nepotum
Nempe ætas, usus, quæ nova cunque ferant.
Hactenus erratum est; *M* Idem tamen omnibus error
Quot vivunt hodie; quotque fuere prius.
D. Heia autem! *M.* Cæci ante omnes, stultique magistri,
Ipsius ignari, quam docuere, viæ;
Sane nescio quæ de exemplo vana crepantes
De civis meritis officioque boni.
Visum his, mercedem recto proponere laudem,
Culpam autem pœnæ et prohibere metu.
D Stultitia id vero? *M.* Miseros discordia cives
Sive agitat; quis enim se putat esse reum?
Hæc de fonte vicee luctusque, et crimina ducta;
Fœda, eheu, terris incubuere cohors.
D. Dii magni! his ergo auctoresne fuere Lycurgus,
Tullius atque Plato? tu tamen unde sapis?
Ex cerebrone tuo hæc? *M.* tali haud me dignor honore,
Ille Lanarcessus sed fuit auctor. *D.* Ohe!
M. Ille quidem lapsis dignus succurrere sæclis,
Naturam agnoscit jam sequiturque ducem!
Principiis antiqua novis commenta locum dant!
Mens humana adeo tendit in alterius!
Audi jam -ut tradit noster, cujasque voluntas
Vi sortis regitur conficiturque datæ,
Igitur laudamus ob hæc, culpandus ob illa
Nemo est -sponte suâ cum nihil ipsius agat,
Immeritam laudem cruciabit pœna! *D.* Carebit
Nunquam is discipulis. Exitus hisce quis est?
M. Omnes ad libitum, sortis quod summa beati
Concordes vivent prorsus et unanimes--
Continuo irrumpent terras, ceu mole remotâ,
Copia, pax, virtus, uni-que-versa salus!
D. Usque revocatum nostro hoc in tempore? et oro
Cur non olim ætas comperit illa vetus?
Libera et agrestis, pariter quæ nescia juris,
Usaque natura est, conditione rudi?
M. Noster deerat adhuc. *D.* Fræno at natura remoto
Non ruit in vetitum? *M.* Cautum id. *D.* Et hercle opus est!
M. Palmam nonne tulit, qui ne qua crimine fiant
Caverit? hæc mecum collige, si potes es.
D. Difficile *M.* Argillâ quidvis effinxeris udâ,
Scilicet, ut puerum vult sibi quisquis ita est.
Nolit, sive velit, nostro quis traditur, infans
Præceptis plenus consiliisque bonis.
Irritamentum, et causæ cum criminis absunt,
Evadet virtus en! micas! *D.* Dii superi!
Felix hercle operum! at vitrum. *M.* 'St male sane,
Nescis quas turbas vox vetus iste docet;
Nil lati invenias abiit, evasit! *D.* In oras
Quasnam? sed tu rem clarius ede. *M.* Tace,
Non faciunt ad rem nostram argumenta- quid istud
In rixam, et priscum in rediisse chaos?
Intellecta simul, fatearis vera necesse est,
Anceps usque hæres? id sibi nosse satis,
Nimirum sapiens siquis, Felixque, Bonusque
Vult fieri, solam hanc esse novamque viam!
Sæclum, O sæclorum! tandem licet esse beatis!
"Ευρηκα," en! toto noster in orbe sonat,
Eloqui victi reges jam sceptra remittunt,
Prisco jure hoc jus gentium amabilius!
Nec jam ullis opus est congressibus, horrida sedent
Bella, Philanthropis non toleranda novis,
Jamque videre diem videor. *D.* Jam desine, captus
Ergo es venturis Eutopiâque merâ?
M Eutopiâ inquis! at hæc aliquis non finxit ineptus
Somnia; verum non cognita regna patent.
I tandem et veri fontes mirare remotas
Et quas primitias ipsa Lanarka tulit!
Elysii loca læta novi, et τετραγωνα coluntur
Oppida, perfectum queis nihil orbe magis
Innocuæ, puræque animæ! O insectia felix!
Pectora vel scythio candidiora succi!
Hic non sponte suâ, sed nullo vindice saltem,
Observant omnes, et sine lege, fidem
Vivitur in medium, libertas omnibus æqua est:
Qualibet hic aliis et placet ipse sibi.

ANTIQUITIES.

As the workmen were lately opening the ground, nearly opposite the Mansion-house, York, for the purpose of laying the gas pipes, a stone was turned up, having part of

an inscription upon it, apparently in Norman characters. From its imperfect state it could not be decyphered; but the stone had every mark of having been used as a step, at a period, perhaps, long subsequent to that of its sculpture. It is well known, that the ground in the vicinity of York was used, within a century, as a place of sepulture for the parish of St. Helen, and this circumstance caused a supposition, that it might be a portion of an ancient tomb-stone; but its appearance conveyed an idea of much higher antiquity. Several pieces of bucks horns were also found at the same time, and it is rather singular, that such relics are frequently discovered in excavating in that neighbourhood. Recently in digging at foundations of the Coach and Horses Inn, at Low Ousegate corner, a number of similar pieces of horn were found.—In pulling down the old walls on the north side of the Minster, for the purpose of carrying on the improvements now in progress there, some very ancient architectural remains were displayed, which have been long concealed from view. They consist of seven arches, which are situated north of the Minster, nearly opposite the Chapter-house, and are evidently of an earlier age than any part of the sacred edifice. The arches are round, and perfectly formed; and windows have been placed below them. The shafts of the columns and part of the bases are gone; but the capitals, which are variously ornamented, remain, though much injured by the corroding hand of Time. Near the site where these venerable remains are placed, once stood a magnificent palace, built by Thomas, the 25th Archbishop, chaplain to William I. and canon of Bayeux, in Normandy, who was appointed to this See by that monarch in 1070. Most probably these remains are a portion of that building. The ruins of the palace were demolished about 20 years ago; but the chapel was repaired, and converted into the present library.

PATHOLOGY.

A letter from Copenhagen, of Nov. 18, says,—"Doctor and Professor Herboldt has lately made known a most extraordinary pathological case, the certainty of which is established by the testimony of 34 physicians, and which happened to a young Jewess of a delicate constitution, but who, up to the age of 14, had always enjoyed good health. In the space of 18 months, after terrible pains, there were extracted from her body, at intervals of several days, weeks, and months, 273 needles. A little time after, a hundred more issued from a swelling which she had on her shoulder, which took place not without violent pain and accidents which seemed to threaten her with approaching death. They were for the most part sewing needles, but broken, without heads or points, almost all black or rusted. There were found among them three pins, with the copper jet bright, and a hair pin. In this statement, the doctor describes exactly the places whence the pins were extracted, but he gives no conjecture as to the manner in which they could have entered into the body of this young person."

GOLD MINES IN RUSSIA.

The Senator, Mr. Soimonoff, and Dr. Fuchs, Professor of Medicine at the University of Cassen, have just made a journey to Mount Oural, which will promote the interests of science as well as those of the Government. These two gentlemen visited the gold mines, which have been discovered within these three years. They have ascertained that the mines which are situated to the east of Mount Oural are much richer than those of the opposite side. The former extend from Verkhoturie as far as the source of the river Oural. But the places where the gold is found most abundantly is between Nijne Tajilskoi and Kousehtoumkoi, in a space of about 300 versts, or 200 English miles. These mines are near the surface, and the golden earth is several archines; each archine is 28 inches in depth. The gold is obtained by washing the earth, and this labour is so easy, that it is performed solely by boys. The metal is formed in separate grains, sometimes in large pieces, or masses, weighing six marcs; but in general five zolotnics, or about 15 pennyweights, are obtained from a hundred pounds of earth, or 5200 lbs. troy; the proportion being 1 in 83,200. A single proprietor, Mr. Jakowloff, on whose estates the richest mines have been discovered, will send this year about 30 pouds (1,560 lbs. troy) of gold to the mint at Petersburgh. The other mines of Oural will furnish altogether about 130 pouds (6,760 lbs. troy). This is, however, only the commencement of working the mines. Dr. Fuchs writes, that the gold appears to have been originally combined with the greenstone of Werner, with schistous talc, serpentine, and grey iron; and that these substances having been decomposed, have left the gold by itself. He adds, in his letter addressed to Mr Magnitzky, Curator of the University of Cassen, that the mineral riches of the mountains which he has visited are both rich and immense. Platina, adamantine spar, and other metals, and valuable gems, both of India and America, are found there. Dr. Fuchs has made a discovery amongst the latter, viz. of a stone of the nature of the sapphire, to which he has given the name of *soimonite*, in honour of the learned mineralogist, Mr. Soimonoff.

SOMNAMBULISM.

An Evening Paper gives the following wonderful instance of Somnambulism: our readers may believe or not as they think fit:—We have many striking instances that the mental faculties are by no means torpid during the time of sleep, but in the following circumstances fully authenticated, there

is ample proof that the powers of the mind may at that period sustain greater labour than during our waking moments. The subject is one well deverving of attention, both in a medical and philosophical point of view. About three months ago, John Buckridge, the son of a wealthy and respectable farmer residing near Leeds, in Yorkshire, was placed at a grammar-school, within a few miles of that town, kept by the Rev. Mr. Dunne. Young Buckridge, who was entered as a boarder, displayed very little inclination for learning during the first month of his probation. He talked incessantly of the plough and harrow, the dairy and the farm-yard, the hogs and horses, and wished often and heartily that he was amongst them, and free from the tedious and disagreeable task of poring over books, the contents of which he neither knew nor seemed to wish to know—he thought

"Where ignorance was bliss
"'T was folly to be wise."

However the Principal of the establishment neglected no means to endeavour to call forth whatever share of intellect the boy might have; still he evinced no thirst for improvement, and his retentive faculties being extremely defective, he seldom remembered in the morning any part of the lesson committed to their keeping on the preceding evening. In this manner the boy continued to plod on wearily with his studies until the expiration of another month, when a visible change was remarked in the manner that he performed the various school business allotted to him; he that was before only remarkable for dulness and stupidity, became the most correct and generally perfect student in the entire academy; but the cause of this most singular change still remained a mystery. During the usual hours for business he was, as before, listless and inattentive—neither did he relax in his accustomed amusements, so that he did not seem to devote one hour more to study. It happened, however, that one of the ushers, who occupied an apartment contiguous to the school-room, hearing a noise in the passage betwixt the hours of twelve and one, when the family had all retired to rest, was induced to watch, on the supposition that thieves might have broken into the house. On partly opening his door, all was dark and silent; but in a few minutes after, young Buckridge ascended from the kitchen with a lamp alight in his hand, which he had brought from it. The usher's fears now gave way to curiosity, and he determined to watch the movements of the boy, who was evidently enjoying a profound sleep. Buckridge passed on with a rapid though cautious step to the door of the school-room, which he unlocked, opened a desk in which his books were deposited, took them out, arranged them in due order before him, and instantly fell to study. The astonished usher, imagining that it might have been a trick of the boy's, shook and pinched him repeatedly, but to no purpose; he seemed insensible to every thing save only the pursuit of learning, and after having successively perused the different lessons marked for his business on the following morning, he arose from the seat and repeated them at the principal's desk, as if he had been there for examination, in the most perfect and satisfactory manner. The usher having faithfully reported this singular discovery, Mr. Dunne resolved to watch the following night, and be enabled to question the lad; he accordingly did so, and about the same hour as on the preceding night young Buckridge arose from his bed and went through the same ceremony, with the addition of writing his English exercises, which were not included in the business of the former day. Having completed this important affair, he proceeded as before to Mr. D.'s desk, where that gentleman now really stood, together with the usher, and here he repeated in regular succession his various lessons, replied to many questions put to him by Mr. D., and finally, having delivered in his exercises for examination, returned to the kitchen with the lamp, which he carefully extinguished, and went back to bed. Being closely questioned in the morning as to how he had become so perfect in his school business, he could not assign any reason whatever for his being so, and declares that it has surprised himself. One thing is certain, that the sleep is by no means counterfeit; the lad still knows nothing of it, but almost invariably quits his bed at the same hour, and goes through his school business with the same unintermitting regularity.

ROMAN TOWN, &c.

The *Caledonian Mercury* gives the following:—"In Strathmiglo, Fifeshire, there were lately dug up, within four feet of the surface, six bronze vessels of different capacities, unquestionably of Roman antiquity. These, however, proved to be only a presage to more important discoveries. A Roman Town, the *Urbs Orea* of Tacitus and Ptolemy, so long the object of anxious research, has been also discovered at a short distance, consisting of about thirty houses in three rows, whose foundations are yet distinctly visible, with the fragments of three or four different specimens of urns, found about these ancient ruins. About a mile west, about forty bronze Roman military weapons of different kinds have been found all lying together. A little to the north, a Roman urn, and two Roman coins, have been recently picked up, one of them the Emperor Domitian's coins, in excellent preservation. What appeared to be most remarkable about the new discovered town Orea, is a stupendous triangular table, cut out of the freestone rock, upon a pedestal and pillar, and standing, with little alteration, as the Romans had left it. This seems to have been a table to the sun, and an inseparable appendage to all the Roman towns."

Mr

MR. BELZONI.

The following is an extract of a letter recently received from this enterprising traveller; but neither place nor date is given.

"It would be difficult for you, my dear friend, to believe to what an excess the revenge of petty men is carried. You will have seen by my letters from Fez and Gibraltar how far I had advanced in the good will of the Moorish people, and what were my hopes of success, when I was so cruelly disappointed. I must now tell you that my progress in that quarter was stopped, not by the Moors, but by the intrigues of some persons in office, who avail themselves of the occasional authority given to them by their superiors to vent their spleen on an unprotected individual, who refuses to stoop and pay court to them. Not satisfied with the disappointment they occasioned, I find (if the information which I received by the last packet to the Brazils, that touched at Teneriffe, be correct) that they have accused me of making an improper use of some letters of introduction which had been given to me, and of endeavouring to pass myself off as an agent of the British Government. You well know that I distinctly stated to you, in my letter from Tangier, that I had nothing to do with the English Government, and that I rested entirely on my own resources. This letter, I am happy to see by an English paper now before me, you made public; and in further confirmation I shall enclose to you the copy of a letter I received from the Moorish Minister at Fez. I request of you to do me the favour, if you have seen or heard of any erroneous statements, to give publicity to this letter, and also to give a copy of the receipt, in payment of 180 dollars, which I gave to Mr. Douglas, the English Consul at Tangier, for some fine white cloth, to make presents of at Fez. I mention these things to shew you how little pretext there was for their accusations; but they are wofully mistaken if they think to hinder me by such means—nothing but death itself shall hinder me from pursuing my intentions. Mrs. Belzoni will furnish you with a copy of the receipt I allude to. I trust to your kindness and friendship to refute the calumnies against me—be assured that all is going on well—but it is hard to consider, that, instead of being supported, I am persecuted. But I must have patience, and if I succeed, why the mortification will be with my adversaries. I am now in the latitude of 21 degrees north; that is all I can tell you for the present, from fear my enemies should come to the knowledge of where I am. Excuse my hasty scrawl."

The following is the copy of the letter to which Mr. Belzoni refers, and the original of which in Arabic is in his possession:—

"Know, that His Imperial Majesty has ordered this communication from me, Sidi Benzelul, to his friend and gentleman Belzoni. We have received your letter, by which we observe your arrival at Tangier, and that you wish to come to the Royal Presence. You will come, and every thing you want shall be granted agreeable to your wish, with the help of God. Judah Benalish, our agent at Gibraltar, has written to us on the subjet, and he requested us to pay you every attention, and to facilitate every thing you wish; there was no necessity of it, as I am well aware of your situation more than what he has explained—it is quite sufficient what you say that you are the man I knew in Egypt. My master, whom God preserve, has already ordered that you proceed to Fez with due honour and attention, and you shall before His High Majesty. I will get you the order to pass and repass to the cities you may please, with respect and honour."

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers a long list of subscribers in aid of Mr. Belzoni's undertaking*; but we regret to learn, from Mr. Belzoni's own statement, that the expenses of his journey to and from Fez, and residence there, together with the necessary presents and other articles, amounted to the sum of 1000*l.* *defrayed by himself.* We understand that through the interest of the Moorish Minister at Fez, an express dromedary has been sent from Fez to Timbuctoo with money and letters for Belzoni, in case the caravan should already have departed for Timbuctoo. No European, on whose veracity we can depend, has hitherto reached this extraordinary city: it will be a fine field for Belzoni's enterprize, and he deserves the patronage and the good wishes of the liberal and enlightened of all countries.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Letters have since been received from Belzoni, dated Cape Coast†, Oct. 20, which the following is an extract:

"I write to you, my dear friend, by a transport, which is just sailing for England, and send you a few lines in haste. I cannot enter at present into a detail of all the events which brought me to this coast, but reserve them till I write you more fully. I am only able now to tell you that I am going to take a northern direction from the kingdom of Benin‡ straight to Haussa. Benin is situated on the east of this coast, and the route I intend to take is over a tract of land entirely unknown, so that I hope I shall not be deemed an intruder in the path of northern travellers. I shall endeavour to give you a full account, if possible from Benin; but I fear it will be a long time before you receive any of my letters from that quarter. If God please, I hope to meet the Niger on the east of Haussa, previous to my reaching

* See these in Cambridge Chronicle.

† Cape Coast Castle is a fortress on the coast of Guinea, in latitude 5 degrees north. It is the chief of our settlements in those parts.

‡ Benin is seated near the river of the same name, in latitude 3 deg. 40 min. north.

the

the capital of that kingdom. I shall not fail to write to you by the first opportunity of a caravan to the North. I could not take many notes of what I could observe at this place, and I am surprised that so little is known of it in England, or indeed of the settlements on this coast. In my voyage here I fortunately met with an English Gentleman, Captain of a man of war, a native of Plymouth, who, in consequence of the death of Sir R. Mends, has taken the command of the squadron on the coast as senior officer: he is enthusiastic in every thing that relates to discovery, and I feel myself highly indebted to this gentleman for the kind assistance he has afforded me in the furtherance of my views; and it is grateful to me, and I thank God that I have met with an Englishman, who has in some measure balanced the injuries I have sustained from those I will not name to you at Tangier. Remember me most kindly to all friends. I shall write to you again as soon as I am able."

An edition of Dante has just been discovered in the library of the late Octavius Gilchrist, esq. which, with the exception of a copy in the possession of Lord Spencer, is certainly unique in this country. It is rather extraordinary, that Lord Spencer's copy appears imperfect, wanting two leaves, and that the same hiatus should occur in Mr. Gilchrist's. A very learned Bibliographer and Critic is said to have ascertained that both copies are perfect, and that the two leaves which are omitted were suppressed in the whole impression before the publication, in consequence of their containing most severe and satirical strictures on the Pope.

A Russian has published, "A View of all the known Languages and their Dialects." In this book we find in all, 937 Asiatic; 587 European; 226 African; and 1,264 American languages and dialects, enumerated and classed; a total of 3,064. The Bible is translated into 139 languages.

Professor Wm. Schlegel, who has been for some weeks past in this country pursuing his Oriental researches in the library of the East India Company, has just issued proposals for publishing the result of his studies in the shape of an edition of the Ramayana, an Epic Poem on the exploits of the Rama, written in Sanscrit, by the poet Valmike. Mr. Schlegel will accompany it with a Latin translation and critical notes. From the Prospectus we learn that it is his intention to publish a series of editions of the more remarkable works of Brachman literature. He has already sent forth an elegant and learned edition of the "Bhagavad-Gila," a philosophical poem.

The Swedish Consul at Alexandria has lately made an acquisition of some interest to scientific antiquaries. It is a roll of Papyrus in excellent preservation, written 1925 years since. General Minutoli has transmitted a fac-simile to the Academy of Sciences at Berlin.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

A man of the name of Daniel Hawley, who has been a school teacher in Carmel, New York, and its vicinity, for about sixteen years past, and established a good character, has lately invented a new construction of materials, which with the loadstone will attract and draw steel, which will not continue, but is immediately repelled the contrary way and passes the loadstone. Such an operation by the magnet has always, by the great, been considered to be impossible, which now may be thought to be no more of a miracle than fiction, as the operation has the appearance of a real perpetual moving-wheel, which, when finished, it is thought can be applied effectually on boats on canals, and for raising water, and to many other advantageous machineries. Having seen the operation on water, and not knowing why it has not heretofore been carried into execution, we are led to suspect that want of necessary means have, in a great degree, prevented the inventor from accomplishing his design in this great philosophical and important discovery; and were this to be the case, we think that immediate assistance should be rendered him, as we understand that his earnings for many years have defrayed the expences up to the present time. It may be here observed, that he has invented something that will stop the force of attraction, which surpasses the knowledge of all philosophical discoveries.—*New York Spectator.*

Lieutenant Davy, R. N. proposes a method of conveying a line to the shore from a stranded vessel, by a sort of buoy with a reel upon it, capable of holding 500 yards of deep sea line, and a sail of strong canvas, made and fixed to a diagonal staff precisely like a parachute. This, he says, may be kept constantly hanging over the stern or quarter of the vessel, and when wanted, needs only to be dropped into the water, and it will be propelled by the wind to the shore. He has no hesitation in saying it would also take a man on shore, and, were he placed in such a situation, he would not for a moment scruple to try the experiment. He adds, that a reel attached to any thing that would swim, of whatever shape, would go d.rectly on shore in a gale of wind without any sail.

Several skeletons of the Walrus and other animals, obtained in the recent attempt to discover the North-West passage, have been sent to the Royal College of Surgeons to be placed in their Museum of Natural History.

Nov. 6. A meeting of mechanics was held at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, for the purpose of forming a Mechanics' Institute. The objects of the meeting were stated by Dr. Birkbeck. He detailed the origin and progress of a similar institution at Glasgow, the existence of which had given rise to the present meeting. As Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of that town, he had been forcibly impressed by the acuteness and intelligence of the workmen whom he had occasion to employ in the construction of his instruments—whilst he observed with regret how little they were acquainted with the elementary principles of the kind of occupation in which they were daily employed. Anxious to see developed the nascent principles of science which he observed in their minds, he had resolved to give them a course of lectures gratuitously. This so much increased the appetite of the mechanics for knowledge, that they shortly afterwards founded an Institute for their own exclusive benefit. That institution flourished.—The Society is in progress.

Leghorn Straw Plait.

The Dublin Society having offered premiums in July last for the best imitation of Leghorn straw plait, 24 specimens were exhibited, which had been fabricated by persons living in various and widely remote parts of Ireland. On an examination of the merits, the premiums were adjudged as follows :—

"To Miss Mary Collins, of Plattin near Drogheda, a gold medal, value 10*l.* being the first premium, for the finest and evenest plait made from *avena flavescens*, or yellow grass, and exhibited under the form of a small fancy hat.

"To Miss Susanna Grimley, of Kiltinon, near Newton, Mount Kennedy, the silver medal and 5*l.* being the second premium, for plait made of *cynosurus crystatus*, or crested dog's tail, and exhibited in the form of a bonnet.

"To Miss Christiana Campbell, of Londonderry, the silver medal, being the third premium, for plait made of *agrestis vulgaris*, or common bent grass, and exhibited under the form of a very tasteful bonnet."

The examining Committee stated that one of the persons whom they had called to their assistance informed them he had seen in Paris a Leghorn straw hat, plaited purposely for the Duchess of Berri, the value of which was estimated at 1000 francs; and that, in his opinion, the straw hat to which the committee have adjudged the first premium is of a texture equally fine and curious.

American Horse Ferry-boat.

There is a ferry-boat at Troy, in Canada, of most singular construction. A platform covers a wide flat boat; underneath the platform there is a large horizontal solid wheel, which extends to the sides of the boat; and there the platform on deck is cut through and removed, so as to afford sufficient room for two horses to stand on the flat surface of the wheel, one horse on each side, and parallel to the gunwale of the boat. The horses are harnessed in the usual manner of teams, the whiffle-trees being attached to stout iron bars, fixed horizontally, at a proper height, into posts, which are a part of the fixed portion of the boat. The horses look in opposite directions, one to the bow, and the other to the stern; their feet take hold of channels, or grooves, cut in the wheels, in the direction of radii; they press forward; and, although they advance not, any more than a squirrel in a revolving cage, or than a spit-dog at his work, their feet cause the horizontal wheel to revolve, in a direction opposite to that of their own apparent motion; this, by a connection of cogs, moves two vertical wheels, one on each wing of the boat; and these, being constructed like the paddle-wheels of steam-boats, produce the same effect, and propel the boat forward. The horses are covered by a roof, furnished with curtains, to protect them in bad weather, and do not appear to labour harder than common draught horses with a heavy load.

On procuring light instantaneously.

At a late Meeting of the Wernerian Society at Edinburgh, a small lump of platinum, which had been reduced to a spongy mass, by having been dissolved in *aqua regia*, precipitated and heated, was placed upon a stand. On applying a pipe, affixed to a bladder containing hydrogen gas, in such a manner that a very fine stream of the gas should be directed upon the spongy mass of platinum, a brilliant and instant flame arose, which continued as long as the stream of gas was supplied. This apparatus appears to be the most simple, the most beautiful, and the most elegant mode of obtaining a sudden light, hitherto invented. It may be so arranged, that upon pulling a string, a light will instantly follow, which will be extinguished as soon as the string is let go. The advantages of such a light for a chamber at night are obvious, and it cannot be doubted but that something of this kind will be very soon adopted. It is a little remarkable that the lightest and heaviest substances known should be brought together in this experiment.

SELECT POETRY.

ELEGY,

*On the commencement of the present Winter**.

THE russet garb of faded woods,
Whose fallen leaves now strew the ground,
Mark the last season of the year,
Completing its appointed round.

The closing period of a term,
Which measures out our days on earth,
Revolving through the ages past,
E'en from creation's distant birth;

Five thousand years have run their course
Since this terrestrial globe has been
Suspended in a boundless space,
By its First Cause—the Power unseen.

Him, in whose sight a thousand years
Will as a single day expire,
And at whose word this goodly frame
Consume with elemental fire;

When all his purposes fulfill'd
In man's probation here below;
Such is its destiny declar'd
When time its last events shall shew.

And now November's gloom precedes
The darker days of Winter's reign,
With its keen frost and driven snow,
And all the terrors of its train;

Yet shall the mind prepared to meet
The changing seasons as they roll,
Sustain the rigours of the year,
And each despondent thought control;

And if for sufferings not their own,
They feel the weight of others' grief,
Grateful for that exemption live
To bless the Power that gives relief.

The godlike power to them consign'd,
To meliorate the lot of woe,
While, they the blessed extend,
Haply some meaner joys forego:

Then may they share the social hours,
That Winter's festive season knows,
Conscious benevolence on them
Its choicest, happiest gifts bestows.

The early messengers of morn,
Ere dispell'd the shades of night,
Faintly heard from distant farms,
Long proclaim approaching light.

The woodman's strokes, the thresher's flail,
And every rural sound combin'd,
Shall charm the troubled breast to peace
And often soothe the pensive mind.

The red-breast's sweet continued note
Alone remain to cheer,
When all the songsters of the grove
Desert the list'ning ear.

Collected round your evening fire,
Fond Nature's kindred ties,
Of comfort, confidence, and joy,
Shall form your best supplies;

Or, through the solitary hours
Of a long winter night,
Shall Drake instruct you to attain
A pure, refin'd delight.

Northiam, Nov. 1823. W. B.

* See an Autumnal Elegy by W. B. in vol. LXXIV. p. 760.

FAREWEL,

TO MY LYRE.

ADIEU, fond Lyre! we now must part,
After a friendship long engender'd;
Dearest object, near my heart
With hallow'd zeal thou 'lt be remember'd.

When grief her baneful influence shed,
I flew from worldly noise and folly:
When sadness reign'd, and hope seem'd fled,
Thy influence sooth'd my melancholy!

When *Health* resum'd her softest glow,
And pleasure's ray with joy was blending,
I bade thy magic numbers flow,
With sounds of gladness far extending!

And am I doom'd to bid farewell
To thee I love—ah! how distressing!
Remembrance shall with rapture dwell
On latent joys—when thee possessing!

Dec. 1823. T. N.

RECAL

TO MY LYRE.

O! COME neglected, unstrung Lyre!
I woo thy friendship—fond sensation:
Come wake thy dormant love-fraught fire,
With strains of fancy's bright creation!

Come, now exchange the cypress wreath,
For fragrant sweets, in breezes blowing,
Where wild-wood minstrels love to breathe,
With love and joy ecstatic glowing!

Come, Lyre belov'd; come, power divine;
Behold thy long-lost suppliant bending,
With joy-fraught hope before thy shrine,
That Poesy's reign may ne'er be ending!

Come let thy votary now renew
Neglected friendship, ne'er to sever:
In gratitude to memory due,
Fond Lyre! O be my guest for ever!

Jan. 1824. T. N.

LINES

On the Death of an amiable Youth.

OH! early lost, untimely snatch'd away!
Cropp'd in the opening blossom of thy day!

Bright

Bright was the dawning of so fair a spring,
Which promis'd all its choicest stores to bring;
But sweetest flow'rets are the first to fade,
And brightest sunbeams vanish quick in shade. [years,
Thus few, tho' brilliant, were thy tender
And short thy sojourn in this "vale of tears."
But Faith's meek smile can chase the sorrowing sigh,
While joyous Hope is pointing to the sky;
Its "still small voice" can soften ev'ry pain,
Whisp'ring that Heaven resumes its gift again.
There the pure soul, rejoicing to be free,
Mounts to its God, and immortality.

STANZAS

On the Death of JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE.

* *

THY genius took a thousand forms,
To grace—to dazzle—to dismay—
Now brooding o'er dim-gathered storms,
Now shedding rosy, radiant day.
Witness the Moor's all-jealous ire;
Witness the Prince's restless eye;
Witness the King's condition dire,
The Roman's dignity.

Thou stood'st an emblem to our eyes,
Of all that saddens or sublimes—
A form descended from the skies,
To nobly image ancient times—
To say, "Behold in me revived,
Torn from tradition's pictured page,
One, who in guilt or glory lived,
In some far vanished age!"

Lo! even thou the shade art fled—
Upon a far romantic shore,
Fate bade thee mingle with the dead,
And we behold thy form no more!
No more!—yet brightly shalt thou shine,
A thought that never can depart,
Mingled with youth's warm dreams divine,
In many a grateful heart.

Amidst admiring thousands, thou
The awful passions of the soul
Badest rise and work; and, o'er thy brow,
The sun did shine, the storm did roll:
Love, like the zephyr's vernal sigh—
Anger, like Etna when it burns—
Despair, and guilt, and jealousy,
In all their varied turns.

But thou hast left us—thou art gone
To rest in low and lonely bed,
Torn off from life, an added one
To the great legion of the dead. [yours;
SHAKSPEARE! his wreath is twined with
With you he blends his deathless lot:
Ne'er while the Drama's reign endures,
Can KEMBLE be forgot! Δ*.

* From Time's Telescope; originally printed in Blackwood's Magazine.

*A Poem written for the University Prize, "*IPHIGENIA,*" at Oxford in* 1819.

WITH magic gaze I view yon hallow'd fane,
As Fancy holds her visionary reign:
Where Painting plucks the wreath, that erst had grown [own.
On Sculpture's colder brow, to grace her

Wak'd into life by Painting's softer shade,
In pride of beauty see the passive maid!
Faultless as when, in agoniz'd despair,
The breathing Virgin claim'd a *Parent's* care;
And the gaunt figure of the *Monarch* stood,
Sad, yet unshaken—fond, yet unsubdu'd—
Now bent on Heaven, with religious glow
Her reckless eye anticipates the blow!

But mark the Priest with purest garb bespread, [head!
Wreath'd are the spotless honours of his
Bar'd is his arm, the death-sped moment near,
His visage stern, tho' Pity steals a tear!

What thought could fathom, or what taste impart,
Was all exhausted by the Painter's art:
The glow of energy, the fire of soul,
Blaz'd in his boundless mind, and mock'd controul,
Then forth his proudest imagery pour'd,
And stamp'd an archetype by Greece ador'd;
Down each hard Warrior's cheeks tears seem to bound, [ground;
Ere lost their semblance on the mimic
Swells the mail'd breast—the vessels bursting rise,
And phrenzied spirit startles in their eyes!

Such grief-taught looks and ecstacy of pain
Wildly are lavish'd on the kindred train,
All—save the sire—could he stand undismay'd, [blade:
While o'er his child they point the quiv'ring
How then acquit the task? how best bestow
Effect to thought, or decency to woe?
—The muffled mantle o'er his grief he drew,
Too hard to pencil! too severe to view!

He comes—advances slowly o'er the field,
His daughter's arbiter—his country's shield!
He! against whom resistless fates conspire,
The power-girt Monarch!—but the helpless sire!
Nursing his anguish in the vestment's fold,
Too proud to vent! too doting to withhold!
Triumphant agony! as patriots feel
When sink their children in a country's weal!

What, tho' barbaric wrath or bigot rage
Spar'd not a wreck to mark that brighter age;
Fir'd is the heart with sympathetic glow,
In transport rapt, or melted into woe!
Still floats the piece in wakeful Fancy's brain,
Still breathe the group—the Maiden lives again!
Still clings her speaking image to the eye,
And beauty's breast shall echo back the sigh!

Lincoln's Inn. JOHN EVERED.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur of December 25, contains an Ordinance dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, and convoking the Electoral Colleges, in some Departments for the 25th of February, and in others for the 6th of March. There is a second Ordinance, appointing the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Electoral Colleges for the whole country.

SPAIN.

The terms of the occupation of Spain by the French troops have at length been settled. Forty thousand Frenchmen are to remain in the country to garrison St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, Santona, Figueras, Barcelona, Ferrol, Corunna, Cadiz, Malaga, Carthagena, Alicant, and Valencia! France is to pay these troops at the usual rate of the Peace establishment; but the extra charges, the amount of which is enormous, are to be defrayed by Spain.

Intelligence from Spain describes that country as in a state truly lamentable, horrible atrocities and reprisals being made on each other by the two opposing parties. It appears that Constitutionalists venture to appear publicly in the streets of Barcelona, and this is remonstrated against as an act of audacity and outrage; but in other places the Serviles, in the absence of the French, take ample revenge. In the provinces of Valencia and Murcia 5,000 Constitutionalists have been incarcerated. In La Mancha, Estremadura, Galicia and Grenada, a perfect state of anarchy is said to exist. Grenada in particular is represented as being the theatre of the most sanguinary excesses; and it is even stated that 120 of the Constitutional party were massacred on the 3d and 4th. But at the opposite extremity of the kingdom, the Constitutionalists are said to be in such force, as to be able to retaliate effectually on their opponents.

Letters from Madrid of the 11th of December state, that the Prelates and the Ecclesiastics who are at Madrid, have presented a petition to the king, for the re-establishment of the Inquisition.—The king answered, that he was not yet authorised to do it by the Powers and by the Pope.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander (says M. Dupin) has conceived the idea of forming in different parts of the Empire, military colonies, or rather *castes*. In them all the male children are born soldiers: they pass under the standards at the age of 15; and remain enrolled till 60. In becoming soldiers, they, according to the Muscovite law, cease to be slaves. Thence the military state, which in other nations is regarded as a time of servitude, has for them the double benefit of freedom and glory. The Monarch takes from the domains of the Crown the land necessary for the establishment and subsistence of the colonised regiments. In return for the lands thus conceded, these warriors are to support themselves and their horses, so long as they shall not be ordered out on any foreign expedition. By this means large armies will be kept on foot during the peace, without any expence to the public treasury. The pay of these corps will commence only when they shall be called out of their respective Colonies. This military population will bear arms without exception, and will be constantly exercised. They will maintain their warlike spirit, like the standing armies of the Roman Empire, at the most formidable period of their conquests. When this project shall have been carried into execution, the Empire will reckon three millions of males in its military colonies. At present 400,000 horsemen are thus colonized; a single colony not far from Petersburgh, near Novogorod, reckons 70,000 fighting men. The total of the military caste is 400,000 soldiers.

The Russian Government, it is said, has lately offered half a million of rubles to Dr. F. Hahnemann, for a method of curing epilepsy, which he states to be certain in its effects, and which discovery he values at two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

ITALY.

Rome, Oct. 8.—At the beginning of June, some workmen employed in repairing a drain on the declivity of the Quirinal, towards the Forum Trajani, in the street Di tre Canelli, found an apartment, into which they were able to penetrate to the depth of twenty palms. A window in it was towards S. Apostoli, a door towards Trajan's Forum. Opposite the latter, an opening broken through in modern times; opposite the former a stair-case, which shows that there has been an upper story. It is affirmed that the floor is found to be on a level with the Forum Trajani. The inscription on a brick, TITV...AEPONIANVS VERO. ET. AN. BIBVLO. COS. points to the year 878 of the city, or to the time of Adrian.—In the month of June also, the interior of an ancient Chamber was discovered on the Palatine, in the garden of the Collegio Inglese, toward S. Gregorio; and at the depth of four or five palms, a statue of Minerva, wanting the head and right hand, but in other respects well

well preserved and of good workmanship. It was also completely finished behind as well as in front. The ægis covered behind with snakes, and before with stars, and the left arm covered by the drapery, in this statue, remind us of similar ones in the Museo Chiaramonte and the Villa Rospigliosi. Not far from the statue lay two elegant Corinthian capitals, near two palms in diameter. Pipes in the walls, and other circumstances, lead us to conjecture that this apartment was used as a warm bath.—Of much greater importance are the discoveries also commenced in June, and which will be zealously prosecuted, of Ruins on the estate of the Canon of Colonna, ten miles from Rome, on the Appian way to the right of the Fratocchie.

GREECE.

Zante, Nov. 15.—Seven thousand Greeks have again landed on the plain of Patras, and it is possible that the *black band* will not be able to succour the Turks, for it seems that this fortress will be vigorously attacked. A French officer, called Villasse, as well as Lieut.-colonel Vraillard, are to direct this enterprise, and they have already notified that they will fire on all vessels attempting to carry provisions, or to carry on any communication with the Turks.

Trieste, Dec. 7.—Various letters from Corfu of Nov. 28, agree in affirming that the Pacha of Scutari has been totally defeated near Messolunghi, and thus the third attempt of the Turks against that important place defeated.

NORTH AMERICA.

An arrival from New York has brought President Monroe's Message to Congress, at the opening of the Session, which took place on the 1st of December:—the Message was received on the next day. The following passages contain an avowal of the sentiments entertained by the executive government of the United States on the great political questions that have of late agitated Europe:

"A strong hope has been long entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world take a deep interest in their welfare. From the facts which have come to our knowledge, there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost for ever all dominion over them: that Greece will become again an independent nation. That she may obtain that rank, is the object of our most ardent wishes."

The President's Message states, that Ministers had proceeded to the Republics of Colombia and Buenos Ayres; and that other Ministers would sail immediately to the Republic of Chili and to Mexico. It is also stated that a Minister had been received from Colombia.

On the late events in Spain and Portugal—with the meditated co-operation of some of the European Governments with Old Spain in the re-subjugation of her American possessions,—the following indirect avowal is made of the course which, in the event of such combined attack, would be adopted by the United States of America:

"In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as *the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.* In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and *shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur,* which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change, on the part of the United States, indispensable to their security.

"Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers, to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy: meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power: submitting to injuries from none. But, in regard to those continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness, nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. *It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference.* If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain, and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy

policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course."

The Message contains a most flattering report of the finances, of the increased population, and of the naval and military forces of the United States.

The *New Jersey Journal* states, that the increase of Methodism in America is not exceeded by any Christian sect of the present age. A cursory view of its history will tend to justify the above assertion. Mr. Philip Embury, a local preacher from Ireland, was the first who landed in America. He began to preach in the City of New York, and formed a society in the year of our Lord 1766; and the first American Methodist Church was erected partly by contributions from Europe, and located in John-street, New York, A.D. 1768-9. About the same time Messrs. Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmore arrived as Missionaries, regularly appointed to labour in this country by the British Conference. From that time to the present, a period of 57 years, the borders of this church have been extended, until it presents the following aggregate; viz. twelve annual conferences, twelve hundred and twenty-six travelling preachers, and a total of three hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and forty members; exhibiting also, as the last year's increase, the number of fourteen thousand nine hundred and eight, according to the returns just made, which exhibit the total number of members within the bounds of each conference as follows:—Ohio, 36,382; Kentucky, 24,165; Missouri, 10,752; Tennessee, 21,166; Mississippi, 8,324; South Carolina, 37,016; Virginia, 25,863; Baltimore, 38,424; Philadelphia, 34,357; New York, 27,457; New England, 21,626; Genesee, 27,688.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Brazilian Government has in the most decisive manner repeated its assertion of independence. In order to preclude all negotiation upon the subject of a return to the yoke of Portugal, it has determined that no proposition shall be accepted from the mother country unaccompanied by an unequivocal acknowledgment of the absolute independence of the Brazils. Letters from Rio de Janeiro to the 22d of October, state that the Congress had assembled at Rio, and were employed in discussing the articles of the new constitution.—Great rejoicings had taken place at Rio, in consequence of Lord Cochrane's success at Bahia and Maranham; all the Portuguese ships which had been captured were condemned as lawful prizes, and an immense booty will therefore be divided amongst the ships under his Lordship's command. The Emperor has marked his approbation of Lord Cochrane's conduct by creating him Marquis of Maranham, and appointing Lady Cochrane one of the Empress's ladies of honour. His Lordship was employed in a cruise on the coasts of Brazil, from Rio to Pernambuco and Bahia, for the purpose of repressing promptly any symptoms of disaffection that might be manifested against the new Government.

Another of the *ci-devant* Spanish American colonies has proclaimed its separate independence. The kingdom of Guatemala, formerly a dependency on the kingdom of Mexico, and which in the first instance joined it in declaring their common independence of Spain, has since separated, and the Guatemalans have established themselves as a sovereign State. The population of this State amounts to only 1,600,000.

WEST INDIES.

Accounts have been received of the discovery of a dreadful plot which had nearly been put into execution in the island of Trinidad. It appears that the negroes of the island had resolved to rise *en masse* on All Saints' Day (Nov. 1), for the purpose of destroying all the white inhabitants. It was most fortunately discovered four days before (the 28th Oct.) One of the slaves, quarrelling with the other partisans for priority of rank, turned King's evidence, and disclosed the whole to the Government. The rising was to have been general throughout the island. Several negroes were lodged in gaol; and their depositions, though taken separately, corresponded.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions.

War-office, Dec. 12. 61st Foot, Major George-Edward-Pratt Barlow, to be Lieut.-col.—94th Ditto, Major-gen. Sir T. Bradford, K.C.B. to be Colonel. Lieut.-col. W. Grove White, to be Lieut.-col.—95th Foot, Major-gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-col. Lieut.-col. Gustavus Brown to be Lieut.-col.

To be Majors—Brevet Lieut.-col. James Allan. Major Peregrine-Francis Thorne. Brevet Lieut.-col. Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill. Major Edw. Fitz-Gerald.

Dec. 19. 34th Foot, Brevet Major E. Broderick, to be Major.—75th Ditto, Maj. H. Viscount Barnard, to be Major.—Maj.-gen. Sir J. Cameron, K.C.B. to be Lieut. Governor of Plymouth, *vice* Sir D. Pack, deceased.

Naval Promotions—Commodore C. Bullen, C.B. to the command of his Majesty's squadron on the coast of Africa, *vice* Sir Robert Mends, knt. deceased.

Commanders to the rank of Post-Captains.—Wm.-James-Hope Johnstone, and Geo.-Francis Lyon.

Lieu-

Lieutenants to the rank of Commander.—Charles Fraser, Geo.-Fred. Ryves, Evan Nepean, Wm.-Townsend Dance, Wm.-Frice Hamilton, James Henderson, and Henry-Martin Blackwood.

Dec. 27. This Gazette contains his Majesty's directions for calling Plymouth Dock in future by the name of Devonport.

War-office, Dec. 26. His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 72d Regiment of Foot again becoming a Highland Regiment, and of its bearing the title of "The 72d, or the Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders."—7th Reg. Drag. Guards: Maj. Hancox, from the 15th Light Drag. to be Lieut.-col.—Brevet Maj. D. Daly, from the 9th Light Drag. to be Major.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Jos. Berkeley, Holy Trinity V. Cork.
Rev. Jas. Duffy, S. S. of Craughwell and Ballymena, Vicar Capitular for United Diocese of Kilmacduagh and Kikfenora.
Rev. T. Lowndes, B. D. Worldham cum Tested V. Hants.
Rev. T. Melhuish, jun. Ashwater R. Devon.
Rev. J. T. O'Neil, Portlemon and Porthangan RR. Ireland.
Rev. Somers Payne, Ardagh R. Ireland.
Rev. W. Short, Chippenham V. Wilts.
Rev. C. L. Poer Trench, Dunleare, Capocke, Disert, Moylare, Monastervoy, Rectories and Vicarages, and Dromcare V. co. Louth.
Rev. F. J. C. Trenow, Langton Herring R. near Weymouth.
Rev. J. W. Trevor, East Dereham R. Norfolk.
Rev. H. T. Tucker, Uplime R. Devon.
Rev. Wm. Verelst, Rector of Grayingham, Rauceby V. *vice* Geo. Thorold, deceased.
Rev. Hen. Wheatley, Bramley V. Hants.
Rev. H. E. Steward, Chaplain to Earl of Warwick.
Rev. John Lowndes, Chaplain to Earl of Glasgow.
Rev. Fred. Patteson, Preacher of Hall's Sacramental Lecture at Norwich.
Rev. E. Morshead, Chap. to Duke of York.
Rev. R. F. Elwin, Chaplain to Earl of Albermarle.
Rev. W. Bradley, Chaplain to Earl Howe.
Rev. E. Birch, Chap. to Earl of Winterton.
Rev. E. Nepean, Chap. to Visc. St. Vincent.
Rev. Marmaduke Sealy, Chaplain to Lord Bayning.
Rev. C. H. Lethbridge, Chaplain to H. M. ship *Isis*.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. Sir R. Fleming, bart. to hold the Rectory of Wildermere with that of Grasmore, Cumberland.
Rev. J. T. Casberd, LL.D. Preb. of Llandaff, to hold the living of Lanover, co. Monmouth, with Penmark V. co. Glamorgan.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Forster, M.A. to be Master of Tainton Collegiate School, *vice* Barker, res.
Rev. R. Ness, Rector of West Horsley, and G. Wilkins, Prebendary of Southwell, to be Doctors in Divinity.
Ric. Bethell, M.A. elected Vinerian Fellow of Common Law.
Rev. W. Vansittart, Mastership of Wigston's Hospital in Leicester.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At Nun Appleton, the Lady of Sir Wm. M. Milner, bart. a son.—At Bishop's Court, Lady Sarah Murray, a dau.—At Langley Farm, Kent, Hon. Mrs. Colville, a dau.

Nov. 1. At Barham, Kent, the wife of Col. Mulcaster, a son.—9. At Liverpool, the wife of the Rev. T. Clayton, a dau.—13. Lady Dunbar, of Boath, a son.—14. At Lancing, Sussex, the wife of Rev. T. Nash, a son.—16. At Anstey, the wife of Rev. G. Mason, a dau.—20. At Rayleigh Rectory, the wife of Rev. Edward Curteis, a son and heir.—21. At Apsley Hall, Notts, the wife of H. Willoughby, esq. M.P. a dau.—At Milford House, Surrey, the wife of Rev. Edm. Probyn, of twins.—22. At Durham, the wife of Rev. James Baker, a son.—23. In Tenterden-street, Mrs. Henry Dance, a son.—24. At Woodford Hall, the wife of W. Whitaker Maitland, esq. a son.—At Leyton, the wife of J. C. Forsyth, esq. a dau.—At Southgate, the wife of T. A. Curtis, esq. a dau.

Dec. 10. At Otterden Rectory, the wife of the Rev. C. E. Smith, a dau.—12. At Aqualate Hall, Staffordshire, Lady Boughey, a son.—14. At the Rectory, High Ongar, the wife of Rev. H. J. Earle, a son.—15. At Woodburn, Morningside, Scotland, the wife of G. Ross, esq. Advocate, a dau.—16. At Eglingham Vicarage, the wife of Rev. Hen. B. Tristram, a dau.—18. Lady Caroline Pennant, a dau.—19. At Little Ealing, the wife of Rev. H. W. Simpson, a son.—At Islington, the wife of E. Cohen, esq. a son.—20. At Ballancrieff House, Lady Ellibank, a dau.—21. At Whitton, the wife of C. Calvert, esq. M.P. a son and heir.—At Formosa, near Maidenhead, the wife of Gen. Ashworth, a dau.—22. The wife of John Arnold, esq. of Old Bond-st. a son.—23. At Chale Parsonage, Isle of Wight, the wife of Rev. Craven Ord, a dau.—24. At Glasgow, the wife of G. Govan, M. D. Bengal Establishment, a son.—29. In Mortimer-street, the wife of Col. Hugh Baillie, a dau.—31. The wife of M. B. Louseda, esq. of Finsbury-square, a daughter.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Lately. Alex. son of W. Smith, esq. of Fulwood Lodge, near Liverpool, to Sophia Sherbourne, dau. of R. Murray, esq.——At Heanor, Rev. W. Herbert, of Rivobeeu, to Jane-Anne, dau. of Mr. Whinfield, of Gatehead.——At Gottenburg, Rev. M. Morgan, of Tym-y-Garth, to Fanny, dau. of J. Northmen, esq. late of St. James's-st.——Rev. D. C. Lewis, Vicar of Ruislip, to Julia, dau. of late W. Pitt, of Windsor.——Rev. J. Roaf, of Wolverhampton, to Mary-Anne, dau. of late Mr. Buss.——Wm. Milligan, M.D. of Sloane-st. to Eliz. Sybil, dau. of late Col. Lane, E. I. C.'s Service, and of Lanesville, co. Dublin.——At Chiswick, Jas. Walter Cary, esq. of Magdalen Hall, to Catherine, dau. of R. Fergusson, esq.——At Lambeth, Sam. Brown, esq. of Great Russell-st. to Anne-Pearce, dau. of late J. Horsfall, esq. F.R.S.

Sept. 2. Jos. son of J. Martineau, esq. of Stamford-hill, to Caroline Bridget, dau. of late Dr. Parry, of Bath.——3. Taylor Herringham, esq. of Brentwood, to Mary-Anne, dau. of late Rev. T. Woodroffe, Rector of Oakley.——4. Jas. Sterling, esq. Capt. R. N. to Ellen, dau. of Jas. Mangles, esq. of Woodbridge, near Guildford.——J. W. Bridges, esq. of Great Coram-st. son of G. Bridges, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Harriet, dau. of J. Hanson, esq. of the Rookery, Woodford, and of Great Bromley Hall.——6. James-Taylor, sixth son of late G. Wray, esq. of Thoralby, to Sarah, dau. of Woodcock Winstanley, esq. of Winsleydale.——13. J. W. May, esq. Secretary of the Ambassador of the Netherlands, to Anne, dau. of late N. Gilbert, esq. of Denton-court, Kent.——18. Austin Neame, esq. of Homestall, Feversham, to Anne, dau. of Richard Beale, esq. of River Hall, Biddinden.——23. Rev. J. Prescott, Vicar of North Somercoates, to Eliza, dau. of late T. Phillips, esq. of Louth.——James, son of G. Henry Trimbey, esq. of Balham-hill, to Harriet-Rebecca, dau. of George Emmett, esq. of Streatham.——24. Hen.-Vere Bacon, esq. of London, to A. dau. of G. H. de Seigneux, esq. of Lausanne.——At Childwall, Lancashire, Duncan Macdougall, esq. of Ardentrine, Argyleshire, to Helen-Anne, eldest dau. of Wm.-Macmurdo Duncan, esq. of Aigbburgh.

Oct. 2. At Kew, Edward Tyrrell, esq. of Guildhall, to Fanny, only child of late W. Lingham, esq. of Ewell.——6. At St. Warburg, Kent, R. Everest, esq. to Mary-Anne, dau. of T. Comport, esq. of Whitehall, Hoo.——At Paris, William Moore, only son of Robt. Patten, esq. of Westport, Ireland, to Charlotte, dau. of Maj. P. Stewart.——9. James Mack Child, esq. of Bigelly House, Pembrokeshire, to Emma-Elizabeth-Townshend-Webb Bowen, daughter of Hugh-Webb Bowen, esq. of Camrose House, and niece of Colonel Ince, of Chryitbeton.——11. At Hilton, Thomas, 2d son of late R. Jenkins, esq. of St. Catharine's, to Sophia-Louisa, 4th dau. of late John Briant, esq. of Gould's-hill House, Loughton.——13. Francis Palgrave, esq. of Inner Temple, to Eliz. dau. of Dawson Turner, esq. of Yarmouth.——At Bath, Rev. Dr. Prevost, of Tisbury, to Miss Tawke, of Dulwich.——14. In Tralee, Capt. Richards, of Preventive Water Guard, at Castletown, Bearhaven, to Miss Kirwau, dau. of late Dean of Killala.——Rev. Z. S. Warren, Vicar of Dorrington, and second Master of Oakham School, to Maria, dau. of Rev. J. Lamb, Rector of Stretton, co. Rutland.——Hen. Philip, eldest son of Philip-Lybbe Powys, esq. of Hardwick-house, Oxon. and Broomfield-house, Middlesex, to Philippa-Emma, youngest dau. of late W. Cunliffe Shawe, esq.——21. Rev. H. Cæsar-Hankins Hawkins, to Mary, dau. of John Turner, esq. of Hatherley House.——At Knaresborough, the Rev. Walter Levett, Rector of Carlton, in Craven, to Susan, 2d dau. of late Joseph Sheepshanks, esq. of Leeds.——22. At Hemel-Hempstead, Herts, Robt. Playfair, esq. nephew of late Professor Playfair, to dau. of late J. White, esq. of Devonshire-pl.——28. At Marylebone, Sir C. J. Smith, bart. of Suttons, to Belinda, dau. of late G. Colebrooke, esq. and grand-dau. of Sir G. C. bt.

Nov. 3. At Westminster, John, son of T. Jervis, esq. of Old Palace Yard, one of his Majesty's Counsel, to Catharine-Jane-dau. of Alex. Mundell, esq. of Parliament-st.——At Lawbaden, Rev. Mr. Vernon, of Hanbury, to Angela-Emily, dau. of J. Herbert Foley, esq. of Ridgeway, Pembrokeshire, and niece of Adm. Sir T. Foley, K.C.B.——10. At Marylebone, Walter-Stevenson Davidson, of Inchmarlo, to Anne, only dau. of Gilbert Mathison, esq. and grand-dau. of late Sir W. Farquhar, bt.——28. At Copenhagen, Baron Bille-Barhe, to the dau. of Maj.-gen. Von. Bulow.——29. At Edinburgh, Sir Abraham Elton, bt. of Elverdon Court, Somerset, to Mary, dau. of late W. Stewart, esq. of Castle Stewart, and niece of Earl of Seaforth.

Dec. 2. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. Johnson, esq. of Dawson, Kent, to Helen, dau. of W. Learmouth, esq. of Montagu-st. Russell-sq.——9. Rev. W. Acton, Rector of Ayott St. Lawrence, Herts, to Henrietta, 3d dau. of Sir C. Watson, bt. of Wrathing Park, Cambridge, and niece to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.——15. Jos. Smith, esq. of Mount Butler, King's County, Capt. 26th Reg. to Lady Carden, relict of Sir Arth. C. bt. of Templemore House.——30. Jos. Stinton, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Rev. H. Davis, of Eaton Bishop, and Vicar of Peter-church.

OBI-

OBITUARY.

Lord Milford.

Nov. 28. At his seat, Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire, in his 82d year, the Right Hon. Richard, Lord Milford, Baron Milford, of the kingdom of Ireland; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Pembroke, and of the town and county of Haverfordwest.

Descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors, at whose head stands that mighty name, of which Britons are so justly proud—Caractacus, his Lordship was not only distinguished for loyalty, hospitality, benevolence, and a peculiar elegance of manner, but was also much revered as a kind landlord, humane master, and sincere friend; in which amiable qualities he is likely to be emulated in the successor to his Castle and vast estates, his Lordship's relative, Richard-Bulkeley-Philipps Grant, Esq.

On the 8th of December, the morning appointed for the funeral of this much-beloved Nobleman, the avenues leading to the ancient family residence were thronged with spectators. On the body being placed in the hearse, it was followed by two mourning carriages, containing the Clergymen and medical attendants, a detachment of the Dungleddy Yeomanry, gentlemen, tenants, &c. in number 480; these were followed by a numerous train on foot. Five mourning coaches conveyed the chief mourners and principals of the household, succeeded by forty gentlemen's carriages, containing the pall-bearers and other friends of the deceased. Another detachment of the Yeomanry cavalry closed the rear; the whole procession comprising about 5000 persons. It was met by the Corporation of the town and county of Haverfordwest, of whom his Lordship was the oldest member, accompanied by banners of the different corporate bodies, the Royal Pembrokeshire band then falling in before the hearse, performing the Dead March in Saul. The remains of the venerable Peer were deposited by the side of his father, in the family vault in St. Mary's Church.

Descended from a loyal race, attachment to his Sovereign in Lord Milford's breast lost none of its patriotic warmth, as the energy he displayed, and the military force he supplied during the late revolutionary war, abundantly proved. The Castle, where he so long lived respected, and within whose walls he died in peace, was, by his ancestor Sir Richard Philipps, so strongly garrisoned and fortified for Charles the First, that, unable to take it by storm, the rebels endeavoured, by stratagem, to get into their possession his Lordship's grandfather, then a child, but in this attempt they were baffled also.

Indeed, to quote the glowing language of a provincial historian, "Picton Castle, built in the reign of William Rufus, owes its beauties to circumstances which wealth cannot purchase or titles confer; circumstances to which age, and an unbroken line of ancestry in its possessors, have given value, and made venerable. It is a castle, and I believe a *solitary* instance, that was never forfeited, never deserted, never vacant; that never knew a melancholy blank in its want of a master; from whose walls hospitality was never exiled, and whose Governors may be said to have been hereditary:—a castle, in the midst of possessions and forests coeval with itself, and proudly looking down, over a spacious domain, on woods of every after-growth, to an inland sea, bounding its property and its prospects. Such is Picton Castle."—*Fenton's Pembrokeshire.*

General Sir A. Farrington, Bart.

Nov. 3. At Blackheath, aged 83, Sir Anthony Farrington, Bart. D.C.L. General in the Army, Colonel of the 1st battalion, Royal Artillery, and Director General of the Field Train department.

He was the son of the late Charles Farrington, Esq. Lieut.-colonel Commandant of a battalion of Artillery, by Anne daughter of Anthony Crouche, Esq. and was born Feb. 6, 1741, O. S.

He was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the Royal Artillery on the 29th Oct. 1755, and served at Byfleet Camp in 1756, and Chatham Camp in 1757 and 1758. He was appointed First Lieutenant 2d April 1757, and served with that rank at Gibraltar from 25th April 1758 to 1st. Feb. 1759; and as Captain-Lieutenant from the latter period to the 23d May 1763, when he returned to England. He was appointed Captain of a Company the 23d May 1764, and served from 14th August 1764 to 18th Nov. 1768, at New York and different parts of America. He returned in May 1773 to New York, and joined the army. He was at Boston from 7th August 1774 to March 1776.

He was at Halifax from April to June 1776; and with the army when at Long Island. On the 12th Nov. 1780, he was appointed Major in the Artillery, and Lieutenant-col. 1st Dec. 1782. He remained with the army in America to 21st May 1783, and then returned to England. Whilst serving in America, this

this Officer was present at the battles of Brooklyn, Long Island, White Plains, and Brandywine; during the attack and siege of Boston; and co-operating with the troops in their attack at Bunker's hill, and with the army in the Chesapeake, and at the taking of Philadelphia. He had the command of the Artillery at Plymouth from the 17th March 1788 to 9th March 1789, when he went to Gibraltar in command of the Artillery, and served there from 25th May 1790 to 24th June 1791. He was appointed Colonel 16th March 1791, Major General 26th Feb. 1795, and Colonel Commandant of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Artillery 25th April 1796. He commanded the garrison at Woolwich from 1st April 1794 to the 27th April 1797. He embarked in Sept. 1799, to join the army in Holland, under the Duke of York, and returned the November following to England. He received the rank of Lieutenant General 29th April 1802, and was appointed Commandant of the Field Train Department, and President of a Select Committee of Artillery Officers, 8th July 1805, and placed on the staff of the army from that date, till promoted to the rank of General 1st Jan. 1812.

On the 3d Oct. 1818, he was created a Baronet. He received the honorary degree of D. C. L. from the University of Oxford.

He had served faithfully in three reigns, for the long period of 68 years, being at the time of his death the oldest Officer in the British service, retaining the use of his faculties, and performing the functions of his office to the last.

As a husband, parent, benefactor, and friend, few have been more ardently beloved, or will be more sincerely and deeply lamented.

On the 9th of March 1766, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Colden of New York, Esq. and had issue 2 sons and 3 daughters. The eldest son, Charles-Colden Farrington, Captain 33d Foot, deceased, married and had issue Charles-Henry, Capt. 31st Foot, who succeeds his grandfather in the title.

HON. CHARLES-HENRY-HILL TREVOR.

Sept. 18. At Stapleton, the Hon. Charles-Henry-Hill Trevor. This gentleman was riding, with twenty others, for the cup at Stapleton Park races, on Tuesday the 9th, and when a full length before any of them, he came in contact with a post fixed for starting other races from, by which he was so seriously hurt, that he was immediately removed to Stapleton, where he lingered, in a state of stupor a few days, when, to the great grief of his father, Lord Dungannon, and other relatives, that were attending the mournful couch, he breathed his last. On the 19th an inquest was held, —verdict, *accidental death.*

He was second son to Lord Dungannon, and had only completed his 22d year on the day the melancholy accident occurred.

On the 24th his remains were interred in the family-vault of the Duke of Grafton, in Fitzroy Chapel, Highgate.

ELEANOR JOB.

Sept. 17. Eleanor Job, in Church-court, in the parish of St. Giles, at the very advanced age of 105 years. In the first contest between this country and America, she accompanied her husband, who was a soldier of artillery, to the latter country, where she attended with the army in every campaign that took place, as principal nurse in what was called at that time the flying hospital. Her intrepidity and humanity were equally proverbial with the army, for she had been often known to rush forward at the cannon's mouth, on the field of battle, to assist in the dressing of the wounded soldiers, with whom she was held in such regard that she was familiarly known among them by the name of "Good Mother Job." At the battle of Quebec she was particularly conspicuous in her heroic exertions to relieve the wounded, and was the person selected on that occasion to prepare for embalment the remains of the brave, gallant, and lamented Wolfe. She it was that on that melancholy occasion performed the necessary ablutions of the internal parts of the body. Her husband having been killed in battle, she returned at the close of the war to this her native country, without any adequate provision for her support, and for the last fifty years she has been a pauper in the parish of St. Giles. It is but justice to the different Overseers, and other officers of this parish, to say, that they have for several years past done every thing in their power to render the close of such a life as comfortable as such circumstances could allow. She continued perfectly rational to the last moment, and a few days before her death was conversing familiarly about the building of St. Giles's Church in the year 1733, of which she had a perfect recollection. Her features were remarkably fine and prominent, of the Roman order. Mr. Burgess, the parish surgeon of St. Giles's, on hearing of her death, had a cast of the face immediately taken. The daughter, aged 63, the grand-daughter, aged 40, and the grand-daughter, aged 15, paid the last tribute of respect and affection to the remains of their venerable parent.

HON.

HON. GEORGE FINCH.

Lately. At Richmond Barracks, Dublin, of a typhus fever, the Hon. George Finch, Ensign in the 15th Regiment. He was the youngest brother of the Earl of Aylesford, and the Hon. Major Finch, Military Secretary to Lord Combermere.

The remains of this lamented officer were removed from Richmond Barracks, Dublin, and interred with military honours. The procession was highly imposing: the band of the Queen's played the Dead March in Saul, &c. The body, deposited in a richly mounted coffin, was placed in an elegant hearse with white plumes, and drawn by six horses; three Officers of the Queen's walked at each side of the body, wearing black silk scarfs: part of the regiment followed; the rear was brought up by a number of Officers in full-dress uniform, two and two, with crape arm-bands and sword-knots.

MRS. BANKES.

Nov. 22. In Old Palace-yard, after a short illness, aged 62, Frances wife of Henry Bankes, Esq. M. P. for Corfe Castle; and daughter of William Woodley, Esq. Governor of the Leeward Islands.

The death of this lady was rather sudden. Mr. Bankes, his wife, and family, were at their beautiful seat, Corfe Castle, where he became indisposed, and came to town for advice. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bankes, who was then in good health; but she afterwards became indisposed, and in the course of two or three days she died. She was a very lusty lady. Her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Stapleton, died a few weeks since. (See p. 469.)

This lady, in 1781, shone at Bath in the first circles of fashion: she drew all eyes and warmed all hearts. Her beauty, ease, politeness, and elegance, were distinguishably eminent. In after-life she was equally distinguished in public as a leader of fashion among the great, and for her amiable virtues in private life.

Her remains were deposited in a vault within St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The hearse was followed by Mr. Bankes's three sons (one of whom, the Rev. Mr. Bankes, is married to a daughter of the Lord Chancellor) as chief mourners; and they were succeeded by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Colchester, Lord Falmouth (married to one of Mr. Bankes's daughters), General Nugent (also married to one of Mr. Bankes's daughters), &c. in their several carriages; and 25 other carriages of the nobility and gentry.

MR. JOHN FALCONER.

Nov. 21. Suddenly, in Calton, Mr. John Falconer, hair-dresser, Kirk-street, Glasgow. While he was in the act of shaving a man, he staggered, and was just falling, when he was placed in a chair, and expired in five minutes. He will long be remembered by hundreds who were his customers—his shop was the arena of all local discussion; it was in fact denominated the Calton Coffee-room, and was the resort of all the borough politicians. His father and he have been in the trade for upwards of half a century. His father was the first who reduced the price of shaving to a halfpenny; and when his brethren in the town wished him again to raise it, old Strap replied, "Charge a penny! Jock and me are just considering about lowering it to a farthing." He would never take more than a halfpenny though it was offered him; and being very skilful at his business, and of a frank, jocular turn, he had a large share of public favour, and was enabled even at this low rate to gather money and build houses. About sixteen years ago he died, and his son carried on the business; but he often said others wrought for need, but he did it for pleasure or recreation, and never was so happy as when he was improving the countenances of the lieges. He was generally allowed to be at the top of his profession: and there are some old men whom he and his father have shaved for 50 years, and whose boast it was that they were never touched by another. His shop was furnished with two dozen of antique chairs, as many pictures, and a musical clock; and for a long time he had a good library of books, but they at length nearly wholly disappeared, and he took up to his house the few that remained as his own share. At two different times, when trade was dull, he gave his tenants a jubilee on the term day, and presented their discharges without receiving a farthing. He has left behind him property worth between 2000*l.* and 3000*l.*—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

WILLIAM TRONSON DU COUDRAY.

Aug. 30. At the house of his friend, Mr. Cliff, College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he was attended with the greatest kindness by a benevolent family, who tried every means to preserve the life of a man full of talents and social qualities, in his 27th year, William Tronson Du Coudray.

He was nephew to the eloquent Tronson Du Coudray, who defended the unfortunate

fortunate Queen of France before the legal murderers, who calumniated her, even as a mother. The courageous Advocate was sent by Barras, in 1797, to Guiana, where he expired.

M. Garnerin.

Aug. .. In Paris, M. Garnerin, the aeronaut. About a week before, he had a sudden stroke of apoplexy in the Theatre du Jardin Beaujon, in consequence of which he let go the rope of the curtain, which was in his hand, and the curtain fell on his head and severely wounded him. From the effects of this blow he never recovered.

M. Garnerin, though perhaps not the most scientific, was one of the most adventurous aeronauts that ever dared

"With wings not given to man t'attempt the air."

He was the man who first made the experiment of descending in a parachute, and the British metropolis saw, with fear and astonishment, a daring individual, at an immeasurable distance from the earth, separating himself from the hazardous balloon to take the chance of reaching the ground in safety by an untried experiment. This event took place on the 21st of September, 1802, from an inclosure near North Audley-street. At six o'clock the cords of the balloon were cut, and the balloon rapidly mounted to a great height. After hovering seven or eight minutes in the upper region of the atmosphere, he meditated a descent in his parachute. Well might he be supposed to linger there in dread suspense, and to

——————"look a while
Pondering on his voyage; for no narrow frith
He had to cross.————
He views the breadth, and without longer pause,
Downright into the world's first region throws
His flight precipitant, and wings with ease,
Through the pure marble air, his oblique way."

M. Garnerin, in his account of this descent, says, "I measured with my eye the vast space that separated me from the rest of the human race. I felt my courage confirmed by the certainty of my combinations being just. I then took out my knife, and with a hand firm, from a conscience void of reproach, and which had never been lifted against any one but in the field of victory, I cut the cord: my balloon rose, and I felt myself precipitated with a velocity which was checked by the sudden unfolding of my parachute. I saw that all my calculations were just, and my mind remained calm and serene. I endeavoured to modulate my gravitation; and the oscillation which I experienced increased in proportion as I approached the breeze that blows in the middle regions: nearly ten minutes had elapsed, and I felt that the more time I took in descending, the safer I could reach the ground. At length I perceived thousands of persons, some on horseback and others on foot, following me; all of whom encouraged me by their wishes, while they opened their arms to receive me. I came near the earth, and after one bound I landed, and quitted the parachute without shock or accident." See vol. lxxii. p. 873.

According to M. Garnerin's calculation, he had been to the height of 4154 French feet. The balloon fell on the next day near Farnham in Surrey.

Mr. William Green.

April 28. At Ambleside, aged 62, Mr. William Green, of Keswick and Ambleside. He had lived twenty years at the two last places, in the midst of beautiful scenery. It was the business of his life to study Nature, and to that business he brought talents, perseverance, and enthusiasm. He knew the recesses of the groves and woods, as well as the stock-dove, and the cliffs and recesses of the fells, as well as the ravines. He was witty and pleasant, and there was a simplicity, a *naiveté* and *bonhommie*, about the man himself, which any one who conversed with him, or perused his works, could not fail to be pleased with.—He published "Studies from Nature, containing 78 outline engravings of scenery in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, with descriptions," fol. 1809.—"The Tourist's New Guide; containing a Description of the Lakes, Mountains, and Scenery in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire; with some account of their bordering Towns and Villages," 2 vols. 8vo. 1822.

Miss Anne Fonnereau.

Sept. 13. At Cheltenham, to the deep regret of her sorrowing family and friends, and in the 22d year of her age, Anne, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Chas. Wm. Fonnereau, of Christ Church, Ipswich. This amiable and interesting young lady left Ipswich with her parents on the 1st of Sept. and arrived at Cheltenham on the 6th, where she was seized with an inflammatory and bilious attack, which baffled the skill of her medical attendants, and which in a few days terminated her existence. During the interval of her short, but painful illness, she evinced the greatest composure and resignation, and her piety, and natural sweetness of disposition, shone conspicuous

cuous to the last. An hour previous to her decease, she requested her afflicted father (who constantly attended her), to read to her the office for the visitation of the sick, in which she most devoutly joined. At its conclusion, with a serenity that shewed the fearless innocence of her guileless heart, she remarked, how dreadful death must be to the wicked, and then sunk into his arms, and without a sigh expired.

"Now sleeps what once was beauty, once was grace;
Grace, that with tenderness and sense combin'd
To form that harmony of soul and face,
Where beauty shone the mirror of the mind.
Such was the maid, that in the morn of youth,
In virgin innocence, in nature's pride,
Blest with each art that owes its charm to truth,
Sunk in a father's fond embrace, and died.
He weeps: O venerate the holy tear:
Faith lends her aid to ease affliction's load;
The parent mourns his child upon the bier,
The Christian yields an angel to his God"
Mason.

The remains of this lamented young lady were on the 22d deposited in the family cemetery in the Church of St. Margaret at Ipswich. L. J.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

September 2. Aged 74, the Rev. *Thomas Winstanley*, D.D. Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Camden Professor of Ancient History, Laudean Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, London. He was of Brasen-nose College, Oxford, where he took his degrees of M. A. June 17, 1774; B. D. Dec. 6, 1798; D. D. Dec. 11, 1798. In 1771 he was presented to the living of St. Dunstan in the East. On the death of the learned and Rev. Thos. Warton, B. D. the Poet and Topographer, in 1790, he was elected Camden Professor of History. In the same year he was presented to the living of Steyning. In 1794 he was collated to the Prebendal Stall of Caddington Major in St. Paul's, on the resignation of the Bishop of Rochester. He was elected Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, on the death of the Rev. Francis Randolph, D.D. Feb. 18, 1797. In 1814 he was elected Laudean Professor of Arabic. He was a most distinguished scholar, and well versed in many of the modern languages. In 1780 he published at the Clarendon Press an edition of the Poetics of Aristotle, with a Latin version, various readings, an index and notes, which was a lecture book in the University until the reading of the classics, accompanied with a Latin translation, was discontinued. He was Editor of the collected Works of Daniel Webb, esq. a beautiful volume in quarto, ornamented with a capital engraving from a design by Mr. Lock, of Norbury, and now become a *Liber rarissimus*, in consequence of the destructive fire of February 8, 1808.

Sept. 2. At Aston, Warwickshire, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Benjamin Spencer*, D. C. L. forty-two years Vicar of the above parish; Rector of Hatton, Lincolnshire, and more than forty years an active Magistrate for the counties of Warwick and Stafford. He was of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. May 24, 1769, D. C. L. May 16, 1774; was presented to the living of Aston in 1780, by Sir Charles Holt, bart.; and to that of Hatton in the same year, by Sir Robt. Lawley, bart.

Sept. 4. In his 83d year, the Rev. *John Cayley*, of Low Hall, in the parish of Brompton, and father of John Cayley, esq. He was the Vicar and Rector of Terrington, near Castle Howard, which living he held nearly 60 years, being presented to it in 1765 by W. Dawson, esq.

Sept. 5. In his 80th year, the Rev. *Richard Raikes*, M. A. Canon of St. David's, Prebendary of Huntingdon in the Cathedral of Hereford, and Perpetual Curate of Maisemore, near Gloucester. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1767, M. A. 1770; was presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Maisemore in 1793, by the Bishop of Gloucester. In 1809 was elected to a Prebend in Hereford Cathedral, and was appointed a Canon of St. David's, and Treasurer of that Cathedral. He was a gentleman whose hospitality and munificence were unbounded, and whose loss will be long and sincerely felt.

Sept. 5 At the Parsonage at Ashe, Hants, in his 42d year, the Rev. *J. P. G. Lefroy*, of that place, and of Ewshot House, Hants. He was presented to the living of Ashe in 1806, by Henry Maxwell, esq.

Sept. 5. At Blandford, the Rev. *Thomas Topping*, B. A. Vicar of Ewerne Minster, co. Dorset. He was of Peter-house, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B. A. in 1772, and was instituted to the above living in 1783, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

Sept. 7. At Fairfield, near Manchester, suddenly, at an advanced age, the Rev. *Thomas Moore*, one of the Bishops of the Church of the United Brethren, commonly called Moravians.

Sept. 8. In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, in his 25th year, the Rev. *George Stone*, son of George Graham Stone, esq. of Jamaica.

Sept. 8. An Inquisition was taken at Warboys, on view of the body of the worthy and much respected Vicar of Godmanchester and West Haddon, the Rev. *James Chartres*, who in the height of health dropped down and expired, without a groan or sigh. His death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel in his head. He was formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1778, M. A. 1781; was presented to the Vicarage of West Haddon in 1784, by J. Whitfield, esq., and to that of Godmanches-ter

ter in 1806, by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Sept. 9. At Middleton Cheney, near Banbury, aged 38, the Rev. *Edward Ellis*, M.A. Vicar of Chippenham, Wilts, formerly Student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. Oct. 10, 1809. In 1814 he succeeded the learned Dr. Wm. Page, on his promotion to the Head-Mastership, as Under-Master of Westminster-School; which important station he was obliged to relinquish from want of health. In 1815 his College presented him to the living of Chippenham.

Sept. 9. In Park-place, aged 32, the Rev. *Robert Peel*, son of Thomas Peel, esq. of Manchester.

Sept. 16. At Barnetby-le-Beck, near Brigg, the Rev. *J. Pearson*, a respectable preacher in the Methodist connection in the Brigg circuit. After preaching at the above village on the preceding evening, he retired to bed apparently in good health. On the following morning he was overheard engaged in fervent prayer in his apartment: soon after which, a noise, occasioned doubtless by his fall, induced one of the family where he slept to ascertain the cause, when the utmost alarm was excited by discovering that the vital spark had fled. He has left a widow and three children.

Sept. 27. At the Rectory, Hougham, co. Lincoln, to the irreparable loss of his family, and the deep regret of all who knew his worth and virtues, aged 48, the Rev. *George Thorold*. He was third son of Sir John Thorold, bart. of Syston Park, near Grantham (who died Feb. 25, 1815) by Jane only child and heiress of Millington Hayford, of Millington, co. Chester, esq. (who died March, 1807); was born in London May 1776, married in May 1804 Elizabeth, only daughter of Benjamin Baugh, of Portland-square, Bristol, esq. and had issue six sons. In 1805 his father presented him to the living of Hougham *cum* Marston.

October 7. At Axbridge, Rev. *R. Jenkins*, D. C. L. member of the Common Council of Bridgewater.

Oct. 9. At Walton, near Peterborough, aged 25, the Rev. *John Wm. King*, M. A. and Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford.

Oct. 17. At Glasgow, the Rev. *Alexander Jamieson*, of the Scotch Episcopal Chapel.

November 4. At East Knoyle, Wilts, the Rev. *J. Helyar*.

Nov. 4. In his 71st year the Rev. *John Selwyn*, rector of Ludgershall and Coulstone, Wilts, Master of Wigston's Hospital, Leicester, and Succentor of Salisbury Cathedral. He was of Pembroke College, Oxford, B.C.L. 1780. He was instituted to the Rectory of Ludgershall in 1777 on the presentation of Mr. Selwyn; was presented to the Mastership of Wigton's Hospital in January 1793; and to the Rectory of Coulstone in 1798 by the King.

Nov. 16. After a tedious illness, the Rev. *W. Cullen*, R. C. Dean of the Diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, and for upwards of 20 years Rector of the parish of Leighlinbridge.

Lately. At Bridport, Rev. *M. Anstis*.

At Asfordby, near Melton Mowbray, advanced in years, the Rev. *Thomas Beaumont Burnaby*, M. A. Rector of that Parish, and Vicar of Ashby Folville, Leicestershire. He was of St. John's College Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1766, M. A. 1769. He was Lord of the Manor of Asfordby and owner of the advowson. On the 17th of May 1777 he nominated himself Rector of Asfordby, and had a dispensation granted to hold it with the Vicarage of Ashby Folville, to which he was presented on the 21st of Sept. 1776 by the Hon. Col. John Grey. He married Catherine Clark, dau. of William Abney, esq. of Measham-field, co. Leicester, a lady of considerable property; and he built a very spacious and comfortable rectorial house. Mr. Nichols, in his "History of Leicestershire," acknowledges his obligations to this gentleman "for much useful information."

Aged 62, the Rev. *G. Chippendall*, many years Curate of Winwick.

Suddenly, Dr. *Davenport*, late of Trinity College, Dublin. The Doctor, who was a most amiable and worthy character, had, it appears, laboured under mental derangement for a considerable time.

At Hereford, aged 24, the Rev. *Thomas Edward Duncumb*, B. A. of Exeter College, Oxford, and eldest son of the Rev. John Duncumb, Rector of Abbey Dore, and Vicar of Mansel Lacy, in that county.

At Colton, aged 65, the Rev. *E. Ellerton*, many years minister of that place.

At Barbon, aged 67, the Rev. *W. Hewetson*.

At Bohringendorf, where he performed the duties of Parish Priest, in his 94th year, Prince *Meinrad of Hohenzollern-Heckingen* Canon of the former Chapters of Cologne and Constance.

Whilst in the act of being married to Mrs. Smith, a widow, late of Byford, near Hereford, the Rev. *Henry Hopkins*. On opening the paper and producing the ring, he suddenly fell backwards on the floor, and in less than 10 minutes life was extinct. Although he was extremely infirm, being between 60 and 70 years of age, yet he was first at church, where he waited with great anxiety and perturbation of mind the arrival of the bride, who did not appear till a considerable lapse of time after the appointed hour, which, it is supposed, caused the rupture of a blood vessel, and subsequent death. He was a native of Dorston in that county, and served as Curate some years since at Byford, near Hereford, where during an illness he experienced great kindness from Mrs. Smith, who is about 40; and on the death of her husband he offered her his hand

hand in marriage, which proposal she declined till very lately. The husband of Mrs. Smith died suddenly a few years ago, in ferrying a passenger across the Wye; and the person who officiated as father to the bride on this occasion, was an eye-witness to the two awful deaths.

At Sierra Leone, the Rev. Mr. *Huddlestone*, Methodist Missionary there, very soon after the death of his colleague, the Rev. Mr. Lane. By the death of Mr. H. the Methodist Society in that colony is left without a preacher.

At the house of his daughter, College Hill, Shrewsbury, aged 73, the Rev. *Francis Kinchant*, of Easton, Herefordshire, many years an active Magistrate of that county.

At Baymount, Clontarf, at an advanced age, the Rev. *John Leahy*, Vicar of Manorhamilton, co. Leitrim.

At Little Chiverell, Wilts, aged 63, the Rev. *Wm. Richards*, 28 years Rector of that parish. He was presented to the above Rectory in 1796 by the Earl of Radnor.

At Rabin, Queen's County, the Rev. *J. Stuart*, Rector of Rathaspack, in the Diocese of Leighlin.

The Rev. *Robert Throsby*, of the Churchgate, Leicester. Mr. Nichols acknowledges his obligation to this gentleman for drawings contributed to his voluminous "History of Leicestershire."

Aged 89, the Rev. *Richard Wadeson*, B.D. Rector of Fairligh, Sussex. He was of St. John's College, Camb. where he proceeded B. A. 1760, M. A. 1763, B. D. 1771, was presented to the living of Fairligh in 1798 by the Rev. Richard Wadeson.

At Cockermouth, aged 59, the Rev. *T. Wallis*.

At Ludlow, aged 78, the Rev. *A. Wylde*, formerly Curate of Onibury, Salop.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Oct. 28. Mr. John Warsop Sandys, of Austin-friars, solicitor.

Nov. 10. In Pratt-street, Lambeth, aged 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Watts, widow of Capt. Walter Watts, R. N.

Nov. 11. In Piccadilly, aged 72, Mr. Joseph Hunt.

Nov. 19. At Stoke Newington, aged 29, Mr. James Bentley, late of Basinghall-street, solicitor.

Nov. 22. Aged 77, Anne, the wife of William Prater, esq. of Arlington-street.

Nov. 23. At Poplar, Mary, daughter of John Garford, esq.

Nov. 24. In Keppel-street, Russell-sq. aged 90, Mrs. Day, widow of the late Richard Day, esq.

At his house in Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, aged 67, Jas. Ogle, esq.

After a long and severe illness, at her house in Brunswick-square, Mrs. Bish, mother of Mr. Bish, of Cornhill.

Dec. 3. In the Minories, after a long and painful illness, Robert Brockholes, esq. of Chigwell-row, Essex.

Dec. 8. At Blackheath, aged 81, Mr. Peter Young.

In Gower-street, Bedford-square, G. Jourdan, esq.

Dec. 9. Aged 16, Emma-Frances, dau. of Mr. Bennett, Secretary of Lloyd's, after an illness of only three days; and on the 19th, after a few days illness, her mother.

Dec. 19. In her 64th year, Mrs. Stennett, of Paternoster-row, Cheapside; for more than 20 years the indefatigable and highly respected Collector of the Friendly Female Society for relieving poor aged and infirm Women of good character who have seen better days.

Dec. 20. Mr. James Hunt, in his 80th year, nearly 58 of which he was the faithful and deservedly respected assistant in the Toy-warehouse of Messrs. Child, in Lower Thames-street, in which family he had seen five generations.

In his 84th year, Mr. John Drinkald, of Beer-lane, Tower-street.

Aged 70, Mr. William Howatt, of Old London-street, upwards of 43 years clerk in the house of Alexander Gleunie, esq.

Dec. 21. At his apartments in Adam-street, Adelphi, Hector Mackay, esq. of Hampshire and Airy Mount Estates, St. Thomas in the Vale, Jamaica.

At his residence, Cleveland-street, Mile-end, Capt. John Goldfinch.

Dec. 22. Aged 69, Peter Giles, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

Dec. 24. At his house, Pleasant-row, Kingsland-road, aged 65, James Vincent, esq.

In her 17th year, Harriet, daughter of William Prater, esq. Noble-street, Cheapside.

Dec. 25. Aged 57, Abigail, wife of Thomas Ashness, esq. of Battersea-rise, Clapham-common.

In Savage-gardens, Mrs. Jane Pfeiler, in her 44th year, wife of John Pfeiler, esq. much lamented by her family and friends.

Dec. 26. In Charles-street, St. James-square, aged 93, Mrs. Sarah Wharton, widow, of Gamford, co. Durham.

Dec. 27. Thos. Greenhill, esq. of Gracechurch-street, stationer, and Bow Farm, Middlesex.

Dec. 28. At his house in Dyer's-court, Aldermanbury, aged 68, Mr. Joseph Mallet.

At Herne-hill, Surrey, in his 58th year, John Curtis, esq.; and many years an eminent wholesale stationer, as was his father, Thomas Curtis, esq. before him.

Dec. 31. Aged 5, Emma-Louisa, dau. of Ferdinand De Lisle, esq. of Stoke Newington.

WALES.—At Swansea, Mrs. Angell.

In her 109th year, Mrs. Mary Lewis, widow, of St. Bride's, Glamorganshire, who, until

until within three years of her decease, was able to carry the coals she consumed home on her head. She was followed to the grave by great-great-great-grandchildren.

Oct. 20. At Aberystwith, Anne Howell, second daughter of the late Rev. Armine Styleman, of Ringstead, co. Norfolk, and wife of Thos. Howell, esq. formerly of Whitney Court, in Herefordshire, where her remains were removed for interment.

Nov. 3. Aged 75, William Pugh, esq. of Caer-Howel, Montgomeryshire.

SCOTLAND.—At Thurso, co. Caithness, Bailie George Paterson, Chief Magistrate of that town. He was born at Thurso on the 13th of Aug. 1726, and died there on the 14th of August, 1823, having thus entered the 99th year of his age. He held the office of Chief Magistrate for the long period of 58 years; for 50 years he was an elder of the Church; was schoolmaster of Thurso for fifty-two years, and resided in the house he died in for 66 years.

At Dundee, aged 21, Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Horseley, and grand-daughter of Bishop Horsley.

Sept. 1. At Kirkton of Glenbucket, in her 110th year, Christian Benton. She possessed her mental faculties in great perfection to the last, had a most retentive memory, and could read the smallest print without the aid of glasses, till within a short time of her death. Although by no means in indigent circumstances, her chief food was oat-cakes and whey, and for many years she lived alone. Her health was always excellent, till within a few weeks of her death, when her sufferings became dreadful.

At Kelso, Andrew Ferguson, weaver, in his 91st year. About 40 years since, he undertook to walk as postman from Kelso to Mellerstain, which employment he gave up for a number of years, and again resumed it about twelve years ago. The distance he travelled may be computed at sixteen miles per day; and this he performed six days of the week regularly, and frequently every day of the week. Taking his journeys at an average of 100 miles per week, his annual was 5,200 miles; and during the above 12 years, he was never known to miss a single day's duty.

Sept. 25. Of apoplexy, aged 66, Mr. John Bradley, of Dukinfield, innkeeper, formerly a well-known horsedealer; a man universally known and respected. His funeral was attended by nearly 200 gentlemen of his acquaintance, in coaches, chaises, gigs, and on horseback, to Mottram, in Longdendale, where he was interred. It is calculated that the procession, which was well arranged, extended a quarter of a mile. Few men excelled Mr. Bradley in powers of body and mind; and although of large stature, he was uncommonly active. As a companion he was admired for his wit and cheerfulness, and his death is much lamented by his widow and a large circle of acquaintance.

Sept. 29. Mr. David Christie, of the firm of Gibson, Christie, and Wardlaw, Edinburgh.

Oct. 6. At Aberdeen, J. Orrok, esq. of Orrok.

Oct. 18. At Carlisle, Matthew Ross, esq. Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh.

Oct. 25. At Edinburgh, David Robertson, esq.

Oct. 30. At his seat, Pinnacle Hill, Roxburghshire, Robert Elliot, esq. formerly of Amsterdam.

Nov. 7. In Castle-street, Edinburgh, Niel, son of Mr. Nathaniel Gow, music-seller.

Nov. 17. At Carr, parish of Drumbo, aged 106, Mrs. Smith, widow. The year preceding her death, she acquired an entire new set of teeth, and was enabled, even to the period of her dissolution, to thread a needle unassisted by spectacles. She enjoyed a life of perfect health to the last.

Dec. 8. At East Kilspindie, Capt. David Lauder, of the Perthshire Militia.

Dec. 20. At Rathkeale, Robert Allen, esq. late of his Majesty's Navy.

IRELAND.—At his residence, in the West of the county of Clare, Peter O'Loughlin, esq. better known as the Hereditary Prince of Burren, by which title he was always distinguished, a man of great eccentricity. To the surrounding gentry who would set up to be his equals, he was proverbially unbending and inhospitable almost to churlishness; while to the neighbouring poor, the stranger, and all those dependent on him, he was studiously and uniformly kind, liberal, and munificent, to the full amount of his abilities. Therefore, as the honoured head of an ancient sect, he was borne to the grave some miles on the shoulders of persons exclusively of his own name. Not having any immediate heirs, we understand he is succeeded in his title by his next of kin, Malachi O'Loughlin, esq. of Clonny, now "Prince of Burren," a man whose characteristic merits in social and domestic life have long endeared him to his family, friends, and acquaintance.

Lady Mary Brownlow, wife of Charles Brownlow, esq. M.P. for the county of Armagh, and daughter of the Earl of Darnley, by Elizabeth, dau. of the late Right Hon. Wm. Brownlow, of Lurgan in Ireland.

Oct. 12. At Kiltannon, Clareshire, aged 71, James Malony, esq.

Nov. 1. In consequence of a fall from his horse, Francis Phair, esq. of Brooklodge, near Riverstown.

Nov. 12. Aged 38, of a rapid decline, David Nixon Donellan, of Ravensdale, co. Kildare, esq. late male descendant of the late Nehemiah Nixon Donnellan, of Nenagh, co. Tipperary.

Nov. 17. At Kinsale, aged 100 years and a few weeks, Margaret Cotter, mother of the celebrated Irish Giant, P. Cotter O'Brien,

O'Brien, well known in this city and the kingdom at large.

Dec. 14. At Borris, county Carlow, Lady Elizabeth Kavanagh.

ABROAD.—Aged 57, the Marquis of Marialva, Portuguese Ambassador, equally regretted by his own country and France. He converted a princely fortune to the most noble purposes, by succouring the distressed, encouraging the Arts, and protecting artists. When the Cortes brought about a revolution in Portugal, he was deprived of his embassy, and all his property was confiscated. After this, however, he relieved one of the very persons by whom he had been proscribed. To an individual, who expressed surprise at this circumstance, the Marquis replied, "As a public functionary I refuse an audience to no person, and as a private man I entertain malevolence towards none."

The New York papers mention the death of a General Lallemand, whom they name Henry. There were two Lallemands, brothers, the elder Francis, and the younger Dominique. They were sons of a confectioner, who had risen in Buonaparte's armies, and were both created Barons by him. Both were made Knights of St. Louis on the first restoration, and as such took the special oath of attachment to the House of Bourbon. Both violated that oath by exciting an insurrection on behalf of Buonaparte in 1815. Both fought at Waterloo—both were condemned on the second restoration—and both had previously fled from their country to escape punishment. One of them formed the scheme of establishing an Independent French Settlement at Texas, called the "Camp d'Asile," which plan totally failed. Probably it is this Lallemand who has died.

Supposed to be lost on his passage to the East Indies, along with the ship, all the passengers, and every soul on board, John Hely Hutchinson, youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Lorenzo Hely Hutchinson, and nephew to the Earl of Donoughmore and Lord Hutchinson.

Lately. Drowned at a beautiful campagne called La Prairie, near Geneva, in Switzerland, where his parents were residing, aged 8, the son of the Hon. Col. Buller, brother to the Earl of Carrick. He was remarkable for his beauty and amiable disposition. The affliction of his parents can be more easily conceived than expressed. Immediately after the funeral ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. George Rooke, and attended by Mr. D. Delap, and all the English gentlemen residing near Geneva, the disconsolate father and mother set out for England.

At Chartres, in France, the Baroness de St. Rémy, wife of Joseph Forster, esq. Lieut. in the Royal Navy.

June 23. At Bahia, South America, on board his Majesty's ship *Tartar*, aged 14, Horatio, eldest son of John Theophilus Lee, esq. of Somersetshire.

June 30. At Cologne, on his return from Italy, George Halliday, esq. of St. James-street, banker.

July 1. At Etterick, near Brussels, the wife of Morgan Waters, esq.

July 3. At Calais, aged 35, Lavinia-Anne, wife of Edw. I'Anson, esq. of Lawrence Pountney-lane.

July 8. At Paris, W. H. Havard Hill Justice, esq.

July 10. At Port Seton, Agnes Clerk Hay, wife of John Irving, W. S. Edinburgh.

July 12. At Dominica, after an illness of only three days, aged 21, Henry Bowyer Tulloh, esq. Colonial Secretary in the above island, and second son of Lieut.-col. Tulloh, of the Royal Artillery.

July 21. At Sierra Leone, aged 29, Charles Borrett, esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary-general.

July 27. In Spanish Town, Francis Gordon, esq. of Kenmure, Jamaica, only brother to Sir John Gordon, of Earlston, bart.

July 28. At Versailles, aged 18, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Godfrey Higgins, esq. of Skellow Grange, Yorkshire.

July 29. At Bahia, on board H. M. ship Tartar, aged 14, William Alexander, son of A. Ogilvy, esq. Bengal, and nephew of Sir William Ogilvy, of Inverquharity, bart.

Aug. 8. At La Guayra, of the yellow fever, aged 26, W. Lapthorn Hernaman, esq. late of Totness, co. Devon, and Purser of the Venezuela frigate, in the service of the Colombian Republic. This promising young man was taken off in the prime of life and health, and surrounded by the most flattering prospects.

ADDITIONS TO THE OBITUARY.

VOL. XCII. PART II.

P. 561. Dr. Middleton, Bishop of Calcutta.—We now insert some further particulars relating to the death of this Prelate.—On Wednesday, July 3, 1822, the Bishop and his Lady went out to take an airing about an hour before sunset. On turning a corner, about half a mile from home, the sun shone full upon the Bishop. He instantly expressed a feeling of having received what is called "a stroke of the sun;" and said that he was sure he should suffer from it. The carriage immediately returned home. Severe head-ache soon came on. His lordship took strong medicine; but would not allow his physician to be sent for. He became very restless; and, on going to bed, said that he never felt so before, and God only

only knew what the result would be. Contrary to his usual habit when unwell, he spoke no more of death. In the night he was for getting up, saying he must work night and day to accomplish the business which he had on hand. Next day he sat at his desk eight hours, answering some papers referred to him by Government. At night he allowed his physician to be sent for, but would see no one else—was exceedingly restless, and seemed to labour under the impression that a load of business lay upon him, and this idea did not forsake him till his death. The feverish symptoms were never violent—his pulse about 90, and only at one time 96; but the restless eagerness of his mind nothing could allay. In the evening of Monday his physician left him with the impression that he was decidedly better; but he had not been gone long, when the Bishop became very violent, walked about in great agitation, and on being compelled to lie down, nature began to give way. His articulation soon failed. The Archdeacon and his Lordship's domestic chaplain were sent for. He knew the Archdeacon, and attempted to speak; but the final scene closed very rapidly, and about eleven he ceased to breathe. The physician, the Archdeacon, the Bishop's chaplain, the senior chaplain at the Presidency, and another friend were present. The dying Bishop and his afflicted widow were commended, in humble prayer, to the God of their salvation; and she seemed to receive strength in the attempt to resign herself to his holy will. The fever of which the Bishop died is not unknown to medical men; but its cause and cure have hitherto escaped search. Under the restless anxiety occasioned by it, the patient, though conscious of every thing that passes, loses all controul of his mind; so that the Bishop would admit no one to his sick room but Mrs. Middleton and the Doctor, and servant.—On Sunday evening the Bishop had desired to be prayed for by the congregation at the Cathedral. On the evening of Thursday his remains were deposited amidst the affectionate regrets of multitudes.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DECEMBER 10, 1822, TO DECEMBER 17, 1823.

Christened	Males - 13,945 Females 13,734	In all 27,679	Buried -	Males 10,455 Females 10,132	In all 20,587

Whereof have died, under 2 years	5905	5 and 10	757	40 and 50	1902	80 and 90	680
		10 and 20	757	50 and 60	1932	90 and 100	105
Between 2 and 5 years	1937	20 and 30	1376	60 and 70	1874	100 4	107 1
		30 and 40	1764	70 and 80	1592	102 1	109 1

Increased in Burials this Year 1722.

DISEASES.					
Abscess	78	Hæmorrhage	31	Venereal	2
Age, and Debility	1904	Hernia	26	Worms	11
Apoplexy	332	Hooping Cough	799	Total of Diseases	20,279
Asthma	1057	Hydrophobia	1	CASUALTIES.	
Bedridden	3	Inflammation	2189	Bit by a mad Dog	1
Cancer	93	Inflammation of the Liver	89	Broken Limbs	1
Childbed	203	Insanity	177	Burnt	39
Consumption	5012	Jaundice	36	Drowned	118
Convulsions	2754	Jaw locked	2	Excessive Drinking	6
Croup	105	Measles	573	Executed *	14
Diabetes	1	Miscarriage	2	Found Dead	12
Diarrhœa	30	Mortification	189	Fractured	1
Dropsy	781	Palsy	128	Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	61
Dropsy in the Brain	570	Pleurisy	3	Killed by fighting	2
Dropsy in the Chest	76	Quinsey	13	Murdered	2
Dysentery	13	Rheumatism	10	Overlaid	1
Epilepsy	8	Scrophula	21	Poisoned	6
Eruptive Diseases	9	Small Pox	774	Scalded	9
Erysipelas	17	Spasm	37	Smothered	3
Fever	690	Stillborn	771	Starved	1
Fever, (Typhus)	31	Stone	16	Suffocated	7
Fistula	6	Stoppage in the Stomach	27	Suicide	24
Flux	5	Suddenly	99	Total of Casualties	308
Gout	39	Teething	857		
		Thrush	79		

* There have been Executed within the Bills of Mortality 22; only 14 have been reported as such.

INDEX

INDEX
To Essays, Dissertations, and Historical Passages.

*** *All the leading Names of the* Obituary *are distinctly entered in the "Index to the Essays."*

Edwards,

Mechanic's

Stage,

INDEX TO BOOKS REVIEWED.

Faux,

Roman

INDEX TO BOOKS ANNOUNCED.

Combe,

Rowbotham's

INDEX TO THE POETRY.

Neele,

INDEX TO NAMES.

*** *The Names of Persons noticed in the* "Compendium of County History," *are not included in this Index.*

Cotton

Price,

Sloane,

*** *For the Index to the Embellishments see p.* iv.

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